"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,340. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1913.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

FEDERAL WIRES NEW WILSON PLAN

Policy Afoot to Control Nation's Telephones as Key to Government Telegraph.

NOW SECRETLY UNDER WAY

Success of Parcel Post Against Express Companies Germ of the New Idea.

TO BEGIN WITH RATE CUT

Advocates of Scheme Believe It Would Force the Telegraph Companies to Surrender.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Notwithstanding efforts at profound secrecy, it has become known here that the Wilson Administration is engaged in preparing the groundwork for legislation looking toward Government ownership of the telegraph lines of the country. The policy, it is said, is intended to be even more far-reaching in its effect and to include Federal ownership of interstate telephone properties.

Indeed, the telephone lines may be used as the means of bringing about Federal ownership of all the wire systems of the country, if the policy ever is carried into effect.

Just how and when the seed was sown of this new phase of the old agitation for Federal ownership and control of wire communications has not been disclosed. It appears, however, that it is a development of the idea underlying the parcel post system, that has been emphasized in the minds of certain officials and legislators by investigations of the methods of telephone companies.

In its original form the establishment of a parcel post system merely contemplated carrying comparatively light packages of merchandise through the mails. Recently, however, the weight limit of packages was extended for limited areas to twenty pounds, and Postmaster General Burleson is anxious to increase the weight limit to 100 pounds. The enthusiasm of some Administration officials over the success of the parcel post as a competitor of the express companies now finds expression in predictions that the government will control the express business of the country, which means that the companies will retire from the field.

Use Telephones as Key.

The expense involved in the purchase of privately owned telegraph lines would be staggering. But a means out of the monetary embarrassment seems to have been suggested to those who favor Government ownership by the idea that the Government, through the extension of the parcel post system, may acquire the express business of the country through furnishing competition which the private companies will not be able to meet.

If the Government is able to get all the express business on taking off the weight limit of the parcel post and making rates with which the express companies cannot compete, why should not the Government get control of wire communications by acquiring and utilizing long-distance telephone lines to compete with the telegraph companies? That question puts in a nutshell the problem that is now being considered in Administration circles.

With the idea in mind that through means of the telephones alone a cheap method of communication would be furnished to the people, the cost of telegraph service would be reduced. The advocates of this policy would endeavor to show that it was economical to the Government as well as attractive to its patrons. How much it would cost the Government to purchase the telephone lines is being worked out, and the mass of data will be ready to be placed before high officials of the Administration soon.

From the idea that the Government has become a serious competitor of express companies by its operation of the parcel post, the application of the same principle as between telephone and telegrap competition—that is, Government telephone against private telegraph—has developed through several causes that are cited as reasons why the Government should enter into the telephone business. The main feature upon which the acquisition ot telephones is advocated is that a situation has developed that requires the promulgation of a definite Government policy toward the alleged monopolistic telephone companies.

It is difficult to obtain information as to the details of what the Administration has in mind, as apparently officials have been pledged to secrecy in the matter. There are reports that President Wilson has sanctioned the plan of Government ownership of telegraphs but no confirmation of this has been obtained at the White House.

Burleson is Evasive.

When asked whether it had been determined to inaugurate a policy of Government acquisition of wire communications, Postmaster General Burleson prevented further questioning by saying he had not had time to begin his annual report. This report probably will contain the first formal announcement of what the Administration wishes to accomplish in this direction.

The history of the whole effort for Government ownership of telegraphs from the time that the first bill on the subject was introduced in Congress in 1867 has been gone into and digested, and will form part of the great mass of material upon which advocacy of the plan will be based. The constitutional and legal aspects of the question have also been examined, and particular attention given to an argument of the late Senator Isidor Rayner of Maryland, made in support of the constitutionality of a bill to establish a postal telegraph system. This argument, by Senator Rayner was made in 1888, when the subject was under serious consideration in Congress.

The Department of Justice also is busy on data relative to the alleged monopolistic telephone and telegraph companies. The Interstate Commerce Commission is engaged in a dragnet inquiry into the control and operation of telephone concerns, and it is understood that the data it has collected will be furnished to those who will draft the proposed legislation for Government control.

The policy of abandoning the idea of Government control of telegraphs and adopting instead that of Government control of inter-State telephones has obtained impetus by an investigation of the operation of both telegraphs and telephones by the British Government. The Government telegraph monopoly in the United Kingdom has been operated at a loss but it is contended that the telephone system of England, local as well as long distance, has been a paying

Continued on Page 4.

F. A. WINSLOW DIVORCED.

Wife of Yonkers Political Leader Gets a Decree at Reno.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., Oct. 1.—Mrs. Mary W. Winslow obtained a decree of divorce from Francis A. Winslow of Yonkers, N. Y., to-day and an order of the court permitting her to resume her maiden name, Mary A. Fargis. Cruelty was Mrs. Winslow's charge in the petition. They were married on June 22, 1891, and had been separated since 1911.

Mrs. Winslow said her husband began to be cruel to her soon after their marriage. Much of his abuse, she said, occurred in the presence of friends and servants. She said her husband was very jealous, employed spies to watch her, and threatened to shoot some of her acquaintances.

Mr. Winslow did not contest the action.

Francis A. Winslow has been District Attorney of Westchester County for two terms, and is the Republican boss of Yonkers. He is Chairman of the Yonkers Republican City Committee, and was talked of for candidate for the County Judgeship two or three weeks before the designation was made, but declined the nomination on the eve of the meeting of the Designation Committee. The Winslow home is at 64 Alta Avenue.

When told of the divorce last night Mr. Winslow said it was the first he had heard of the decree being granted, and that he had not contested the suit.

ENTOMBED MINER FRANTIC.

Shouts That the Roof of His Prison Is Falling—Children Quiet Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Oct. 1.—From his prison in the Continental Mine of the Lehigh Valley Company, at Centralia, Penn., Thomas Toshesky, who had been entombed since last Friday, to-day begged the forty men who are striving to reach him to hurry their operations, saying that the roof of his prison was falling and that any minute might be his last.

An emergency hospital has been built near the scene of the attempted rescue and General Manager Fred M. Chase has a force of doctors and first aid men on hand. Mining engineers and expert miners are also on hand.

Toshesky received food to-day through the two-inch pipe that was forced through eight feet of solid rock to his prison. Doctors gave him food as often as he asked for it.

Late in the day he became much alarmed at the falling of coal around him and shouted through the pipe like a madman. Members of the rescue party sent back words of encouragement, and to ease the frantic miner three of his little children were taken into the mine and allowed to talk to their father. The voices of his children soon quieted him and the listeners were soon able to detect sobs from his prison. He recovered his courage quickly and informed his friends that he would patiently await the arrival of the rescuers.

Some fear has been entertained that the long confinement may make Toshesky a raving maniac. While a hammock and a blanket have been sent into his prison, still he cannot sleep. Doctors urged him to-day to work and exercise, thinking that he might become tired and drop off to sleep.

The rescuers have thirty-three feet of solid rock to get through before they can reach Toshesky. It will be impossible to pierce this before late to-morrow night. If he is not buried by a fall of coal before Thursday night, General Manager Chase is sure that the men will reach him.

MISSING STUDENT FOUND.

Telephones He Got Lost and Is Going Back to His Home.

William Henry Nugent of 505 Buchanan Street, San Francisco, who came to New York last Wednesday to enter the Columbia School of Journalism, telephoned last night to the Beta Theta Pi fraternity house at 420 West 117th Street and notified students who had sent out a general alarm for him that he had got lost on Wednesday a week ago somewhere out in Flatbush when he was trying to find his way to the New York Post Office, and that he had hurt his ankle. He said he had all he wanted of New York and was going back to San Francisco as soon as he could get started.

Last Wednesday Nugent, carrying a huge suitcase and staring anxiously at the buildings, walked past the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity house. He saw Truman M. Curry and Roy Wood, both Beta Theta Pi men, and asked if he could leave his suitcase with them while he went to register.

They invited the newcomer in and asked about his plans in a friendly way. He said he hoped to be able to start in as an advanced student when he got a letter from the University of California proving that he had been a student there. Nugent said that he wanted the letter badly, because he would have to pay a $5 fee if he registered at the school later than that very night, but that he was afraid he would not be able to find the Post Office to get the letter.

Curry and Wood took him to the Subway station and told him how to get to the Post Office. That was the last they saw of him. When he did not call for the suitcase for nearly a week, they sent out a general alarm.

Last night at 7 o'clock Nugent telephoned to the fraternity house from some place in Flatbush, telling how he had lost his way and sprained his ankle and forgot the address of the Fraternity House. He said though that he would call right away to get the suitcase because he needed it on the trip back to San Francisco which he intended to make right away.

NEGRO COLLEGE ENJOINED.

Maryland Judge Restrains It from Building in Baltimore Suburb.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.—Judge Duncan of the Baltimore County Circuit Court this afternoon granted an injunction restraining Morgan College, Bert T. Spencer, the Washington Loan and Trust Company, and the Cross Country Boulevard Realty Company from taking any action that would result in the settlement upon any portion of the Carroll estate at Mount Washington of negroes or persons of negro descent, except as servants.

This action is the result of the attempt of the trustees of the big negro educational institution to locate in the fashionable Mount Washington suburb. Andrew Carnegie has given $50,000 for the new education fund of the college, which is now situated in Fulton Avenue in Baltimore City.

An announcement was made this morning by Bert Spencer that negotiations for the sale of the Carroll property to the Morgan Heights Company for development as a colored settlement had been practically completed, and that work would begin on the improvements within two weeks.

RECORD RAINFALL CRIPPLES SUBWAY

Basements Are Flooded in Hotels and Office Buildings When Sewers Are Clogged.

THE ELEVATED SWAMPED

Thousands Struggle to Get on Overcrowded Trains — Police Reserves Handle Bridge Crush.

For the third time in four months a rainstorm, the heaviest recorded by the Weather Bureau, put the Subway out of commission yesterday. As a result traffic was tied up in the rush hours, and the congestion that ensued taxed the efforts of the police and staff of the Interborough Company. The elevated roads were swamped by the throngs they were called upon to handle, and their trains ran far behind schedule. The shoring of the new subway excavation at Church Street was washed away, and in the afternoon traffic on the Sixth Avenue elevated road below Cortlandt Street was discontinued. One man was killed in the Subway while fighting the flood.

From the time the storm began, at 7:13 o'clock yesterday morning, until it ended, at 6:35 P. M., the instruments at the Weather Bureau in the Whitehall Building registered a fall of 4.86 inches. In one hour—between 1:30 and 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon—the rainfall was 2.23 inches. This was greater than any rainfall recorded by the Weather Bureau. It was in this hour that the sewers were taxed beyond their capacity.

The water arose in many places above the curb and poured into cellars and the Subway. It was not a steady downpour for it was recorded that one inch fell in 15 minutes at one time and two inches fell in 45 minutes at another.

A comparison with previous records show that on Sept. 4 and 5 last, 2.82 inches were recorded in two hours. The record for a two hours' fall yesterday was 3.33 inches.

On June 20 water flooded the Subway at 116th Street and Lenox Avenue. It rose to within half inch of the third rail. Ticket agents stopped selling tickets, and 2,000 persons blocked the exits.

On the night of Sept. 4, an electrical storm came out of the southeast. The sewers were unable to carry off the rainfall. The tracks in the vicinity of Times Square were flooded and trains stalled.

The temperature varied greatly yesterday. At 8 A. M. the thermometer registered 59 degrees; at 9, 10, and 11 o'clock, 58 degrees; at 1, 2, and 3 o'clock, 62 degrees; at 4 and 5 o'clock, 58 and 59 degrees, respectively, and at 6 and 7 o'clock, 60 degrees.

Water flooded the new Subway excavations in Manhattan and Brooklyn yesterday, and in one case a man made his escape in a bucket. Along the waterfront and in the hotel district many cellars were flooded and thousands of dollars' worth of damage was done.

In the late afternoon many Subway and elevated stations became filled with struggling men and women. Hats and clothing were torn and women fainted. The police reserves were called to many stations to help preserve order and regulate traffic.

Many minor accidents were reported. In Brooklyn the Brighton Beach and Coney Island car service was interfered with. Traffic at the Flatbush station of the Long Island road was held up several hours owing to flooding of the Subway excavation.

In the afternoon it became so dark that traffic in the harbor was delayed. Vessels put out their running lights and fog signals sounded. A waterspout swept over Raritan Bay.

Subway Signal System Disarranged

The first trouble in the Subway occurred at 137th Street on the Broadway line at 3:17 o'clock in the afternoon. It was caused by water pouring down upon the electric transformer for the signal system. This was short circuited. An emergency force went to work at once, and in about twenty minutes the signal was sent along the line that the damage had been repaired. It was while the repair crew was at work repairing this damage that the flood in the tunnel became so deep as to tie up traffic. Water had been running in streams into the Subway just below Fiftieth Street, and notwithstanding the efforts of the men at the pumps, it gained upon them steadily. At 3:45 o'clock it was necessary to stop sending trains through the flooded section. Southbound trains were turned back at Seventy-second Street, and northbound trains were sent back downtown at the Grand Central Station. A few minutes after trains stopped running to Fiftieth Street the water became so deep at the Seventy-second Street station that it was necessary to discontinue the trains at that point, and trains were switched north at Ninety-sixth Street.

When it was found that the small pumps were unable to cope with the inflow, the Interborough brought into action their powerful emergency pump. This was sent down town upon a special car from the Bronx Park terminal. Even with this machine it was impossible to keep pace with the water that poured into the tunnel. It was only when the rain let up late in the afternoon that the pumps began to make an impression on the flood.

As soon as trouble was reported, each station agent was instructed to notify those wishing to buy tickets of the conditions. In the blocked section, tickets entitling them to another ride were issued to those who had purchased tickets.

Thomas H. Walsh, a train dispatcher at the Ninety-sixth Street station, was killed by electricity in the course of the flood. He was superintending a pumping crew. He departed from the Fiftieth Street station to go down to Forty-sixth Street. He walked about 100 feet from the south end of the station platform when he tripped and fell. A blue flame shot from the third rail and workmen on running up found the dispatcher dead. Walsh was killed upon the fourth anniversary of the day he was promoted from a guard to a dispatcher. He was thirty-three years old, married and lived at 500 Isham Street.

Ten minutes later the trains stopped running between Forty-second and Ninety-sixth Streets, the congestion upon the platforms began and notwithstanding warnings of the employes that traffic was interrupted, this condition became steadily worse. In many cases the platforms outside the gates were blocked by the curious and in some cases it was found necessary to clear the platforms of those who wished to take trains and refused to depart when told that no trains were running. Those who were so unlucky as to be caught in trains when the power was cut off, had a most uncomfortable experience. Steam filled the Subway and the heat in the closed cars became very oppressive. The trains were emptied as fast as possible, the passengers walking into the cars ahead until they got to the station platforms.

At the points where trains were turned back there was the greatest congestion. A southbound Broadway

Continued on Page 3.

Severe Midnight Earthquake at Panama; Canal Locks Believed to be Undamaged

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Oct. 1, (Midnight.)—Two severe earthquake shocks were felt here to-night.

The first occurred at 10:20 o'clock and lasted ten seconds. The second came at 11:20, and was more severe, lasting forty seconds. Telephone connections were damaged, but no report has as yet been received as to damage to buildings or to the canal locks.

When the shock came people rushed from their houses and into the streets in a panic. There were prayers in the churches.

The shock came in a tremulous upheaving motion.

Only this morning water was turned into the Culebra Cut. It was turned in from Gatun Lake through five pipes. This was preliminary to filling the cut in part before the Gamboa dyke is dynamited. Water is now rising three feet daily.

By the Associated Press.

COLON, Oct. 1.—A severe earthquake occurred here at 11:20 o'clock to-night. The disturbance was of nearly a minute's duration, but the heaviest within memory. A second slighter shock occurred at 11:40 o'clock.

"The Gatun locks!" was on everybody's lips, but it was impossible to-night to learn if any damage had been done there.

The disturbance began with a slow oscillatory movement, which gradually became more marked. Houses swayed, clocks stopped and articles of furniture were thrown to the floor. Many of the residents became half panic stricken, and women rushed from their homes with children in their arms.

No earthquake shock of importance has occurrd on the Isthmus in 150 years. The report of the Special Board of Engineers who visited the Canal Zone with President Taft in 1909 laid stress upon the ability of the canal construction to withstand shocks.

ADVANCE TO WERNER FOLLOWED BY ATTACK

Progressive Nomination Proposed, Then Roosevelt Added Criticism to His Speech.

Politicians interested particularly in the election this Fall for Judges of the Court of Appeals were discussing last night a report, backed apparently by strong circumstantial evidence of its veracity, that on the night before the Progressive State conference, dominated by Col. Roosevelt, met in Rochester last Saturday, certain advances were made to Judge Werner, the Republican candidate for the Court of Appeals, with a view to offering him the Progressive nomination.

According to the report these advances were made over the telephone between Rochester, where Col. Roosevelt and the Progressive leaders were assembled, and Albany, where Judge Werner is now sitting as a member of the High Court of Impeachment which is trying William Sulzer.

Judge Werner himself, when questioned by THE TIMES correspondent in Albany last night, declined to corroborate the report or even to discuss it.

Charles Stern, Treasurer of the Progressive Committee of Monroe County, who is a close friend of both Judge Werner and Col. Roosevelt, admitted in Rochester that Judge Werner was communicated with, and that an effort was made to have Judge Werner agree to accept the Progressive indorsement.

The discussion of the politicians on this subject included an interesting interpolation made in Col. Roosevelt's speech to the Progressive State conference. Col. Roosevelt, before leaving New York on Friday, gave out his prepared speech to the newspapers in advance. On Saturday, just before the conference met and after the communication with Judge Werner, this interpolation in the Colonel's speech was sent out from Rochester.

"But as regards the court [of appeals] remember that the Barnes machine is just as dangerous to judicial independence as the Murphy machine, and that we cannot afford to indorse such a travesty on justice as the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Ives case."

The decision in the Ives case was written by Judge Werner as a member of the Court of Appeals. It held the Workmen's Compensation Act constitutional in that it imposed absolute liability on the employer whether he had been guilty of negligence or not.

An effort made by THE TIMES to reach Col. Roosevelt in Oyster Bay last night for the purpose of obtaining a statement from him regarding the interpolation in his speech and the communications with Judge Werner was unsuccessful.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Charles Stern, Treasurer of the Monroe County Progressive Organization, and a close friend of Col. Theodore Roosevelt and Judge William E. Werner, Republican candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, admitted last night that the Progressive indorsement had been tendered to Judge Werner before the Progressive conference meeting here last Saturday chose another candidate.

Whether the tender was made on the authority of all the Progressive State leaders or what the conditions were he did not say. Mr. Stern agreed to discuss the matter further with newspaper men to-day, but before he could be reached this afternoon he had gone out of town.

Persons who were in close touch with the Progressive leaders last Friday night and Saturday morning assert that the question of Judge Werner's indorsement was the subject of a long conference between Col. Roosevelt and the other State leaders on Friday night, and it is certain that an attempt was made both on Friday night and Saturday morning to reach Judge Werner at Albany.

Col. Roosevelt might be expected to have a natural personal inclination to favor the indorsement of Judge Werner, since it was he who, when Governor, appointed the Judge to the Court of Appeals. Later Col. Roosevelt selected Judge Werner to try several important election fraud cases in New York City. On the other hand the Colonel and many of the State leaders hold views on the interpretation of workmen's compensation laws and other social legislation irreconcilable with the Ives decision.

There was just one way in which the indorsement of Judge Werner could be brought about, and that was to obtain from him a new statement of views on the interpretation of social legislation, and if they corresponded with orthodox Progressive doctrine to present them to the convention with the Judge's name.

If such was the intention of the State leaders, and there is an impression among local observers that it was, the difficulties in the way of its accomplishment were insurmountable and eventually led to an abandonment of the movement for the Judge's indorsement. There was certainly no assurance forthcoming that he had altered his views since he wrote the opinion in the Ives case.

Boston Revenue Collector Quits.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—James D. Gill of Springfield, Collector of Internal Revenue at Boston for the last sixteen years, to-day announced his resignation to take effect Oct. 16. He said that his resignation was voluntary, as he desired to devote his time to private business.

HOLD MARIE LLOYD HERE AS MRS. DILLON

Actress and English Jockey Traveling Together Not Permitted to Land.

Marie Lloyd, an English vaudeville actress, who arrived here yesterday on the White Star liner Olympic from Southampton, was detained by the immigration authorities on the charge that, as his wife, she was accompanying a man who was not her lawful husband. On the passenger list the man and woman were described as Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Dillon. They occupied a cabin on the promenade deck, one of the best in the ship.

Marie Lloyd was met at the pier by her sister Alice, who arrived here on Friday last on the Mauretania, to fill an engagement to visit the Western States and Australia. The baggage had been passed by the customs officers and Marie Lloyd was ready to leave for the Hotel Astor, where rooms had been reserved, when an immigration Inspector told her that information had been received that she was not married to Bernard Dillon, with whom she was traveling.

"Is this man," said the Inspector, indicating Dillon with his finger, "your lawful husband?"

After some hesitation Marie Lloyd replied: "No, he is not my legal husband."

"Then," said the Inspector, "I must request you both to go back on board the Olympic and remain there until to-morrow morning, when you will go with the immigrants to Ellis Island and appear before the Special Board of Inquiry."

When the actress heard that she would not be permitted to go ashore, she began to weep, and became hysterical. Her sister Alice told her to "cheer up," and then Marie Lloyd took a bottle of champagne from her valise and had it opened on the pier. Fortified with a glass of the champagne, she was able to walk up the gangplank to the Olympic. She spent the day in the salon on the promenade deck.

Acting Immigration Commissioner Byron H. Uhl at Ellis Island said that the actress was detained because she was living with a man who was not her husband. Bernard Dillon was held on the charge of bringing a woman here for immoral purposes. Owing to the congestion at Ellis Island, Mr. Uhl said the 833 immigrants brought by the Olympic would be kept on board the ship for twenty-four hours. It is probable that Miss Lloyd and Bernard Dillon will go before the Special Board of Inquiry at 10 o'clock this morning.

This is Marie Lloyd's fourth visit to this country. When she was here last, five years ago, she appeared at Percy Williams's theatres in New York and Brooklyn. She was accompanied on that visit by her husband, Alec Hurley, a vaudeville performer. She brought an action against him for divorce some time ago and he filed a counter suit. Her first husband was Percy Courtenay, a London clerk, to whom she was married at the age of 16. After divorcing Courtenay she married Hurley.

Marie Lloyd was born in 1870, went on the stage at the age of 14, and speedily made a name for herself. She helped to educate her younger sisters, Alice, Grace, and Daisy, who is known on the English stage as Daisy Wood, the family name.

Bernard Dillon is 24 years old, and was at one time a well-known English jockey. He won the Grand Prix on Spearmint three years ago and the English Derby the same year on Lemberg. The Jockey Club did not like his riding and he lost his license. Marie Lloyd is under contract with Martin Beck to appear at the Palace Theatre on Oct. 13 and then to visit the Pacific Coast on the Orpheum Circuit. Her friends say that she is to receive $1,500 a week for forty weeks.

SEEK "ELEONORA SEARS."

Police Get New Warrant for Society Woman, with Right Spelling.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—A warrant for the arrest of Miss Eleonora Sears was issued by the Salem Court to-day when she failed to appear to answer to a charge of operating an automobile without a Massachusetts license. The car is understood to be Harold Vanderbilt's.

The original summons, which was issued Saturday, was erroneously addressed to "Eleanor" Sears, and Miss Eleonora returned it to Chief Woodbury of Beverly with the notification that she did not know anyone named Eleanor Sears.

A new summons was issued in correct form and left at her Summer home in Beverly, and to-day was appointed for the hearing. But Miss Sears did not come to court, and those who had assembled there murmured: "Just as I said; she intends to do as she pleases."

The Sears family moved to-day to their Winter home in the Back Bay, and Miss Sears was there to-night. No statement from her was forthcoming.

Continued on Page 2.

MEMBER OF HIGH COURT APPROACHED AS TO HIS ATTITUDE TOWARD SULZER

OELRICHS ARRESTED FOR STABBING A GIRL

Miss Singleton Says Her Cuts Were Not Received in Auto Smash, but in the Car.

ACCUSES 'BILLY CLAGHORN'

Later Identifies Oelrichs as the Man and Says He Promised to Settle —Mother Bails Him Out.

Acting under orders of Deputy Commissioner Dougherty, Detectives Cassassa and McKenna last night arrested Hermann Oelrichs on a charge of felonious assault growing out of the investigation made by the Commissioner into the automobile accident on Tuesday night at Broadway and 120th Street, when Oelrichs's car crashed into a tree, throwing Miss Lucille Singleton, daughter of a mining man of Texas, who lives at 606 West 115th Street, to the street. Early this morning Mr. Oelrichs's mother gave bail for him

The arrest was made at Miss Singleton's apartments shortly before 11 o'clock, when Oelrichs, accompanied by a Yonkers lawyer, Martin Taylor, called to see Miss Singleton, who had telephoned to the former to call in connection with the payment of $400 which she says he promised to her if she would not press the case against him.

According to the story Miss Singleton told Detectives Cassassa and McKenna yesterday afternoon, Oelrichs stabbed her eight or ten times in the chest with a sharp instrument, not a knife, because she insisted on keeping an appointment with another man.

Detective Theodore P. Trayer of the West 125th Street station, who was assigned yesterday to make an investigation into the alleged stabbing, which Miss Singleton persistently denied during the day, was suspended last night by order of Commissioner Dougherty. He had telephoned the results of his investigation to the Commissioner, but these results were not satisfactory and a second investigation was ordered.

Detectives Cassassa and McKenna, according to the statement made by the Commissioner last night, went to see Miss Singleton yesterday afternoon. They reported that she told them that on Tuesday night about 6 o'clock she called "Billy" Claghorn on the phone at 434 Riverside Drive, which is the Delta Psi fraternity house to which young Oelrichs belongs. Oelrichs, by the way, was alternately called Claghorn and Clayton throughout the story told to the detectives by Miss Singleton, according to Commissioner Dougherty's statement.

It was later learned that Miss Singleton was introduced to Oelrichs six months ago in the Pennsylvania Station under the name of Claghorn, and has since known him by that name.

Miss Singleton said she got Claghorn on the wire and made an appointment for him to call at her house about an hour later. This he did in an automobile, in which another man sat in the rear seat. Claghorn drove. They went to Healy's restaurant, at Broadway and Ninety-first Street, where they remained about an hour. Miss Singleton said that she had some champagne.

While there she told Claghorn about her appointment with the other man, whom she was to meet at Hegeman's Drug Store in the Times Building at 10 o'clock. Claghorn insisted that she remain with him and a quarrel ensued, which was compromised by her promising to take a short drive wit hhim.

Stabbed Her Many Times, She Says.

They left the restaurant and got into the automobile, Miss Singleton riding with Claghorn in the front seat. They drove up Riverside Drive for some distance and then turned into Broadway.

It was about 8 o'clock, according to Miss Singleton, when Claghorn, who had his left hand on the steering geer, began stabbing her in the chest with a sharp instrument that was not a knife. He plunged this into her body eight or nine times, and while doing so lost control of the steering wheel, and the car crashed into a tree on the northwest corner of Broadway and 120th Street.

The man in the rear of the car had jumped up, and taken the instrument away from Claghorn before the crash came. Miss Singleton says the last she knew was when the car hit the tree and she was thrown out.

Yesterday morning a detective, whom she described as being tall and wearing eyeglasses, which fits the description of Detective Trayer, called to see her. He questioned her about the accident, and Miss Singleton says, asked her if she wanted this man arrested. Miss Singleton replied:

"Not unless he fails to give me $5,000. Claghorn has sent word that he will pay $400 to me if I will not press the case against him. If he doesn't come, I will have him arrested."

Miss Singleton asked the detective for advice, and she says he told her to settle if she could. She says she made no complaint, and also says that later the detective saw Claghorn and had a talk with him. Claghorn was to call on her at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and make the payment, she says.

At 5 o'clock, however, nobody came to the apartment house, and Detectives McKenna and Cassassa, who were waiting there to get Claghorn or Oelrichs, told her to get Claghorn on the telephone. She called the Delta Psi fraternity house on the telephone and was told that Claghorn had left the city.

On her urging that the matter was important, a man at the telephone, who said his name was Williams, said:

"I'll come."

He did come, but the detectives, who were in concealment, told her not to have anything to do with him and to make him get hold of Claghorn.

It took Mr. Williams considerable time to get in touch with Claghorn, who came to the apartment shortly before 11 o'clock with a companion, Martin Taylor, a lawyer who lives in Yonkers. Claghorn's arrest followed.

"My God! What shall I do? Where will I go?" the detectives say Oelrichs exclaimed when notified that he was under arrest.

Oelrichs Gets "Third Degree."

The detectives called a cab and hustled Oelrichs, whom Miss Singleton identified as Claghorn, into it to take him to Headquarters. At his request Taylor was permitted to accompany them. The cab reached Police Headquarters at 11:30 P. M. The first to alight was Detective Cassassa, who dragged after him young Oelrichs.

The detective held Oelrichs tightly by the sleeve, but no handcuffs were visible. Behind Oelrichs came Taylor, and then Detective McKenna. The four hurried into the building. Cassassa all the time holding tightly to Oelrichs.

The steps branch on both sides on the first landing, and young Oelrichs saw at a glance that photographers had taken a place of vantage at the head of each staircase. First he tried one, and seeing a photographer about to let off a flash

TOSSED A COIN FOR DEATH.

French Officer Left the Date of His Suicide to Chance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—The toss of a coin to-day determined the death by suicide of an artillery Captain, Gaston Halphen, belonging to a good family at Fontainebleau, where he was stationed.

There is plenty of evidence to show that to-night Halphen went to his room, donned a dinner coat, wrote several farewell letters, and then, taking a sou from his pocket, tossed it in the air to decide whether to die to-day or later. The coin decided for to-day, and thereupon Halphen unbuttoned his coat and deliberately shot himself through the heart. Death was immediate.

The officer was 36 years old. The letters which he left show that he had quarreled with his fellow-officers, though the cause of the dispute is unknown. He was wealthy and connected by marriage with a member of the Institute of France.

PEGOUD LOOPS 8 LOOPS.

Daring Airman Flies Head Down Without Stopping Engine.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—Pegoud surpassed all his previous exploits at the Buc Aerodrome this morning, looping the loops eight times and flying head down without stopping his engine.

After flying ten minutes without touching his controls, he made a sensationally steep spiral descent.

JAMES B. A. HAGGIN ILL.

Turfman and Capitalist Has Pneumonia at Kentucky Home.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 1.—James B. A. Haggin, the famous turfman and capitalist, is ill with pneumonia on his estate, Green Hills, near here. Two physicians are constantly at his side. They reported late to-night that Mr. Haggin showed improvement.

Mr. Haggin, whose age has been placed anywhere from 86 to 92 years, came to Lexington three weeks ago with Mrs. Haggin. Although he has been in failing health since he fell down the stairs in his home at 587 Fifth Avenue, New York, last February, he was able to be about until yesterday. The first news of his condition came when physicians hurried oxygen tanks to his bedside.

Mr. and Mrs. Haggin had come here to attend the opening of the Ben Ali Theatre, which was built by the turfman.

DON'T WANT THE SINCLAIRS.

Arden Colonists Warn the Author and His Bride to Stay Away.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 1.—Upton Sinclair and the second Mrs. Sinclair, who arrived in New York Thursday from Europe, will not be welcomed at the Arden colony, near here.

It is said that they will find a large sign placed across the front of the author's bungalow, reading: "Not Wanted." This became known to-day when it was announced that Frank Stevens, the sculptor, President of the Board of Trustees of the colony, went to New York and met the steamer Minneapolis, on which the Sinclairs returned.

Mr. Stevens's mission was to inform them that their absence would be preferable to their presence.

One of the causes of the opposition to Mr. Sinclair is the notoriety he has brought upon the place. The elopement of his first wife, from whom he is now divorced, with Harry Kemp, the tramp poet from Kansas, was not especially relished. George Brown, the philosophical anarchist, who has a following at Arden, is also opposed to Mr. Sinclair.

BALDWIN FOR THE SENATE.

Connecticut Governor Announces His Candidacy for Brandegee's Seat.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 1.—Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin, who is now serving his second term as Governor of Connecticut, and whose father was in the United States Senate years ago, is a candidate to succeed Senator Frank Brandegee, Republican, according to a statement made at the Executive offices to-day. In no event will he break precedent and be a candidate for a third term as Governor.

In reply to questions he said that while he would not engage in a contest for the nomination for the Senatorship, he would accept the post if named by his party. Concerning the Governorship he said:

"I am serving my second term as Governor. No other man since Gov. Buckingham's days, fifty years ago, has been elected Governor for so long a period. It is time to pass the office to some one else. I do not wish a renomination and of course shall make no contest for it."

SHAW DISCIPLE A SUICIDE.

Wrote in His Diary That "Romantic Illusions" Had Been Destroyed.

The body of the young man who committed suicide last Sunday at Manhattan Beach was identified yesterday as that of Wallace E. Baker of Montreal. The identification was made by means of three registered letter receipts found in his pockets. Baker, the police learned, lived for two weeks in the boarding house of Mrs. N. Pitot at 100 West Seventy-sixth Street. Baker told her he had come here from Cuba.

Baker addressed one of his letters to B. Russell Herts, editor of a magazine at 24 West Thirty-eighth Street. He inclosed in the letter his diary. In the diary he had written: "Bernard Shaw has destroyed all my sentiments and romantic illusions and has impelled me to take my life." He also wrote that because of his theories and temperament he had no friends, and was regarded as a crank. He said he feared insanity. Mr. Herts was positive he had never met Baker.

Another letter was addressed to Herbert Sidler, care of E. J. Smith, 142 Delaware Avenue, Toronto, Canada. Mr. Sidler communicated with the Toronto police, who telegraphed here a description of Baker which established his identity.

Latest Shipping News.

ARRIVED—SS Caracas, San Juan, Sept. 27.

Alleged Inducement to Senator to Vote for an Acquittal

OFFERED BY POLITICIAN

Judicial Preferment of Friend of Senator Through Sulzer Democrats Held Out as Bait.

GRAY BARES 'ACCOUNT 500'

Colwell Told Him the Stock Was Bought for Sulzer, Broker Testifies.

PROSECUTION RESTS CASE

Court Vetoes Recess and Will Hear Preliminary Motions of Defense To-day.

SULZER-SARECKY RECORD

Clerk's Promotion to $4,000 Place and His Refusal to Testify Spread on Minutes.

OBJECTION TO HEADLINES

M. B. Fuller Tells Court Evening Papers Misrepresented Testimony Given by Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 1.—Not long after the prosecution had closed its case in the Sulzer impeachment trial this afternoon, it was intimated that a Republican Senator sitting as a member of the High Court of Impeachment, had been sounded by a prominent Democratic politician, who had been aligned with William Sulzer in his fight against Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy with regard to his attitude on the guilt or innocence of the respondent in the impeachment proceedings.

The report did not reach beyond a little inside circle of Senators and their friends. The scant details that could be obtained this evening indicated that the sounding process went as far as a subtle suggestion of a consideration in return for a Sulzer vote on future motions and on the final verdict.

The prominent Democratic politician in his missionary work here to-day was ably seconded by a clever and resourceful lieutenant from his own district. The persuasive eloquence brought to bear on the Republican Senator was utilized, it is understood, for the purpose of emphasizing the certainty of victory in the canvass of a certain candidate for high judicial position, provided he could gain the support of the Sulzer Democrats throughout the State.

This, according to the report, was held out as the other end of the bargain. There was no intimation that either William Sulzer or the judiciary candidate had any knowledge of this offer, which was regarded by those who learned of it as a purely selfish enterprise on the part of the Democratic politician in question for the purpose of retaining Mr. Sulzer in the Governorship.

Light on Account No. 500.

Before the prosecution closed its case before the High Court of Impeachment counsel for the Board of Managers, after a long examination of John Boyd Gray, a member of the brokerage firm of Fuller & Gray, succeeded in having William Sulzer positively identified with the mysterious "Account No. 500" on the books of that concern. This admission fell from the lips of the broker with apparent reluctance in response to a question from Edgar M. Cullen, the venerable Presiding Judge.

Prior to making this admission, Mr. Gray had told of the purchase of 200 shares of Big Four stock, negotiated through Frederick L. Colwell, Mr. Sulzer's "dummy" in Wall Street. All this stock was paid for in currency—$11,825—and at a time when contributions were flowing in freely to the Sulzer campaign coffers.

According to a report current at the Capitol to-night the managers have information of additional campaign contributions, aggregating $35,000, received by Mr. Sulzer, and not included in his sworn statement. Some hitch in the negotiations for the presentation of this testimony prevented it from being put in in connection with the direct case of the prosecution. It was hinted, however, that it might go in in rebuttal.

Total May Reach $50,000.

If the managers make good on this claim the agg

Street man whose name is known all over the United States. A like amount was given by another individual, it is said, and $15,000 from another source. The $10,000 contribution referred to was given on two different occasions, the first contribution being $7,500, and the second $2,500.

Aside from the identification of Mr. Sulzer with Account No. 500, a salient feature of the testimony to-day was the assertion of Mr. Gray on the stand that Frederick L. Colwell, prior to his disappearance, told Mr. Gray that he must go to Albany immediately and confer with Mr. Sulzer. This was on the very day that he had been subpoenaed to appear before the Frawley Committee and tell of his activities for Mr. Sulzer in the stock market. Up to a late hour to-night the Impeachment Managers had received no intimation as to Mr. Colwell's whereabouts from Mr. Sulzer's attorneys.

Mr. Gray was asked by Edgar Truman Brackett, representing the Managers, if he had made a contribution to the Sulzer campaign. He said that he had and that the contribution amounted to $50 or $100—he couldn't remember which—in a check made payable to Mr. Sulzer and sent to the candidate through the mail. In a moment, however, he corrected his testimony and said he had handed the contribution to Mr. Colwell. On cross-examination Mr. Gray said Colwell had told him that a contribution to the Sulzer campaign might be instrumental in bringing business to the firm.

Sulzer Bent on Personal Plea.

From an authoritative source it was learned to-night that Mr. Sulzer still adhered to the plan, foreshadowed in recent dispatches to THE NEW YORK TIMES, of appearing before the Court of Impeachment and pointing an accusing finger at Charles F. Murphy and, it was stated to-night, eevn at some of the members sitting in the Court of Impeachment. It is known that some of the Sulzer counsel have not placed their seal of approval on this part of the Sulzer programme of defense, which was conceived by the respondent and his extra-legal advisors who are sitting up with him nights in the "People's House." But, according to information that came through from the closely guarded seclusion of the Sulzer domicile little doubt is left that he will have his way, regardless of what the lawyers to-day urge him to do or not to do.

It is understood that D Cady Herrick, Louis Marshall, Austen G. Fox, Harvey D. Hinman and the rest of Mr. Sulzer's legal representatives before the court are at sea regarding the defense. It is reported, also, that John A. Hennessy, Samuel Hilton Thomas, Samuel I. Frankenstein and Louis A. Sarecky, as extra counsel for Mr. Sulzer, would have been taken much more closely into the confidence of Mr. Sulzer than have the men who are fighting his battles in court. It is these advisers, according to report, who are behind Mr. Sulzer's plans for the daring appeal he is contemplating.

"Sulzer will get that sort of defense in only over our dead bodies," said one of the lawyers representing the managers this afternoon. There is nothing in the rules governing this proceeding which would justify the admission of any such defense."

Court Recess Refused.

When the Court of Impeachment adjourned this evening it was until 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Mr. Sulzer's lawyers fought for a longer delay. The court went into executive session, and at the close of this the announcement was made that the court would sit again to-morrow.

The principal plea for a longer adjournment was made by Judge Herrick. He urged that Louis Marshall was entitled to ample time to celebrate the Jewish New Year. In addition, Mr. Herrick said, one of the early Sulzer witnesses expected to make it a two-day celebration. And, entirely aside from this consideration, said Mr. Herrick, the respondent was entitled to ample opportunity to consult his lawyers.

In addition to the contribution from Mr. Gray, one more contribution to the Sulzer campaign fund went into the record to-day. It was for $50, and was given by Col. Henry C. Barthman of the Forty-seventh Regiment. Isidor J. Kresel of counsel for the Managers, who brought out this evidence, learned, very much to his surprise apparently, that this contribution had been listed by Mr. Sulzer in making his sworn statement of campaign receipts and expenditures.

Counsel for the Managers, however, said the introduction of the Barthman check did serve a useful purpose. Mr. Barthman, in his letter to Mr. Sulzer, defined his gift as intended for the "personal campaign" of the candidate. The fact that it was reported the Managers take as an indication that Mr. Sulzer recognized his obligation under the law to report personal contributions.

In his acknowledgment of the Barthman check Mr. Sulzer wrote:

"You are a good friend of mine, and can help me very much during the campaign. You know what to do and how to do it, and a word to the wise is sufficient."

The Colonel said on the stand that he could furnish no key to this cryptic epistle from the candidate.

Sulzer's $4,000 Place for Sarecky.

Much of the court's time was occupied with the introduction of testimony to prove the allegations in the Articles of Impeachment that Mr. Sulzer bribed witnesses and suppressed evidence essential to the investigation of the Frawley Committee. The appointment of Louis A. Sarecky to a $4,000 position in the Bureau for the Deportation of the Alien Insane under the State Hospital Commission, and his subsequent refusal to testify before the Frawley Committee regarding the administration of the Sulzer campaign fund, were cited as tending to bear out these charges.

From what went into the record it appeared that Chester C. Platt, Mr. Sulzer's private secretary, informed the Civil Service Commission on July 21, 1912, that Mr. Sarecky had resigned as a confidential stenographer to Mr. Sulzer. Mr. Platt's letter was followed by one from the State Hospital Commission, a department controlled by Mr. Sulzer, urging the Civil Service Commission to create in the exempt class a position as lay deputy in the Deportation Bureau for Mr. Sarecky to fill at double the salary he had earned as stenographer. There was a second letter from the Hospital Commission, dated July 30, the very day Sarecky refused to testify before the Frawley Committee, urging that Mr. Sarecky be spared the ordeal of either a competitive or non-competitive examination, and that the place be provided for him at once.

"Mr. Sarecky is a person of high attainments," wrote the Secretary of the Hospital Commission. "He masters five modern languages and also knows the jargon of the different races and nationalities of our State Hospital population."

The Civil Service Commission created the position, which enabled Mr. Sulzer to appoint a layman to a place which in the past always had been filled by a physician and at the same salary. The action of the Civil Service Commission was approved forthwith by Mr. Sulzer, and Mr. Sarecky was appointed, with authority to draw salary from July 18, almost a month prior to the date of his appointment.

At the session to-morrow afternoon the court will hear arguments by counsel on both sides on the proposal to dismiss the charges against Mr. Sulzer based on the administration of the campaign fund and the alleged use of some of the money received for that fund in stock speculation, the offenses being defined as violation of the Corrupt Practices act, perjury, and grand larceny. It is probable also that the usual motion to dismiss the entire proceeding on the ground that the prosecution has not substantiated its charges will be made at the same time.

BASIS FOR BRIBERY CHARGES.

Sulzer-Sarecky Data Read Into Record—Fuller Denounces Headlines.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 1.—When the court reconvened at 10 o'clock this morning Melville B. Fuller, of Fuller & Harris, with which firm Mr. Sulzer carried an account, appeared to protest against the headlines in some of the New York evening papers of yesterday. When Mr. Fuller was a witness yesterday, Isidor J. Kresel, representing the Managers, tried to show that an entry on the blotter of Fuller & Harris virtually had the effect of changing the account of Mr. Sulzer from a speculative to a loan account on the eve of his inauguration as Governor and had been made subsequent to the date which appeared against it, Dec. 30, 1912.

Harvey D. Hinman, of counsel for the defense, assumed responsibility for the second appearance of Mr. Fuller. The broker took the stand to make a personal statement. He said:

"There appeared in one of yesterday evening's papers in large, bold type front-page headlines, the following: 'Tells Court Stock Book Entries Have Been Juggled'; in another: 'Say Brokers Doctored Books to Hide Sulzer's Speculations'; in another: 'Sulzer Account Was Falsified to Shield Him, Say Accusers'; in still another: '$180,000 Sulzer Loans in Wall Street; Books Doctored, New Charge.' I now present these newspapers for the inspection of the court."

"You may leave them here," ruled Presiding Judge Cullen.

"If these statements were true it would mean absolute ruin to me and to my associates in business as well," said the broker. "I think this court will bear me out in the statement that I have not deserved such treatment. I have not had and I have no interest in these impeachment proceedings, except as a citizen, and to tell the truth as a witness without reserve. I point to the record of my testimony as proof of that fact. I have been in attendance here for days, with all my books and papers, at great inconvenience to myself and injury to my business. I have concealed nothing, and I have nothing to conceal. I stated the facts frankly to the Frawley Committee. I appeared several times before Messrs. Kresel and Levy, although I understood that they had no legal right——"

Remedy Under Libel Laws.

"Just omit that, Witness," said Judge Cullen.

John B. Stanchfield, representing the Managers, said he had no objection to Mr. Fuller's correcting any erroneous impression conveyed by newspaper headlines, but he could not permit him to go beyond that.

Lewis Marshall, for the defense, said that he understood Mr. Fuller held that there had been insinuation and innuendo on the part of counsel for the Managers, conveying the erroneous impression that had been heralded abroad by the headlines.

Mr. Stanchfield declared that there had been no intention on the part of his colleagues to cast aspersions upon Mr. Fuller or his firm.

"Mr. Witness," said the court, "if any newspaper has aspersed you, it is liable in a suit for libel. The fact that this is a judicial proceeding won't protect them. The truth of a situation does not justify comment on it, if such comment is unjustly founded on the evidence. Further, it is contempt of court to publish false or inaccurate statements of what transpires here. The presiding Judge has given you an opportunity to repudiate the suggestions made, and you have done that."

Judge Cullen indicated that he thought the matter should end there, but Mr. Fuller was permitted to make this further statement:

"I would like to state that my books are absolutely correct, that no balances have been forced. There has been nothing omitted there, or concealed, to protect Mr. Sulzer or any one else. I am perfectly willing to bring my books to this court, to bring every clerk in my office to prove that statement."

Foundation for Bribery Charge.

Samuel M. Frank, one of the official stenographers of the Court of Impeachment, was summoned. He took part of the testimony before the Frawley Committee on July 30, when Louis A. Sarecky, Mr. Sulzer's former confidential clerk, declined to answer all questions relating to the Sulzer campaign fund. The Managers connect Mr. Sarecky's refusal to testify with his appointment as a confidential deputy in the Bureau for the Deportation of the Alien Insane, a branch of the State Hospital Department, and hold that the Sarecky incident furnished proof of the charge made in the Impachment Articles that Gov. Sulzer bribed witnesses to withhold testimony from the Frawley Committee.

Judge Cullen ruled yesterday that proof must be submitted regarding Sarecky's refusal to testify before the Managers could proceed with this line of evidence, and it was with this end in view that the stenographer was called to the witness stand to-day. The witness had with him his original notes, and identified a transcript of the testimony submitted to him by Mr. Stanchfield as a true copy.

D Cady Herrick of counsel for Mr. Sulzer objected to the reading of Sarecky's testimony on the ground that it was immaterial, no foundation having been laid by connecting him with the respondent, William Sulzer. Judge Cullen ruled that a beginning must be made somewhere, and overruled the objection.

Mr. Stanchfield read the early questions and answers in the examination of Sarecky before the Frawley Committee. In this part of his testimony Mr. Sarecky told of his confidential relations with Mr. Sulzer at a time prior to his appointment to the Bureau of Deportation at a $4,000 salary.

At this point Mr. Hinman interposed an objection on the ground that what Sarecky had told the Frawley Committee was not competent, but on the ground that Sarecky's declarations in another proceeding are not evidence here."

Mr. Stanchfield, (reading:) "Q.—Did you discuss with Mr. Hennessy your refusal to answer the subpoena? A.—I did."

Mr. Hinman, Mr. Marshall, and Austin G. Fox all arose to object. Judge Cullen ruled that he would allow testimony regarding all declarations accompanying Sarecky's refusal to testify, but no declarations between him and others. Mr. Stanchfield then repeated the passage referring to Hennessy, and Mr. Fox objected.

Who is Hennessy?

"I don't know who Hennessy is," said Judge Cullen, "but how could it do any harm?"

The assertion of Judge Cullen that he did not know who the most talked of of Mr. Sulzer's Lieutenants was raised a laugh in court.

Mr. Stanchfield read: "Q.—Did Mr. Hennessy advise you not to answer the subpoena? A.—He concurred in the opinion rendered by Mr. Marshall."

The Mr. Marshall referred to was seated at the Sulzer counsel table. Judge Herrick moved to have the answer stricken out, and was sustained in this as well as in objections to several other passages of the Sarecky testimony having reference to Mr. Marshall.

Mr. Stanchfield finally handed to the presiding Judge his copy of the Sarecky testimony, asking him to read a pencil-marked passage which he pointed out. After reading, Judge Cullen ruled that the matter ruled out was competent testimony.

The passage Judge Cullen had read bore reference to advice given by Mr. Marshall, as did several succeeding passages, all of which were read into the record.

On cross-examination Mr. Hinman had the witness identify as a correct transcript of testimony before the Frawley committee Sarecky's refusal to answer a question as to whether he had deposited to his own accounts checks received by Mr. Sulzer during the campaign, and another whether he had any other account besides that with the Mutual Alliance Trust Company.

Promotion of Sarecky.

John C. Birdseye, Secretary of the State Civil Service Commission, who was on the stand briefly yesterday, was recalled. Over the objection of counsel representing Mr. Sulzer, Mr. Stanchfield succeeded in getting into the record correspondence held by Chester C. Platt, Mr. Sulzer's secretary; the Civil Service Commission, and the State Hospital Commission, which preceded the appointment of Sarecky to his present $4,000 place.

The first of these letters was from Mr. Platt, and was dated July 21, 1912, nine days prior to Sarecky's appearance before the Frawley committee. It merely notified the commission that Mr. Sarecky had resigned as confidential stenographer to Mr. Sulzer on July 18.

The next letter was from the State Hospital Commission to the Civil Service Commission, and was signed by J. H. B. Hanify, a Sulzer lieutenant, who shortly before had been appointed secretary of the commission. Here is the letter:

Albany, July 23, 1913.

The Honorable the State Civil Service Commission:

Gentlemen: The State Hospital Commission directs me to request your commission to supend the rule requiring examination in the case of Mr. Sarecky of Brooklyn for appointment to the position of Lay Deputy in the Bureau of Deportation at an annual salary of $4,000. This application is made pursuant to Section 15, Subdivision 2 of the Civil Service law.

Mr. Sarecky is a person of high attainments and possesses qualifications which will make him a useful member of the force. He masters five modern languages, and also knows the jargon of the different races and nationalities contributing to our hospital population. Very respectfully,

J. H. B. HANIFY, Secretary.

Next a letter from the Civil Service Commission acknowledging receipt of this request was read into the record. The letter was dated July 24, and set forth that the request had been filed and would be submitted to the Civil Service Commission at a meeting the following week.

The Claim for Exemption.

On July 30, incidentally the day Mr. Sarecky appeared before the Frawley Committee, there followed another letter from the State Hospital Commission urging immediate action in the Sarecky matter and again emphasizing his high attainments. This is the letter:

July 30, 1913.

To the Honorable State Civil Service Commission, Albany, N. Y.

Gentlemen: By direction of the State Hospital Commission, I hereby respectfully request that the position of Lay Deputy in the Bureau of Deportation be classified in the exempt class under the State Civil Service rules. The claim for exemption of this position is made under Section 13 of the Civil Service law. Competitive or non-competitive examination is not practicable for filling this position for the following reasons:

First—That an immediate appointment is necessary because of the extraordinary need of a man to act in this field.

Second—That there is no eligible list from which such Lay Deputy could be appointed at this time.

Third—That the commission wishes to appoint Mr. Louis A. Sarecky, who is familiar with the work of the bureau and who has become specially equipped as an investigator in some of the difficult fields to which he will be assigned for work by the State Hospital Commission.

Peculiar and exceptional qualifications of educational character are required for the position and Mr. Sarecky is a person who masters five modern languages and also knows the jargon of the different races or nationalities contributing to our hospital population.

Mr. Sarecky's services will be paid for at the rate of $4,000 per annum. Yours respectfully,

STATE HOSPITAL COMMISSION,
By J. H. B. HANIFY, Secretary.

"Did the State Civil Service Commission meet on July 30?" Mr. Stanchfield asked the witness.

"It did," was the reply. "A resolution was passed in accordance with the second letter which you have just read."

Approved by Sulzer as Governor.

The resolution was presented in evidence. Through it Mr. Sarecky was exempted from examination, either competitive or non-competitive, on the ground that such examination for the position was found to be "not practicable." The resolution bore the notation, "Approved July 31, 1913, William Sulzer, Governor."

On the following day, according to the witness, he sent a letter, on behalf of the commission, to Mr. Sulzer, informing him of its action of the day before. A letter from the Hospital Commission reached the Civil Service Commission on Aug. 13 to the effect that Mr. Sarecky had been appointed and that his salary should run from July 18.

On cross-examination by Mr. Hinman the witness testified that the title "Lay Deputy" was brought to his attention for the first time when it occurred in the correspondence read into the record.

"This was the first designation of a layman to the place Sarecky now fills that ever had come under your observation?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"It was the first appointment of a layman that I recall," said the witness.

"And had the places in that bureau heretofore been filled by physicians?"

"So far as my memory serves me at this time, yes."

Robert C. Cumming, chief of the bill-drafting department, next took the stand. He was questioned regarding the Wall Street reform bills and identified the various measures in this series. He testified that Mr. Sulzer sent for him, submitted some memoranda and asked him to draft the bills according to the suggestions in the notes. Mr. Cumming said the Governor urged all possible haste, and he had his drafts ready within a day or two, when the respondent in his presence handed the bills to Senator Stilwell, now a prisoner in Sing Sing, and Aaron J. Levy, majority leader of the Assembly, for introduction.

ACCOUNT 500 WAS SULZER'S.

Colwell, Governor's "Dummy," Told Broker Gray So, Latter Testifies.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 1.—The positive identification of William Sulzer with the secret account No. 500 on the books of the brokerage firm of Fuller & Gray, of 71 Broadway, New York, was a feature of the forenoon session. The testimony was given by John Boyd Gray, a member of that firm. Subpoena servers representing the Impeachment Managers had been searching for Mr. Gray for days, but had professed inability to find him. When he appeared to-day, a voluntary witness, he testified that he had been about one or more of his various places of business in New York City every day for the last two weeks.

Mr. Gray was the last witness at the forenoon session. Edgar Truman Brackett examined him for the prosecution. The witness said he was a member of the Stock Exchange and lived at Haddon Hall, Riverside Drive and 137th Street.

"Do you know Frederick L. Colwell?" asked Mr. Brackett.

"I do," said the witness. "I have known him about two years. He has never been employed by my firm."

"When did you last see him?"

"Just prior to his disappearance. I think it was about the middle of August."

"Do you know where he is now?"

"I do not. I have had no communication with him since the middle of August."

The witness said Colwell had been receiving his mail at the firm's main office on lower Broadway and that he lived in Yonkers in a house he rented from the witness. His household was made up of a daughter and a son. Mr. Gray said he thought Colwell was a widower or else divorced.

To Albany to See Sulzer.

"When you last saw Mr. Colwell, did he tell you he was going away?" the witness was asked.

"Yes, sir, he did," said Mr. Gray. "He told me he was going to Albany."

Q.—Did he say he was coming back, or that he was going to stay away? A.—No, he did not say he was coming back, or how long he was going to stay away.

Q.—Did he say anything regarding his preparations or his baggage that would give you any information as to whether he was going further than Albany? Did he give you any directions about his mail? A.—He did not give me any directions. I heard him call up his house and direct that his baggage be brought to the station in Yonkers. The last time I saw Mr. Colwell was the last day that the Frawley committee was in session. That will place the date.

Q.—Do you know whether he had been subpoenaed for that day before that committee? A.—Well, he had told me he was under subpoena.

Q.—Did he say anything further in that conversation indicating the precise place he was going? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did he say he was going in Albany. A.—To see William Sulzer.

Q.—Was there a time in October, 1912, when you had a conversation with Mr. Colwell with respect to opening an account in your office? A.—Yes, there was. I cannot recall the date. The books will show. It was in the Yonkers office.

The date was fixed as Oct. 21. Mr. Gray said Colwell had asked him for a quotation on Big Four, and had given him an order for a hundred shares two or three days later. The witness said that two deposits were made, one for $1,000 and another for $1,500, by Mr. Colwell on Oct. 22.

"Did you loan Colwell any money on the day he went away?" asked Mr. Brackett. The witness said he had neither lent nor given him any money on that day.

Had Been Private Secretary.

Mr. Gray admitted that he had employed Colwell as his private secretary at $50 a week up to about the date of this Big Four transaction. He said Colwell had acted in that capacity for about eight months.

"What date was the stock purchased on Oct. 21 delivered to the customer?" asked Mr. Brackett. The witness said the stock was delivered on Oct. 31.

Q.—How was it paid for? A.—There was a deposit of $500 on Oct. 28, in addition to the $2,500 paid on Oct. 22. The balance, $8,825, was paid when the stock was delivered. All these payments were made in currency.

Q.—Was there anything said at the time the payments were made as to whom they came from? A.—I don't remember any particular conversation.

Q.—Is it customary for cash to be used in such matters? A.—I would not call it customary. Checks are used almost universally.

Q.—When Mr. Colwell brought in orders as you was in the habit of putting for whom the orders were? A.—He was not.

Q.—In whose name were purchases made or carried on your books when he bought in an order for a customer? A.—In No. 500 account.

Q.—How long had that account been in existence? A.—This was the opening of it.

Secret Delivery of Stock.

Mr. Gray said that when Colwell brought in orders he never was asked for whom they were, but that Colwell was regarded as the principal in the transaction.

Q.—I do not now refer to Account 500; but at other times, when he brought in orders, did he give you such information? A.—I don't know that he brought in any orders, except those included in Account 500.

Q.—Did he never give any others to the firm to your knowledge? A.—He on several occasions attempted to get orders executed, but I do not believe that they were ever executed.

Q.—Well, having executed the order, and Colwell having paid you the three payments, at the same time when delivery was to be made of the stock. What do you recall with respect to that transaction? A.—Why, I was telephoned to by Mr. Colwell from the city to deliver the securities, and the balance would be paid, and I sent Mr. Coe, who was a witness here, to deliver the stock.

Mr. Gray said he received the message at his Yonkers office, and was asked to deliver the stock at the Nassau Bank in Brooklyn. The certificate was for 500 shares, the proceeds of sale had been obtained from Harris & Fuller, another firm with which Mr. Sulzer carried a stock account. Later, the witness explained that his firm cleared all its stocks through Harris & Fuller. Melvin B. Fuller of that firm is a brother of Arthur L. Fuller of Fuller & Gray.

Mr. Gray testified that at the time he received the message from Mr. Colwell the certificate was in the Brooklyn office of his firm. Mr. Coe, his employe, the witness said, was in Yonkers when told to go to Brooklyn to make the delivery.

"Why did you send Mr. Coe, and not an employe of your Brooklyn office?" the witness was asked.

Coe was No Talker.

"For the same reason that the account was opened under a number," was the reply. "Mr. Colwell had requested, at the time the account was opened, that no member of the firm except myself should know whom the business was being done for."

Q.—Whom did he say the business was done for? A.—For himself.

Q.—At the time of the order originally? A.—No, Sir. The question did not arise at the time the purchase was made. There was a deposit made, and that was all we required.

Q.—Will you tell any reason under heaven why you preferred that Mr. Coe, in addition to you, should know about the purchase by Colwell, rather than some one in the Brooklyn office? A.—Yes. I believe he was not very much of a talker.

Q.—And all the other employes in your office talkers? A.—No, Sir. They were younger—

Q.—Did Mr. Coe know that Colwell was the proprietor of Account No. 500 before you sent him from Yonkers to Brooklyn to make delivery? A.—I don't know.

Q.—How did you come to take a number for the account instead of a name? A.—At the request of Mr. Colwell.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He did not want his transactions with the firm known, and we gave the account a number for that reason.

Q.—Did he tell you the reason why he did not want his transactions with the firm known? A.—The reason is very plain—because of his former connection with Harris & Fuller.

Q.—How long prior to this time had he been connected with Harris & Fuller. A.—Several years.

Gave to Sulzer's Campaign.

Mr. Brackett asked the witness if he had contributed to the Sulzer campaign.

"Yes, but I can't remember whether it was $50 or $100," was the reply.

Q.—Given to whom? A.—William Sulzer.

Q.—When? A.—I mailed him a check.

Q.—To where did you mail it? A.—I will have to correct that. I gave the check to Mr. Colwell.

Q.—The check was made payable how? A.—To William Sulzer.

Q.—Where was Colwell at the time? A.—In the Yonkers office.

Q.—And about when was it? A.—Just previous to election.

Q.—Why did you give it to Mr. Colwell? A.—He asked for a contribution.

The witness said he did not know whether the contribution was made subsequent to the opening of Account No. 500.

Mr. Gray told of a subsequent transaction involving 100 shares of Big Four. This was on Nov. 4, 1912. Colwell gave the order.

"Did he tell you whether you were to carry the stock for him or whether he would take it up?" asked Presiding Judge Cullen.

"I wanted to know about the money, and he said the stock would be paid for when delivered," said the witness.

Said Account was Sulzer's.

"Did he tell you at that time that it was for William Sulzer?" asked Mr. Brackett.

"He said the account was for William Sulzer," the witness replied.

Mr. Gray said that beside these transactions there was another involving a $1,000 bond of the St. Louis & Southwestern 4s. This bond was delivered to Fuller & Gray on Nov. 25, 1912, by Colwell, who said it belonged to a woman who wanted to sell it.

Q.—Did he give you the name? A.—I think he mentioned the name.

Q.—What name did he say? A.—I can't remember.

Q.—Was the bond sold? A.—It was sold.

Q.—Why was it not in Account 500? A.—Mr. Colwell's business is put in that account.

Q.—How was it paid for? A.—I gave Mr. Colwell my check.

Q.—Why that way? A.—The same reason that the account was opened under this number and as I have explained before.

The President—That doesn't tell anything. Do you mean because he wanted it kept secret?

The Witness—He did not want to be identified with the account.

"What is your best recollection," asked Mr. Hinman of counsel for Mr. Sulzer, "as to whether it was at your suggestion or the suggestion of Mr. Colwell that the delivery of the Big Four stock was made by Mr. Coe?"

"That was my suggestion," the witness replied. "Mr. Colwell had nothing to do with it. I think I suggested the place for the delivery, too. The firm had an account with the Nassau Bank in Brooklyn."

The Afternoon Session.

At the afternoon session of the court, the cross-examination of John Boyd Gray was resumed by Harvey D. Hinman of counsel for the defence. The witness said that aside from what F. L. Colwell had told him he had no personal knowledge as to whom the stock purchased on Nov. 6 was for. Referring to the bond of the St. Louis & Western Railroad, which was mentioned yesterday as deposited to the credit of account No. 500, Mr. Hinman asked:

"Where were you when this bond to which you have referred and for which you gave your check was delivered to you?"

"I don't remember."

"Have you any means now of fixing the name of the woman who was reported to you as the owner of the bond?"

"I cannot fix the name."

The witness added that it was not a registered bond. He had no recollection, he said, of the endorsement on the check which he had given to Mr. Sulzer's campaign fund.

On redirect examination Edgar T. Brackett asked the witness: "Where were you when Colwell suggested that you give the $50 to the campaign fun?" "In the Yonkers office," replied the witness.

"Did he give any reason why you should give such a subscription?" asked Mr. Brackett.

"I think he did."

"What was it?"

Mr. Hinman objected to the question, but was overruled.

"He said it might mean some business," replied Mr. Gray.

"Did he say that inasmuch as the candidate was doing some business there you ought to give a subscription?" asked Mr. Brackett.

"No," replied the witness.

"Have you ever given a subscription for a political purpose before?"

"Yes, on several occasions."

The witness said such gifts were irrespective of whether or not the recipient did business with his firm.

Sent Colwell Papers Away.

Senator Griffin said he wanted to ask the witness several questions.

"In return for desk room in your office, did Colwell render your firm any services?" he asked. The witness replied in the negative.

Q.—When Colwell went away did he remove his desk or its contents from your office? He did not.

Q.—Are they still there? A.—The desk is the property of the firm and the papers in it forwarded to his residence, 790 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Q.—When did you do that? A.—Recently.

Q.—How recently? A.—Oh, within two or three weeks.

Q.—Did you get any acknowledgment from Colwell that he had received those papers and documents? A.—I did not get any.

Mr. Gray testified that Mr. Colwell had been employed as his private secretary about six or eight months previous to Oct. 1, 1912, but not at the time he opened account No. 500.

Q.—Is Mr. Colwell a man of means? A.—I did not understand so, no.

Q.—When he opened this account of $500 did he disclose to you the name of his principal? A.—He did not.

Q.—You did not believe at that time that he was opening that account for his own benefit?

Mr. Hinman objected, but was overruled.

"I testified that at the time the order for the second hundred shares of Big Four was given there was no money deposited, and that he told me that the account was for William Sulzer," replied the witness.

"Did you keep any index or cross reference book by which the identity of accounts kept under numbers instead of names could be disclosed?" asked Senator Griffin.

"We did not," replied the witness. "I knew the investors personally, and in some cases my cashier knew them."

In reply to a question by Senator Sage the witness said it was not a practice to reference whose name stocks were in, except in the case of dividend-paying stock.

Denies Dodging Court.

Senator Healy wanted to know if there was not a Stock Exchange rule against dividing up commissions, and if it would not therefore have been to the worst interests of the firm to have paid Colwell for soliciting business for it.

"He was not in our employ, and did not receive any salary," replied the witness. "I certainly would be against the best interests of the concern."

Senator Brown arose.

"Have you avoided service of process for the purpose of avoiding an appearance here?" he asked.

"I have not," replied Mr. Gray.

Q.—Have you been requested to not appear here if you could avoid it? A.—I have not.

Q.—Have you had any communication from Gov. Sulzer, or any other person, about not appearing. A.—I have not.

In reply to further questioning by Senator Pollock, however, the witness admitted that he had heard indirectly several days ago that his appearance was desired in the court.

Q.—Through whom? A.—Why, through several sources, I guess.

Q.—Did you receive any communication from the Managers of Impeachment or their counsel? A.—I did not.

Q.—From what sources did you receive this information? A.—I couldn't say definitely; from several sources.

Q.—Well, mention one. A.—Why, I had a telephone from cyclops of our different offices that they wanted me.

Q.—When you say "they" whom do you mean? A.—The Impeachment Managers or whoever is in charge of this trial.

Q.—When did you receive this information? A.—Several days ago.

Q.—Last week? A.—Yes, last week.

Senator Pollock asked: "And upon receiving that information, what did you do?"

"Attended to my regular business," replied the witness jauntily.

The witness said he last heard from Judge Joseph Bell, his attorney, about 11 o'clock yesterday morning that he was wanted in court. Judge Bell, who was a witness yesterday, had been asked to help get Mr. Gray into court.

Barthman Identifies Check.

Henry C. Barthman was called next, and he said in reply to questions by Kresel that he was Colonel of the Forty-seventh Regiment of Infantry Militia of the State of New York and a jeweler by trade. He identified a letter he had written for his firm on Oct. 10, 1912, to Mr. Sulzer, then a candidate for Governor. The letter was read into evidence as follows:

Hon. William Sulzer, 115 Broadway, City.

My dear Congressman: My sons join me in sending you this small contribution toward the expenses of your personal campaign, at the time extending to you our earnest wishes that you will be the next Governor of our State, as this office is certainly in need of a man of your calibre.

Yours very truly,
HENRY C. BARTHMAN.

The witness also identified a check for $50, which had been inclosed with the letter. The check was payable to William Sulzer and was indorsed "William Sulzer, L. A. Sarecky," and deposited with the Mutual Alliance Trust Company.

Judge Herrick, of counsel for Mr. Sulzer, arose with a smile.

"Will you concede that that is in the statement filed?" he asked.

"It is news to me if it was," replied Mr. Kresel in surprise. "I haven't seen it."

"It is in the statement," Judge Herrick said.

Mr. Kresel consulted the sworn statement of campaign receipts filed with the Secretary of State and was forced to admit that the contribution was listed there under date of Oct. 10.

Mr. Kresel then wanted to put in evidence the letter received by Mr. Barthman in acknowledgement of the contribution. Mr. Herrick objected to that while the letter would be absolutely harmless under the circumstances it was no longer material, but Mr. Kresel insisted that the letter was important.

"The letter that was transmitted to the Governor states that this was a contribution to his personal campaign," said John B. Stanchfield, of counsel for the managers, emphasizing "personal."

The letter was then admitted in evidence. It read:

New York, Oct. 14, 1912.

Col. William Barthman, 174 Bowery, New York.

My Dear Colonel: Many thanks for your kind letter of congratulation. I certainly appreciate all you say and all that you have done. You are a good friend of mine and can help me very much during the campaign. You know what to do and how to do it, and a word to the wise is sufficient.

With best wishes believe me, sincerely your friend, WILLIAM SULZER.

Col. Barthman was reprimanded several months ago at the instance of Mr. Sulzer for race prejudice charged by Benjamin Littman, a member of the regiment.

Prosecution Rests.

Col. Barthman was excused without cross-examination.

"The managers rest," said Mr. Stanchfield for the prosecution.

"Counsel for the defence," called Judge Cullen, and Judge Herrick of counsel for the defence arose.

"May it please the court," he said, "we were informed last night by one of the counsel for the managers that they would probably conclude their case to-day, occupying, they thought, about an hour. That took us somewhat by surprise, as we supposed it would last until to-morrow.

"There are some motions that we desire to make in this case. There is a motion to be prepared, consultations to be had, where the respondent is entitled to the benefit of all his counsel. Mr. Marshall will not be here to-morrow. He has gone now to observe a religious holiday that is very sacred to him. A witness who will be one of the earlier witnesses in the case is also of the same faith, and he observes two days.

"My associate, upon whom will devolve the labor of opening this case, is very nearly an exhausted man. We don't want to delay these proceedings unnecessarily. We are just as anxious to get through as any member of this court can possibly be, but we think, in justice to the respondent and in justice to some of the counsel, at least that we ought to be granted a liberal adjournment.

"We can take Friday. You would have but a portion of the day then. There are some questions that I understand some of the members of this court desire to investigate before they decide upon them and it seems to me that the interests of all parties require that we should have a recess until at least Monday. We cannot go on to-morrow with all our counsel present. If we attempted to do it I am afraid another one will absolutely break down."

Judge Herrick spoke very earnestly and left no doubt that he meant what he said. It was very evident that the counsel for the defense, who, it appeared, had been taken into Mr. Sulzer's confidence in many important particulars, and to whom many of the gravest disclosures have come as utter surprises, felt they were in urgent need of time and oprtrunity to shape their case. Harvey D. Hinman, one member of Mr. Sulzer's staff of counsel, seemed especially haggard and worn. It was to him that Mr. Herrick alluded as being likely to break down.

Court in Secret Session.

"Gentlemen," said Judge Cullen. "The presiding Judge is not disposed to dispose of this motion because it involves the question of convenience not only to the counsel, but to the court, which he presumes desires members of the court to settle for themselves."

At Judge Cullen's suggestion, Senator Brown moved that the court go into executive session to confer upon the matter of adjournment. The motion was adopted, and the room was cleared of all except members of the court, even the stenographers being excluded for the first time since the impeachment trial began.

It was then 2:30 o'clock. Not until 3:20 was the session ended. It was learned later that Senator Duhamel of Kings, an ardent Sulzer advocate, moved that the court adjourn until Monday. The motion was voted down. Senator Palmer of Ulster and Greene Counties, moved that the court adjourn until Friday, but this, too, was lost. Judge Cullen then moved an adjournment until to-morrow at 2 P. M., and the motion was carried.

When the open session was resumed Judge Cullen said:

"The court has decided to adjourn until to-morrow at 2 o'clock. It thinks that at that time all the preliminary motions should be made and disposed of."

Again Judge Herrick arose.

"Can Your Honor at this time give us any intimation as to whether we will be compelled to go on to-morrow after any preliminary motions that you speak of are disposed of?" he asked. "It is a matter of the gravest importance to us. This has placed us in an exceedingly embarrassing position for the defense."

"We will deal with that when the occasion arises to-morrow," said Judge Cullen.

"I did not know but that I might get some intimation as to what we might expect," said Judge Herrick sadly.

Judge Cullen ordered the crier to adjourn the court, which he did.

CONVICTS ADOPT OSBORNE.

Fellow-Prisoners Now Regard Him as One of the "Boys."

Special to The New York Times.

AUBURN, Oct. 1.—The third day in State prison of Thomas Mott Osborne, Chairman of the State Committee on Prison Reform, for the purpose of studying the system from the convict's standpoint, was the least interesting of any since his incarceration, and his keepers reported to-night that his identity had become almost wholly lost in the big regiment of gray-clad men doing penance for crimes.

Newspaper men who have been permitted to visit the prison shops have failed to identify "Brown," as Mr. Osborne is known, and intimates of the man have been equally unsuccessful. "Brown" put in the whole day in the basket shop and was able to pick up the more advanced stages in the process of lining basket willow rods to the bottoms which he had learned to make yesterday. The indications that strangeness to prison customs would result in infractions of the rules through stupidity or inadvertence to-day disappeared and the prisoner marched in line with the shop company with the gait of a second termer. The novelty of his appearance, which caused just a little more than normal interest the first day, has entirely disappeared and the gray brotherhood regards him as one of the boys.

TREASURY WON'T BUY BONDS

Not to Draw Upon the Sinking Fund to Bolster Prices of 2s.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The Treasury Department does not intend to use any portion of the sinking fund for the purpose of purchasing 2 per cent. bonds in the market at this time in order to bring their market value back to par. This information was not furnished authoritatively, but it was obtained from sources close to the department, and is known to be authentic. The department's contention is that it is not necessary to make such purchases.

It was said that the department was well aware that it had ample authority to utilize the sinking fund for the purchase of Government bonds, but it felt that nothing of this sort should be done with a new tariff law about to go into effect. The amount of revenue that would be obtained by the operation of the new act was uncertain, it was said, and for that reason the department did not care to utilize any portion of the sinking fund for bond purchases.

Nassau Bank Not Concerned.

August C. Strung, who was blackjacked and robbed of a $555 payroll in Brooklyn a few days ago, did not draw the money from the Nassau National Bank, as reported at the time, but was carrying it from the Manhattan office of the company by which he was employed. The company had no account with the Nassau National Bank.

OELRICHS ARRESTED FOR STABBING A G

DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

FIERCE BATTLE AT SUFFRAGE OFFICES

Women at London Headquarters Violently Resist Arrest of Two of Their Leaders.

UNDER 'CAT AND MOUSE' ACT

Mrs. Saunders and Miss Kerr There for the First Time Since April 30, and Police Capture Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Although the suffragettes have for the moment abated their militant activities, the police are keeping a keen watch on their movements. This was evident this afternoon, when detectives arrested at the Women's Social and Political Union offices Mrs. Saunders, the Financial Secretary of the union, and Miss Kerr, the Secretary, who made use of their liberty under the "Cat and Mouse" act to visit the offices in preparation for the "Autumn campaign."

A number of suffragettes attempted to prevent the arrests, with the result that the detectives got a severe pummeling. However, they succeeded not only in securing Mrs. Saunders and Miss Kerr, but also four other women who assaulted them.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Mrs. Saunders is under sentence of fifteen months' imprisonment, and Miss Kerr of twelve months in jail for conspiracy. They were condemned last June 17, but were later liberated after "hunger strikes."

The two women had resumed their duties this morning for the first time since the historic raid on their offices on April 30, and the suffragettes were holding an "at home" in honor of the return of their leaders when the police raided the building and interrupted the demonstrations of welcome.

When the police arrived to arrest the women the office staff and visitors rushed to the rescue and briskly assaulted the policemen. Besides the two leaders four other women were arrested for obstructing the police in the execution of their duty.

One policeman's tunic was torn to shreds before he succeeded in escaping from the clutches of the women.

NO ROW AT CHURCH CONGRESS

Discussion of the Woman Question Passes Off Without Disorder.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 1.—The great women's meeting to-day in connection with the Church Congress passed off without the disorder which had been freely predicted. The only unusual incident was a female voice rising in shrill protest in the course of one part of the discussion, but it did not excite much attention.

The result, in fact, abundantly justified the Bishop of Winchester's insistence on retaining the subject, "The Kingdom of God and the Sexes," as the matter for discussion.

The run of applause with which the various speakers were greeted soon revealed the existence of two streams of thought in the Congress, but the feminists contented themselves with giving expression to their views by warm indorsements of such appeals as that of Mrs. Luke Paget.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 1.—The custody of women's interests is not safe in the hands of man, according to a declaration made to-day at the resumption of the Church Congress by the Right Rev. James Welldon, Dean of Manchester.

The contention that women's interests were safe in men's custody was disproved, the Dean asserted, by the legislative inequalities which for too long a time had determined the relations of the sexes in both the political and moral spheres. The chivalry of man toward woman was only a half learned lesson, he declared; otherwise how could the enactment of a law against white slavery have been delayed until the twentieth century?

The suffragettes present at the congress, however, got small encouragement from Dean Welldon in support of their "modern" methods. Pointing out that women were treated with greater honor and respect because they belonged to the weaker sex, he added:

"Could there then be greater folly than to destroy the mutual sympathy between the sexes by a fight for superiority or equality—a fight in which, as far as it could be decided by physical strength, women must come out second best? The intuitive respect of man for woman is the supreme asset of womanhood, and nothing in the world can ever atone for the loss of it."

CURE FOR BLOOD POISONING

Dr. L. H. Marks, an American, Said to Have Made Important Discovery.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—Information has reached THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent of an important medical discovery just made at Frankfort-on-Main by a well-known young American physician, Dr. Lewis Hart Marks.

As a result of several years' experiments, Dr. Marks, it is stated, has found a cure for blood poisoning of bacterial origin.

In response to a telegraphic inquiry Dr. Marks states that he prefers at present not to say anything for publication. His work has been carried on at his laboratory at Frankfort, which he established after he had served for five years as Prof. Ehrlich's assistant. He has been financially supported by a committee of American philanthropists.

MISS SACKVILLE-WEST WEDS

Daughter of Lord Sackville Married to Harold S. Nicolson.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The marriage took place to-day of the Hon. Victoria Mary Sackville-West, daughter of Lord and Lady Sackville, and Harold Stanley Nicolson, son of Sir Arthur Nicolson, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The ceremony was performed in the private chapel at Knole, the Sackvilles' residence. The Bishop of Rochester officiated.

The affair was a great society function, which most of the prominent persons now in London attended. A reception was subsequently held in the great hall at Knole.

ROYAL "MYSTERY" DENIED.

Manuel and His Bride to Be at Their English Home This Month.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 2.—The Times gives the following "authentic version" of the illness of ex-King Manuel's bride:

"We understand from information that has reached us from a trustworthy source that the reports of Doña Augustina Victoria's illness have contained considerable inaccuracies.

"It appears that the Queen contracted influenza while staying at Munich. Her temperature was very high and the doctors in attendance feared an attack of typhoid fever. Accordingly, Doña Augustina was removed at once to a clinic, where King Manuel also stayed in order to be near her.

"Fortunately, the fears of the medical attendants proved incorrect. All traces of fever departed four days ago. As soon as she is able to travel Doña Augustina will go to Sigmaringen, accompanied by King Manuel, in order to allow time for the alterations now being made at Fulwell Park, their new home near Richmond, to be completed. They will both be back in London in the course of this month."

BOY OF 16 KILLS SEVEN.

French Farm Lad Runs Amuck After a Quarrel with His Employer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—A farm lad, aged 16, named Marcel Redupeau, last night murdered seven persons in a lonely farmhouse at a village near Nantes.

The farmhouse was occupied by M. Mabit, his wife, his mother, aged 70; four children, and a servant girl, besides the young murderer.

As Mabit's front door remained closed and there were no signs of life about the place this morning, neighbors entered the house. In the kitchen the farmer's wife and the servant girl were found dead with their throats cut. The body of the farmer's mother was in a bedroom, and in another bedroom were the bodies of three of the four children. The farmer's body was discovered in the cellar.

The local police found the murderer at his home. He confessed to the seven murders.

"I was in an outbuilding with my master," he said. "He scolded me severely. I replied angrily. Presently he turned his back to me. I seized a knife used for cutting vines and plunged it in his back. Then I entered the farmhouse with the knife and killed the others."

The child who escaped was in a room that the murderer overlooked.

ROYAL LIVING COSTS MORE.

Ruler of Bavaria to Get His Civil List Raised to $1,250,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—A bill is about to be presented in the Bavarian Diet increasing the royal civil list from $1,050,000 to $1,350,000. The present civil list was fixed thirty-seven years ago. Since then, apologists for the increase state the cost of living has increased. The chief increase of expenditure, however, is in the royal theatres, which account for nearly $150,000 a year.

The Bavarian royal family, never very wealthy, suffered greatly by the mad extravagance of the deranged King Ludwig II., who spent something like $25,000,000 in building fantastic castles.

Three years ago the Kaiser in his capacity of King of Prussia had his civil list raised from $4,000,000 to $4,750,000. The rulers of Saxony, Wurtemberg, and Baden have also felt the stress of the times, and have obtained alleviation.

QUIT THE ATLANTIC POOL.

German Lines Announce Their Retirement—To Confer in Paris.

HAMBURG, Oct. 1.—The Hamburg-American Line to-day announced its retirement from the North Atlantic passenger and freight pool, the agreements in regard to which come to an end on Dec. 31.

The North German Lloyd Company also denounced the existing freight pool in retaliation for the attitude of the Hamburg-American Line in regard to the passenger traffic.

The differences arise owing to a claim put forward by the Hamburg-American Company for a larger percentage of the emigrant traffic. A conference is to be held in Paris shortly, when an attempt will be made to settle the difficulty, but in well informed circles it is thought that there is little prospect of success.

In its denunciation to-day the Hamburg-American Line expressed its willingness to re-enter the pool if its quota of passengers from Europe to America is raised by 5 per cent., and from America to Europe by 7 per cent., and if a new and favorable basis of participation by the Canadian Pacific Company is arranged.

In every Automobile Race that we have heard of, run in the United States this year, every car that has finished first, second or third, with one exception, has been lubricated with

DIXON'S Graphite Automobile Lubricants

Some class, when you consider the pace.

Ask your dealer.

Made in JERSEY CITY, N. J., by the JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.

Established in 1827

NO RAY OF LIGHT ON DIESEL MYSTERY

German Inventor Was a Millionaire and His Home Was Happy.

WAS NOT WORKING HARD

But Suffered a Breakdown Due to Overwork Thirteen Years Ago —A Friend of Edison.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—To-day brought no fresh tidings in regard to Dr. Rudolf Diesel, the oil engine inventor, and that he met his death by drowning on his way from Antwerp to Harwich on Monday night appears to be certain.

At the annual meeting of the Consolidated Diesel Engine Manufacturers in London to-day the Chairman said the conclusion was that Dr. Diesel must have fallen overboard, and he spoke further of the loss which the world would suffer. It was mentioned that Dr. Diesel did not take a prominent part in the management of the company, but was always ready with advice when it was wanted.

Dr. Diesel's friends are greatly mystified. While on the one hand the probabilities of an accidental fall overboard seem remote, on the other hand they cannot conceive any motive which might prompt a suggestion of suicide.

Dr. Diesel was a wealthy man. He lived amid happy home surroundings at Munich. The initial difficulties and trials which he suffered, common to the experience of most great inventors, had long ago been surmounted. His patent rights in the Diesel engine were sold for huge sums in various countries, and, having amassed a fortune, he had to all intents and purposes retired from active business. It is believed that he amassed a fortune of $2,500,000 in a few years. He passed his days in easy retirement, his attendance at the meetings of Directors of the companies working his inventions being his sole link with the world of engineering and industry.

So far as the knowledge of Dr. Diesel's friends goes, nothing had happened to disturb the equanimity of existence for him. The only incident which, it is thought, might have any possible bearing on his death was a serious breakdown of health about thirteen years ago. At that time his inventions and business negotiations were occupying all his energies, and he worked at such a tremendous pace that his health was temporarily shattered. In a hydropathic establishment on the Continent he took a prolonged rest cure, and to all outward appearance gained complete restoration of health, but it is suggested that his brain may still have retained traces of the strain to which he subjected himself, and some momentary aberration may have overtaken him on the voyage.

Sidney Whitman, the oldest of Dr. Diesel's English friends, says Dr. Diesel lived in Munich in one of the most palatial modern houses in Bavaria, which cost $250,000 to build. Mr. Whitman says that when he was in America last year Dr. Diesel struck up a great friendship with Thomas A. Edison. The latter told him not to eat too much and he would live to be a hundred.

Dr. Diesel used to speak humorously of the rules of diet which Mr. Edison drew up for him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—Friends of Dr. Diesel stated to-night that a week ago he presented a valuable collection of drawings and documents relating to the origin of his patents to the German National Museum at Munich.

Dr. Diesel had just finished a comprehensive work dealing with the history of the Diesel oil engines.

MUNICH, Oct. 1.—A telegraphic denial from London of the story of the disappearance of Dr. Diesel, the oil engine inventor, was received to-day by the members of Dr. Diesel's family here. An investigation by the family later in the day, however, showed that the message saying he had arrived in London was sent from Geneva, Switzerland, and not from London.

A dispatch from the Diesel Engine Company in London confirms the report that the inventor disappeared in the course of his voyage from the Continent to England.

HOAXED DR. ORVILLE OWEN.

Chimney Sweep Said He Had Papers About Shakespeare and Bacon.

CHEPSTOW, Oct. 1.—Dr. Orville Owen of Detroit, who in 1911 made an extensive search of the bed of the River Wye for Shakespearean manuscripts or documents without success, is here, seeking documentary proof that Bacon wrote the Shakespeare works.

A Chepstow chimney sweep sent word to Dr. Owen in the United States that when the doctor was exacavating the river bed he himself discovered documents elsewhere relating to the controversy. Dr. Owen crossed the Atlantic and offered money to the sweep for his alleged secret. They came to no satisfactory arrangement, and Dr. Owen has now withdrawn his offer, saying that he has discovered that the sweep has no information to give.

MISSIONARIES' PLAN RISKY.

They Are Urged Not to Confer Personally with Chinese Bandits.

PEKING, Oct. 1.—The missionaries at Siang-Yang-Fu proposed to-day to go to Tsao-Yang to negotiate for the release of the five American and four Norwegian missionaries who are in the hands of Chinese bandits in the northern part of the Province of Hu-Pé, but Edward T. Williams, American Chargé d'Affaires here, urged them to refrain from doing so, as he feared that the bandits would capture them also.

Mr. Williams believes that Chinese would be the best emissaries.

BROWN STAYS IN MEXICO.

To Have Full Control of National Railways—Pierce Interests Out.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 1.—A meeting of the stockholders of the National Railways took place to-day. Features of the meeting were the elimination of the Pierce interests from representation on the Board of Directors, H. C. Pierce and J. N. Galbraith resigning.

It is reported that E. N. Brown will remain President of the lines, as he has reached a satisfactory agreement with the Government, according to which he will have full control of the lines, without the interference of Government officials.

The financial report indicated $98,000 surplus at the end of the fiscal year. The question of the payment of the interest due on Oct. 1 was not discussed, as the Government is handling this.

BLOW TO QUEENSTOWN.

The Olympic Will Not Embark or Land Passengers There in Future.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The White Star Company announces that in the future the liner Olympic will not embark or land passengers at Queenstown, but will take on the mails, if the weather permits, in the outer harbor.

The diversion of American tourist traffic from Ireland will mean a big loss to the island.

The decision of the White Star Company does not affect the other vessels of the line.

PORTS COMPANY WILL SUE.

Notifies Cuban Government of Fight Against Menocal's Decree.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Oct. 1.—Eugene Klapp, President of the Cuban Ports Company, formally notified the Cuban Government to-day of his intention of filing suit to contest the constitutionality of President Menocal's decree suspending the company's works throughout the island.

President Menocal, in issuing the decree in question, held that the company had not been organized properly, and hence was not entitled to its concessions for dredging Cuban harbors, on the strength of which it had sold $6,000,000 bonds to English investors and had engaged American contractors whose equipment, valued at $2,000,000, was thrown out of commission by the Cuban Executive's action.

HOHENLOHE HAS TO BORROW

Member of "Princes' Trust" Gets $3,000,000 by Mortgaging Estates.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—The latest development in the financial tribulations of the "Princes' Trust" is an announcement that Prince von Hohenlohe, the partner of Prince Fürstenberg, has had to follow the latter's example and float a public loan. He is borrowing $3,000,000 from the Commercial Bank of Budapest, mortgaging some of his estates in Hungary as security. The loan will shortly be issued in the shape of fifty-year 4 per cent. mortgage bonds.

The newspapers state that another large transaction, presumably a loan, is still pending.

Perfect biscuit perfectly produced

Eternal vigilance is exercised by National Biscuit Company in the selection of the ingredients that enter into its products.

National Biscuit Company products are perfectly protected by being packed in attractive small tins, in packages with the famous In-er-seal Trade Mark or in the familiar glass-front cans.

Wherever biscuit are sold, there you will find the perfect biscuit of the National Biscuit Company. Each variety, whether known as crackers or cookies, wafers or snaps, cakes or jumbles, is the best of its kind.

Buy biscuit baked by

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Always look for that name

MEXICAN LIBERALS NOMINATE CALERO

Name Him for President and Magon for Second Place —No Convention.

PIEDRAS NEGRAS QUIETER

Constitutionalists Promise Americans Not to Destroy Property If They Lose the City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 1.—Manuel Calero for President and Jesus Flores Magon for Vice President will be the ticket of the Liberal Party in the coming election. Both men have accepted the nominations. No convention was held, but prominent Liberal leaders asked them to take the informal nominations, as there was no time to hold a convention. They acceded to the request after some consideration.

Señor Calero was at one time Ambassador to the United States under Madero, was Minister of Foreign Relations, and has held other posts, besides being Senator for the State of Mexico.

Señor Magon was Minister of the Interior in Madero's Cabinet, but resigned because he was unable to agree with the more radical ideas of his chief. He is a Senator for Oaxaca, and is considered the floor leader of the Liberal contingent.

Señor Calero said to-day:

"This move on the part of the Liberals is simply defensive against what may be considered the aggressive attitude of the Clericals, who have come to life as the Catholic Party. About forty Liberals called on us, asking that we accept the candidacies, which we did. Some of these are personal friends, others merely Liberals who see danger in the growing strength of the Catholics. The Liberal Party has been asleep during the many years when the Clericals were crushed by force of arms. Now the Clericals are rising as the Catholic Party and bidding for control of the nation in a legal manner, which we respect, but must oppose, as we consider that it would be disastrous if the Clericals should control the Presidency.

"There are really only two parties in Mexico—the Catholics and the Liberals. These parties are based upon principles; the others are merely personal followings. The Felicistas, for example, have no principles differing from those of the Liberals, but are merely a small faction of that party which is friendly to Gen. Diaz. The Catholics cannot be called Gamboistas, but only Catholics; while our partisans are Liberals, not Caloristas or Magonistas. For lack of time we shall be unable to carry on a regular campaign; but must now conduct ours chiefly through the press.

"I do not consider the recall of Gen. Porfirio Diaz politically important. I do not believe he will return to Mexico at this time, as he has taken the very wise resolution to remain where he will not be involved in politics against his will. If he returned at the present time he would be adding one more faction to the many which now constitute the political tangle.

"I believe the election can not be legally postponed when once it has been called. This is my private opinion, but I think it is also the belief of a majority of the Senate. As it will be necessary for both houses of Congress to act upon this matter, I believe that, even if the measure passed the Chamber, it would not be approved by the Senate. Congress is not authorized to decide, before they are held, whether elections will be valid or not. When the returns come in, then the Chamber of Deputies may decide whether they are valid or null, and, if necessary, may call another election."

GUARD PIEDRAS NEGRAS.

Rebels Promise Not to Destroy Property if They Lose City.

PIEDRAS NEGRAS, Mexico, Oct. 1.—The city of Piedras Negras will not be destroyed, and every protection will be afforded property owned by Americans and other foreigners during the anticipated hostilities between the Constitutionalists and the Federal army.

This assurance was given to American military authorities late this afternoon by a representative of Gen. Jesus Carranza, the Constitutionalist commander, after vigorous protests had been made by the State Department through United States Consul Blocker.

After this assurance had been given the residents of Piedras Negras who remained in the city, with the assistance of the American authorities, organized a neutral government, and martial law now is practically in force.

The protests of the State Deparment were presented by Consul Blocker and Maj. Caldwell, of the 14th U. S. Infantry, in command of the troops at Eagle Pass. At the conclusion of their conference with the Constitutionalist authorities he Americans were greeted with cries of "Juge de uvas," (Grape juice.) On the American side soldiers patrolled the entire river front to prevent Federal sympathizers from crossing the border to begin a filibustering expedition.

From the front to-day came word that every railroad bridge had been burned between this place and Peyotes, where the Constitutionalists army is gahered for its last stand before he vicorious Federals in their march to the border. It is now impossible to reach Piedras Negras from the south by rail, and it is believed that this isolation was brought about to prevent further retreat by the rebel army.

To-night hundreds of wagons were still lined up before the international bridge awaiting an opportunity to cross to the American side. Women and children slept inside, while the men kept watch outside, guarding their families and such of their personal possessions as they had been able to carry in their flight. Most of them are of the poorer Mexican rural classes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Orders that no American troops be sent into Mexican territory at Piedras Negras without specific instructions from Washington went from the War Department to-day to Brig. Gen. Bliss, commanding the United States border forces.

The Wilhelm der Grosse Refloated.

BREMEN, Oct. 1.—The North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which went ashore yesterday off the Red Sand Light at the mouth of the River Weser immediately after her departure for New York, was refloated to-day at high tide and proceeded on her voyage.

RECORD RAINFALL CRIPPLES SUBWAY

Continued from Page 1.

train came to a stop with the forward car within some five feet of the end of the station platform. For a time the crowd waited believing the stop only a matter of a few minutes. Then the passengers begged the motorman to go ahead. They were becoming insistent when the motorman ran his car forward and the train was emptied.

Passengers Object to Quitting Trains.

At the Times Square station and at the Grand Central station there was much congestion in the afternoon. At the Grand Central when the order came to empty trains there was some trouble with passengers who not understanding conditions insisted that they should be permitted to continue to their destinations.

The greatest trouble due to traffic congestion came shortly after 5 o'clock when those in the office buildings in the lower part of the city began to depart for home. Trains running south in the Subway below Forty-second Street were few and far apart. As the home-going crowd poured down into the Subway platforms men kept up the cry: "No trains north." It was explained to those who inquired for particulars that trains were running to Forty-second Street, but it was thought best in order to avoid congestion to call out that no trains were running, for most of the passengers at that hour were bound for some point north of Forty-second Street.

Thousands of persons in wet clothing were turned back from the Subway stations and sought the bridges, the surface lines and the elevated roads. Soon the congestion became so great that the police were telephoned for to assist in handling the crowds and the Interborough put every available employe at work in an effort to restore order. The police estimated that many thousands used the elevated roads who ordinarily used the Subway.

By 5:30 o'clock the crowd of those seeking to get across the Brooklyn Bridge had become so great that it was found necessary to send for police reinforcements. The entrance to the bridge had become packed with homegoers, and a crowd that extended into Park Row struggled to get into the entrance. Men and women literally fought their way to the surface cars. The police from half a dozen stations were called out to help the regular force at the bridge. Several women fainted and were carried into the waiting room. Every ticket booth on the upper promenade was in use and three extra ones were opened upon the Third Avenue Elevated station.

There was much disorder at Third Avenue and 140th Street, where passengers transferred between the elevated and the Subway. Every northbound train on the elevated line brought hundreds of persons living along the line of the Subway in the Bronx. They crowded into the Subway, blocking the platforms. There were times when the stairs and platforms were thronged with passengers fighting to get to the trains. Women's hats and dresses were torn in the struggle.

At 5:45 o'clock a shuttle service was started in the Subway between Bronx Park and 149th Street to supplement the regular trains which ran at uncertain intervals. At first it was thought these cars were to return downtown to the flooded district. When it became known they were for passengers going north the crowd fought its way into them, filling them to the point of suffocation. But this shuttle service soon cleared the station.

Tickets Exhausted at Elevated Station.

Throngs besieged the uptown station of the Sixth Avenue elevated road at Thirty-third Street, and according to James Grove, ticket agent there since 1889, by six o'clock 16,000 persons had passed the gate. The supply of tickets was exhausted at six o'clock, and passengers were told they would have to wait until more tickets could be obtained. About 1,000 persons surged on the stairs and platform, and Patrolmen Kuhn and Winters of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, with five guards, tried to keep the crowd back, but men and women fought their way through the door to the platforms, throwing nickels and dimes in the ticket box. Tickets were finally obtained from the downtown side of the station, which was not so crowded, and conditions on the uptown side were relieved.

The station platforms of the Ninety-sixth Street Subway station were crowded throughout the tie-up and subway guards were pressed into service to keep the crowd from being forced onto the tracks. Miss Esther Anderson of 581 West 161st Street was in the crowd, and in the excitement she became unnerved. She was carried to the street and was taken to a drug store. An ambulance was summoned from the Polyclinic Hospital, and after treatment by Dr. Schoenberg she was taken to the hospital to rest for a time.

The conditions in the Lenox Avenue branch of the subway, which passes through Harlem, were better than at the stations in the lower part of the city. When the shuttle service was put through from the Bronx to Ninety-sixth Street the crowds which had gathered at 110th and 116th Streets were taken from the stations quickly. Workmen were kept at each of the three stations to clear the water from the platforms and pump it away from the tracks. There was little congestion at 110th, 116th, 125th and 135th Streets.

At the Fourteenth Street Station of the Subway the crowds became so great that it was necessary to call out the police reserves from the East Twenty-second Street Station. There was another call for police guards from the Twenty-third Street Station. Trains moved at a snail's pace from station to station, and the waiting crowds were in a bad temper.

Elevated Line Blocked.

The congestion on the elevated was increased by the fact that on the Sixth Avenue line trains were discontinued below Cortlandt Street in the afternoon. Water poured into the new subway excavation under Church Street, in the vicinity of Cortlandt and Rector Streets, and washed away some of the shoring. This occurred at 2:50 o'clock in the afternoon. F. L. Cranford of the F. L. Cranford Construction Company, which is doing the excavating at this point, reported to the Public Service Commission that the operation of surface and elevated trains at Church Street would be dangerous. All traffic was therefore suspended at this point.

At 4:30 o'clock the Sixth Avenue elevated trains began to run below Cortlandt Street, and within a short time the traffic conditions in this line became normal.

Sewers Inadequate, Hedley Says.

In a statement dealing with the block in the subway Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, asserted that the sewers of the city were not large enough to carry off the rainfall. He said:

"This is the second flood recently that we have had in the subway, and it is deplorable in a city like New York that the citizens should be inconvenienced in the manner in which they have been on these two occasions because the sewers in this great city are not large enough to take away the rainfall as rapidly as it is precipitated. This results in the sewers filling up, solid full, and overflowing. The streets become virtual rivers, and the rainfall as it accumulates on the streets in many cases comes over the top of the sidewalks and rushes down the stairways, crossing the station platforms and to the tracks of the subway. There are a large number of places in the subway where ventilating gratings have been installed in the sidewalks and when the city sewers are not large enough to carry off the water from the streets, the streets become flooded, the sidewalks flooded, and the water runs down these ventilating gratings in tremendous volumes.

"The Interborough Rapid Transit Company has constructed a special car equipped with an enormous pump, which was started for the scene of the trouble before trains had stopped running. This pump was immediately put to work, and is working now pumping the water out of the Subway into the streets, but you can readily understand that if the city sewers are not large enough to carry away the water, it is practically useless to commence to pump until the water has subsided to a point where the city sewers are able to carry it away."

Workmen Driven from New Subway

The shaft of the new Lexington Avenue Subway, from Seventy-fourth to Seventy-ninth Street, was flooded by the storm, driving the workmen to the streets at noon. Two large sewer pipes which drain Central Park cross the shaft about twenty-five feet from its base at Seventy-ninth Street, and late in the afternoon they burst. Water poured from the broken pipes in a heavy stream and drained south to the deepest part of the shaft at Seventy-fourth Street. At that point the shaft is 65 feet deep, and the water, which was flowing south in a three-foot stream, rose until it was within twenty-five feet of the street level.

All the pumping and air blow machinery in that section of the shaft was covered and shorings were loosened. The water, according to the contractors, cannot be drained off, but must be pumped to the street and back into the sewers. It is estimated that the damage done will amount to more than $2,000.

The sewers in the vicinity of Forty-seventh Street were clogged late in the afternoon by the volume of water that poured into them. The water flooded Forty-seventh Street, and, going over the sidewalks, poured down the grating and areaways in the hotels which line the street. The basements of these places were flooded, and the elevator service and electric light plants were put out of commission. The Long Acre Hotel, at 157 West Forty-seventh Street, suffered the worst damage. The water was seven feet deep in the engine room at one time.

At the time the basement and engine room were flooded Joseph Le Brandt, a playwright, was being shaved in the barber shop. The barbers all fled to the upper floor, and Le Brandt, his face lathered, sat in the chair high above the water for an hour and a half before the flood receded.

Among the other hotels flooded were the Somerset, at 150 West Forty-seventh Street; the King Edward, at 155 West Forty-seventh Street, and the Flanders, at 135 West Forty-seventh Street. Water rose from two to four feet in the basements of these houses.

Roof Gives Way Under Flood.

Perhaps the most serious damage done by the flood on the upper west side was in the Circle pharmacy at 1,825 Broadway. Here the water clogged the drain pipes and gutter of the building containing the drug store. A pool collected in the middle of the roof. Suddenly part of the roof, about four feet in circumference, gave way, and the water poured down through the building and flooded the drug store. Cascades of water poured over the counters and swept hundreds of dollars worth of expensive perfumes, candies, and toilet articles to the floor. The doors were forced open and the flood swept many articles to the street.

In South and West Streets the water backed up, flooding the cellars and doing much damage. Along the water front streets the water formed lakes which inconvenienced commuters and interfered with street traffic. In the neighborhood of the Criminal Court Building much damage was done. The sewers at Franklin and Lafayette Streets were unable to carry off the downpour, and water flowed into the ground floor of the building on the Lafayette Street side. Through the washrooms in the Chambers of Part V. of Special Sessions and the office of the Chief Clerk of Special Sessions the water poured in a torrent. At one time there were five inches of water in the Clerk's room, and the Clerks were obliged to take stools and chairs to attend to their work. The water ran from both rooms out into the corridor on the ground floor, where there is a "dip" running north and south, caused by the settling of the building a few years ago. This dip soon became a small lake, and Supt. William Baker was obliged to summon all his laborers and a number of men from the engine room and to impress several of the elevator men into service to sweep the water out on the Franklin Street side of the building. It was fully an hour after the rain stopped before the ground floor of the building was comfortably dry.

"Fred's Café," at 45, on the south side of Franklin Street, also suffered. Many guests were at the tables when the water began to come in from a sewer in the rear of the café. The guests moved toward the front of the restaurant, where they encountered a stream of water welling up from the floor. Finally, sitting on the chairs in Turkish fashion, they finished their meals, and then waded out into Franklin Street to find a small river running down the grade from Broadway to Lafayette Street, where a lake had been formed at the junction of the two streets.

Taxicab Service Overtaxed.

The taxicab service of New York was put to the severest test it has had in a long time yesterday, and it was unable to meet the demands made upon it. The result was that many persons were imprisoned in the hotels for hours.

The hotels generally were well filled yesterday. Many patrons arrived from Europe on Tuesday, and others came in from New England Tuesday evening and early yesterday morning. Then the Olympic's arrival yesterday morning and the departure of the France, made the demand for taxicabs heavy. The first days of the week at this season are chosen by many persons to lunch out. So it was that at noon, when the steady downpour began, it was difficult to find a vehicle. To get to a street car from the entrance of a hotel meant ruin to a woman's dress. Rubbers were of no avail against the torrents that poured between sidewalk and car track.

Several hotel managers seized the occasion to comment upon the value of having private taxicab service, and in some cases this service worked fairly well. One who was standing inside the entrance of a hotel near Fifth Avenue called attention to how well his service was coping with the situation, and then added that if private stands were abolished public taxicabs could never be had in an emergency, especially for a hotel that was off Broadway, because the drivers would hug that thoroughfare. Five minutes later, the starter on the outside was telling a dozen persons who wanted to get to some other place that there were no taxis to be had.

At the Wolcott the taxicab famine began early. An automobile belonging to George T. Stockham, the proprietor, came up to the door about noon to take Mrs. Stockham to a luncheon party. So many persons were waiting to get cabs that Mr. Stockham put his car in service for their accommodation. Mrs. Stockham did not get away until after 3 o'clock.

Every theatre in the city suffered yesterday afternoon from the storm and few persons ventured out to attend the matinee performances. At the Eltinge Theatre where "Within the Law" is playing, the manager reported that a party of fifteen women who arrived in the height of the storm witnessed the entire play in their bare feet, having given their shoes and stockings to the maid in attendance at the theatre. The maid was instructed to dry the wearing apparel and did so.

At the other theatres, when word of the barefoot audience got around, efforts were made by managers and press agents to match the story with somewhat similar experiences, but the Eltinge had a start on the others and was able to hold off competition.

The basement of the School of Journalism Building at Columbia University was flooded yesterday afternoon, and about $1,000 worth of the paper used in publishing The Spectator was spoiled. The water came in through the concrete roof of the extension of the basement under South Field.

MUCH DAMAGE IN BROOKLYN.

Long Island Railroad Blocked and B. R. T. Cars Held Up.

Reports from all parts of Brooklyn showed that yesterday's storm was the worst that had visited the borough in many years. Officials of the Long Island Railroad and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were confronted with traffic problems that taxed their resources to the utmost.

In many places in the borough cellars were flooded because the sewers were clogged by the volume of water which poured into them. Storekeepers suffered the most damage from this. Merchandise and perishable goods they had stored in cellars were damaged and some proprietors lost their entire stock.

The Long Island Railroad service into the Flatbush Avenue station was abandoned from 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon until 6:30 o'clock. The trains were halted by the flood at the freight depot of the Flatbush terminal. Traffic was not resumed fully until 9:30 P. M.

The freight station at Atlantic Avenue and Pacific Street, where the freight from the cars is loaded to wagons and trucks which get to the cars by an incline running down from Pacific Street, was turned into a passenger station.

Soon after 3 o'clock the heavy rain that poured into the open cut of the railroad from Vanderbilt Avenue to a point within a few hundred feet of the tunnel leading to the Flatbush Avenue station covered the third rail and the railroad officials stopped the running of trains over the flooded tracks. It was feared that the current from the third rail would be transmitted to the steel frames of the cars.

On the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company the service was affected by the storm. The worst condition prevailed on the Brighton Beach Line where the service between Church Avenue and Avenue J, was discontinued from a few minutes before 3 o'clock until long after midnight. The road operates through an open cut through this district for about a mile and a half, and the storm flooded the culvert so that it looked like a canal.

Trains from Park Row in Manhattan, packed with homeward bound Brooklynites, ran as far as Church Avenue. At this point and at the Prospect Park Stations transfers were issued to the passengers and they continued their trip home on the surface lines. A shuttle service was operated on the Brighton Beach line between Avenue J and Coney Island.

WATER SPOUT IN THE BAY.

Seen by Passengers on the Sandy Hook Steamer.

Running lights were set on river and harbor craft in the afternoon. Lights flashed out from the windows of the tall buildings, and in the canyon of lower Broadway it was as dark as on a Summer night. On the water navigation was difficult both because of the darkness and the heavy rainfall. Harbor craft went about cautiously, and with whistles sounding. About 3 P. M. a waterspout was sighted passing eastward across Raritan Bay.

The spout passed within a hundred yards of the Sandy Hook boat, Sandy Hook. It appeared to be running down upon the steamer when it swerved off, passed and then broke. The great mass of water appeared to break and that part in the air came down in a tumbled mass of white mist. The descending water fell on the port deck of the Sandy Hook.

"We saw the spout quite clearly," said a passenger on the boat. "It was first noticed away off in the distance and heading in our general direction. Many of the passengers ventured on deck to see it. It approached whirling madly. When it broke we saw the descending water and it appeared as though a great white mist formed in the sky. This came down upon us, and while the water struck the deck the force had been spent and it was pretty much as though the steamer had entered a fog. Then we passed out of the mist."

LIGHTNING KILLS POLICEMAN.

Struck as He Put Key in Signal Box During the Storm.

The police of the Ocean Avenue Station, Jersey City, were notified by telephone yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock that a policeman was lying prostrate on the sidewalk at McAdoo Avenue and Hudson Boulevard. An ambulance was sent immediately to that place where the body of Patrolman Hugh Clark was found. The body was lying close by a signal telephone station, and the policeman's key was inserted in the box. The ambulance surgeon said the policeman was dead when he arrived.

When the body was removed to the station and an examination made by the ambulance surgeon, the conclusion was that death had been caused by an electric shock. The police said that Clark apparently had just inserted his key in the lock of the signal box when lightning struck the wires connecting with it. Clark was married and had three children.

LIGHTNING STRIKES LINER.

Sailor Overboard as Oceania Is Hit —Dr. Anna Pohl Sails.

Just before the Austro-American Line steamship Oceania was to sail yesterday afternoon for Trieste with 120 cabin and 400 steerage passengers lightning struck the stern of the ship and knocked Rudolph Serovitch, an able seaman, overboard. Capt. Anthony Dminak, who was on the bridge, ordered the lifeboat to be lowered, and the sailor was picked up unconscious.

After working over him for fifteen minutes the ship's surgeon brought him around none the worse, apparently, for his mishap, and he was placed in the ship's hospital to recuperate.

Among the passengers was Dr. Anna Pohl, a well-known writer on chemistry from Vienna, who has been at the Convention of Refrigerating Engineers at Chicago. The stock yards at Chicago and the immense cold-storage plants there impressed her as the most wonderful of their kind in the world.

LAW CONGRESS OPENS.

United States Has a Dozen Delegates at the Madrid Gathering.

MADRID, Oct. 1.—The International Congress of Law opened its sessions here to-day under the presidency of Marquis Manuel Garcia Priesto d'Alhucemas, ex-Secretary of State. In his inaugural address the Marquis dwelt on the importance of law congresses in the work of establishing international peace.

The United States is well represented by about a dozen delegates.

Bent Bones

THIS X-RAY shows how narrow, unnatural shoes bend the foot-bones and create corns, bunions, ingrowing nails, etc.

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AUDACIOUS AND DARING

is what all women should be in their mode of dress, said Paul Poiret, the famous French designer, in his lecture in the Hotel Plaza, a few nights ago.

Whether or not his advice will receive serious thought, the fact is worth chronicling that the audacious, the daring, the quiet, the novel taste will all find Bloomingdales' prepared with the latest and best styles, which means the newest the season has so far produced.

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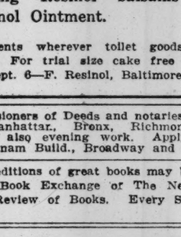

I'M Double Breasted Sack. I've got a "Get-up-and-go" about Me this season, that has increased My popularity 100%. Mr. Nicoll and his Sons do not permit a bit of padding in My whole makeup. Just Soft, Rolling Curves and Close Fitting Lines that give Me a Most Sprightly and Military Appearance.

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Rare editions of great books may be found in the Book Exchange of The New York Times Review of Books. Every Sunday.—Adv.

WATER IS TURNED INTO CULEBRA CUT

Most Troublesome Section of the Panama Canal to be Filled by Oct. 10.

SLIDES STILL OBSTRUCT IT

But Much of the Debris May Be Removed by Water Pressure and Suction Dredges.

PANAMA, Oct. 1.—Water was let into Culebra Cut from Gatun Lake through four 24-inch pipes under the Gamboa Dike at 9 o'clock this morning. At the present rate of flow the Cut between the Cucaracha Slide and the Gamboa Dike, a distance of about five miles, will be filled to a depth of fifteen feet by Oct. 10, the date set for the destruction of the Gamboa Dike.

Since the suspension of steam shovel operations, the Cucaracha Slide has extended completely across the Cut to the 73-foot level, so that when the water is admitted to the probable lake level of 68 feet on Oct. 10 it cannot pass this barrier. It is now proposed to ditch through the Cucaracha Slide, when the resulting rush of water is expected to carry away a large portion of the obstacle.

The letting of the water into Culebra Cut marks the completion of the work begun by the French on Jan. 20, 1882, when the first labor of excavating the cut section of the canal was started. The "Bulletin du Canal Interoceanique," published in Paris by the French company which started the work, contained the following cable from Panama on that date:

> The first work on the great cut of the maritime canal was formally inaugurated to-day at Empire in the presence of the dignitaries of the State, the leading citizens of the city, and the great assemblage of the people. The first locomotive has arrived at the newly opened excavation. The city of Panama is celebrating the event with a grand fete.

Culebra Cut is a section of the Panama Canal nine miles in length from which 100,000,000 cubic yards of material have been taken since the date of that message, and there still remain many more yards of earth and rock which will be taken out by suction dredges. About 11,000,000 cubic yards have been removed during the last year.

Culebra Cut extends from Bas Obispo, about thirty miles from the Atlantic entrance of the Canal, to Pedro Miguel. The channel through the Cut will be the shallowest of any part of the Canal, being forty-five feet deep. The width of the channel at the bottom of the Cut will be 300 feet, except on the turns, where it will be widened slightly.

In reality Culebra Cut is a narrowed arm of Gatun Lake and the surface of the water in the Cut will be on a level with the surface of the lake, there being no locks or gates to divide the Cut and Lake sections. The greatest amount of excavating for the Canal has been done in the nine-mile cut through the Continental Divide, nearly half of the actual digging having been done there; for the total amount of material excavated throughout the entire length of the Canal is only a few million cubic yards more than 200,000,000.

The deepest point of the excavation in the Canal is in the Cut, between Gold Hill and Contractors' Hill, where the cutting has gone down 495 feet. The widest point in the Cut is at the town of Culebra, where slides have driven back the banks until they are nearly a mile apart.

These slides, twenty-six in number, have made the work difficult for the engineers at all times and the French workers were hindered in the same way. Nearly 30,000,000 cubic yards of earth have slipped down into the Cut and increased the amount of material to be removed by just so much.

A greater part of the material taken from Culebra Cut has consisted of rock varying from very soft rock, which readily disintegrated on exposure to the air, to very dense rock of great hardness. Before excavating this material it has been necessary to drill and blast it, and about 40,000,000 pounds of dynamite have been used for the blasting. As many as 377 drills have been in use at one time in the Cut.

Each cubic yard of material taken from the Cut weighed, on an average, about 3,600 pounds, or about a two-horse cart load. The greatest number of steam shovels in use at any one time in the Cut was forty-three, and the greatest excavation in any one month was in March, 1911, when 1,728,748 cubic yards of material, mostly rock, were taken out. To handle this amount of material 115 locomotives and 2,000 cars were required, making about 160 loaded trains per day to carry the material to the dumps.

In the nine miles of the Cut more than 100 miles of railroad tracks were laid in order to facilitate the movement of the work trains.

FINES FOR LOCKED DOORS.

Special Sessions Justices Say Law Should Be Amended.

Emanuel Rubin of the Crown Pad and Eagle Dress Company, and Nathan Levey of Levey Brothers, were fined $50 each in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday for violations of the law regarding the locking of factory doors. Justice Collins, who imposed the maximum penalty under the law, expressed regret that the sentences could not be made more severe.

Inspector Frank Kenaston of the Fire Prevention Bureau was the complaining witness against both men. Kenaston said that on Sept. 8, when he visited Rubin's shop on the fifth floor of 113 Spring Street, he found that a door at the foot of the stairway between the fourth and fifth floors had been barred with an iron rod. There were sixty persons, mostly girls, working in Rubin's shop.

Levey was accused of having locked both doors of his shop on the fourth floor of 570 Grand Street, and also the doors leading to the fire escapes. Kenaston, who visited the shop on Sept. 13, said that one door was locked with a padlock.

After Rubin and Levey had paid their fines, Justices Collins, McInerney and O'Keefe said that the Justices felt that the laws regarding the locking of factory doors needed amendment.

The Justices they said should have the power to impose prison sentences upon those who violated the law. The present penalty for a first offense is a fine of from $20 to $50; for the second offense, a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $250, or imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or both fine and imprisonment; and for the third offense a fine of not less than $250 or imprisonment for not more than sixty days, or both fine and imprisonment.

According to Justice Collins the law should be amended to make the locking of factory doors a misdemeanor without a prescribed penalty. The Justices could then impose upon a first offender a penalty of a year in prison, or a fine of $500, or both fine and imprisonment.

LAHEY SENT TO THE BRONX.

Inspector and Captain Shifted by Waldo—New Police Bureau Open.

As a sequel to Commissioner Waldo's midnight visit to Chinatown last week, Inspector Lahey, who had charge of that district, was shifted to the Seventh District in the Bronx yesterday, replacing Inspector Wakefield, who now takes charge of Chinatown.

Three summary suspensions were the immediate result of that visit. Mr. Waldo withdrew yesterday the suspension of Capt. Tierney, but shipped him of to Vernon Avenue Station in Brooklyn, and his old precinct will be in charge of Capt. Dominick Riley. The suspensions of Sergt. Keegan and Patrolman Gray still stand but they may be withdrawn. All this followed a six-hour conference at headquarters between Inspector Lahey and Mr. Waldo.

As a result of the delayed identification of the body of "Big Tim" Sullivan and in accordance with the recommendations of Deputy Commissioner Dougherty, a Bureau of Unidentified Bodies was opened yesterday at headquarters under Sergt. Grant Williams, who will combine the new work with his old work in the field of missing persons. As one member of his staff, he has Detective Purfield, who was Patrolman Purfield until he won promotion by saving Sullivan's body from the potter's field.

7,000 SUPREME COURT CASES

Nearly 2,500 Were Begun While Justices Were on Vacation.

According to the computations of the clerks in charge of the calendars for the Supreme Court in New York County there are more than 7,000 cases awaiting the twenty-seven Supreme Court Justices when they resume their duties on Oct. 6 after the Summer recess. This is an increase of 500 over the calendar at the opening of court last October.

Calendar Clerk Lewis J. Lyon said that 1,900 new cases had been begun in his department since the court adjourned on June 1. In this number there are 700 suits for personal injuries, of which 250 are against street railway companies. The average time occupied in the disposition of such cases last year was eighteen months, according to Clerk Lyon. Previous to that the average time was two years. For the coming court session the time for such disposition is estimated at eight months.

In the department covering those cases which go to trial before a Justice without a jury it was reported that 543 suits had been begun since the Justices went on their vacations last June. Among these are the undefended suits for divorce, and, although these are in the majority, the exact number is not computed by the clerks until the end of the year. Altogether during the Summer months of vacation there have been piled up 2,443 new cases.

Branner Installed as Stanford Head

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., Oct. 1.—Dr. John Casper Branner, one of the oldest members of the Stanford faculty, was inaugurated to-day as the university's second president. Twenty-two years ago to-day, Stanford University was opened to students and Dr. David Starr Jordan, now chancellor, was installed as president.

FEDERAL WIRES NEW WILSON PLAN

Continued from Page 1.

venture in the comparatively short period of its complete operation by the Government. While the British Government had been engaged for years in active competition with the National Telegraph Company, a privately owned institution, it was not until Jan. 1, 1912, that it took over the properties of this and all other telephone concerns of the United Kingdom with the exception of those of a few municipalities that operated local exchanges only.

Means of Competition.

Those in favor of the policy of Government control of telephones will seek to show that this policy is more feasible and economical than that of Government ownership of telegraphs for many reasons. Up to this time the plan in course of preparation has not contemplated the transmission of long messages over telephones under Government control, such as press dispatches, but it is contended that the long-distance wires will ultimately be used by the Government for telegraph purposes and that the competition with the privately owned telegraph companies will then be complete. In the last analysis, it is contended, this will lead to a decided lowering of telegraph tolls to meet the Government competition.

There is reason to believe that the policy of the Government with regard to obtaining control of telegraph or telephone companies will be formulated prior to the assembling of Congress in regular session in December. The first gun, it is expected, will be fired by Postmaster General Burleson in his annual report, which will be laid before President Wilson prior to the President's preparation of his first annual message. The material which the President and the Postmaster General will have before them will be voluminous, and it is said that the part already prepared would fill many formidable-looking volumes. It is understood to embrace not only a great mass of figures concerning the telegraph and telephone business in the United States, but will contain a history of governmental control of telegraphs and telephones in foreign countries, with statistical data showing the cost of operation and the revenues and a comparison of cheap European telephone rates for long-distance messages compared with similar rates charged by the privately owned telephone companies of the United States.

Oregon Monopoly Suit.

The first move of the Wilson Administration against the American Telephone and Telegraph Company was made recently at Portland, Ore., where a suit was filed in which it was alleged that the company and some of its subsidiaries had monopolized the means of telephonic communication in and between the States of Oregon, Washington, Montana, and Idaho in violation of the anti-trust act. It was alleged that the Bell companies conspired to acquire or destroy competing companies. A summary of the contents of the bill given out by the Department of Justice contained these statements:

"Within a short time they (the Bell companies) acquired the local independent lines in Seattle, Tacoma, and as many other points, and destroyed or obstructed the connections between them and the local long-distance companies. At other points they induced the local independent lines into giving them all long-distance business to the exclusion of the independent long-distance companies. Being thus shut off from the principal sources of business, the independent long-distance companies likewise sold out to the Bell companies.

"The result has been the suppression of substantially all competition in the transmission of local messages in the States named, and of all competition in the transmission of long-distance messages between those States, leaving the Bell companies in possession of a virtual monopoly of the means of telephonic communication throughout that extensive area."

In its brief, the Government asks that the Bell companies be required to dispose of the properties of their subsidiary systems to persons not connected with the Bell companies in order to restore competitive conditions. The statement of the Department of Justice was concluded with this significant paragraph:

"This proceeding is brought to correct an exceptional condition and will not in any way interfere with the broad investigation of telephone conditions throughout the entire country undertake by the Interstate Commerce Commission upon the suggestion of former Attorney General Wickersham."

A proposal to take over the telegraph lines of the country was formally made last year without President Taft's sanction by Frank H. Hitchcock, then Postmaster General.

It is recalled here that Secretary Bryan formerly advocated a policy of Government ownership. On his return from Europe, prior to his campaign in 1908, he strongly urged Federal control of railroads.

GIGANTIC SUMS INVOLVED.

Growth of Telephone and Telegraph Interests in Recent Years.

By far the largest factor in the field of wire communication in the United States is the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, especially since its acquisition of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The only other big telegraph company is the Postal, while in the telephone business there are numerous independent companies spread all over the country.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which is the parent company of the so-called Bell system, was incorporated in 1885 as the Long Distance Telephone Company. It still operates the long distance lines, while its subsidiaries, in most of which it owns a majority of stock, do the exchange and toll business under licenses from the parent company.

The long distance lines extend from nearly all the important cities on the Atlantic seaboard throughout the country as far West as St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, Little Rock and New Orleans, forming main lines over which telephonic communications between practically all of the exchange stations within this territory may be established. The toll lines in 1902 reached about 70,000 places in the United States.

Aside from these long distance lines, the company owns securities of many local telephone companies in the United States and Canada.

Owns New York Company.

Four years ago the American Telephone and Telegraph Company purchased the $17,784,300 capital stock of the New York Telephone Company, most of it from the Western Union Telegraph Company. Two months later it acquired a substantial interest in the Western Union, since increased. In 1910 over 90 per cent. of the stock of the Michigan State Telephone Company was acquired.

Among its present subsidiaries are the Bell Telephone Company of Buffalo, Bell Telephone Company of Missouri, Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, Central District Printing and Telegraph Company, Central Union Telephone Company, Chicago Telephone Company, Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company, Michigan State Telephone CompanyMissouri and Kansas Telephone Company, Nebraska Telephone Company, New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, Pioneer Telephone and Telegraph Company, Western Telephone and Telegraph, Wisconsin Telephone Company, Bell Telephone Company of Philadelphia, Hudson River Telephone Company, New York and Pennsylvania Telephone and Telegraph Company, Pennsylvania Telephone Company, and Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company.

During 1909 the American Telephone & Telegraph Company began to make a closer adjustment of the boundaries of its associated companies to their commercial or geographical boundaries. This process was to be accomplished partly by virtual consolidation of various operating companies, whereby the country would be divided in from five to seven operating districts, in each of which one company should cover the entire field. The completion of this plan of rearrangement was to be spread over several years.

In 1909 this rearrangement was completed in the Middle States by bringing under one management the New York Telephone Company and the Bell Company of Pennsylvania, and in the States of Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, and North and South Dakota by a common management for the operating companies there, although each company retains its corporate existence.

Extends to Middle West.

"In 1910 a similar arrangement was begun for the Chicago, Wisconsin, Michigan, Central Union, and Cleveland companies. Early in 1911 the management of the Michigan State Telephone Company and Central Union Telephone Company were placed in the same hands as were at the head of the Chicago Telephone Company.

On July 17, 1911, the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company was incorporated as a consolidation of the Colorado Telephone Company, Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company, and Tri-State Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The growth of the Bell system is shown in the following table:

	Wire Mileage.	Number of Employes.
1885	675,415	14,517
1900	1,961,801	37,067
1906	5,779,918	89,661
1908	7,468,905	104,046
1907	8,610,592	100,884
1908	9,830,718	98,533
1909	10,480,026	104,956
1910	11,642,212	120,311
1911	12,932,615	128,439
1912	14,610,813	140,789

The dividends paid and surplus earned by the entire Bell system have increased as follows:

	Dividends.	Surplus.
1885	$3,107,200	$1,774,400
1890	4,101,300	2,764,500
1895	5,066,900	2,986,400
1900	7,893,500	5,470,100
1905	15,817,500	9,656,900
1907	18,714,100	12,697,400
1908	21,338,100	13,901,400
1909	23,910,603	14,235,522
1910	25,160,786	14,276,758
1911	25,966,876	12,088,561
1912	29,464,215	13,221,110

Capital Now $500,000,000.

The authorized capital stock of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company is $500,000,000, of which $334,805,700 was outstanding on Jan. 1, 1913. The total funded debt outstanding was $105,002,000.

The Western Union Telegraph Company also has grown by absorption, the chief competitors acquired by it being the American Union Telegraph Company and the Atlantic & Pacific, both in 1881, and the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company in 1887. It has also extensive cable lines. On December 15, 1909, a contract was made with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company providing for the joit occupancy and use of existing plant facilities. It controls the American District Telegraph Company of New Jersey and that of New York, operating messenger service.

Its miles of wire grew from 82,987, in 1879, to 217,472, in 1912. In the same time its receipts increased from $10,000,000 to $41,000,000. Its outstanding capital stock is $99,817,100 and its funded debt is $32,902,000. Theodore W. Vail is President of the company, as well as the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The Commercial Cable-Postal Telegraph system, which grew up in competition with the Western Union, also own a telegraph system throughout the United States. It began business in 1884 with two transatlantic cables and a few telegraph wires between New York and Chicago.

In 1910 the Postal and Commercial systems operated 350,125 miles of wire, exclusive of cables. They have 28,379 miles of transatlantic and transpacific cables and to America, Europe and Asia. By connections they reach every part of the world. In Canada they connect with the system of the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

The Postal and Commercial companies are owned by a holding company called the Mackay Companies, which has capital stock outstanding of $91,380,400. The Commercial Cable Company has a bonded indebtedness of $20,000,000. Dividends of the Mackay Companies have increased from $2,332,492 in 1906 to $4,069,020 in 1913.

Gibson's Third Trial Undecided.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, Oct. 1.—District Attorney J. D. Wilson denied to-day that he had decided not to press a further trial of Burton W. Gibson, charged with the murder of Mrs. Szabo. He has been tried twice and each jury failed to agree The next trial probably will be held in Newburg in December, if there is one. It is expected that the final decision in this matter will be determined in a few days.

"HOBO KING" A DELEGATE.

C. Jeff Davis Gets a Seat in American Road Congress.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 1.—While the American Road Congress was busy with technical discussions to-day a man arose and exclaimed:

"I am the Hobo King of America, and who is more interested in good roads than the hoboes? I ask to be seated in this congress as a delegate."

The speaker was C. Jeff Davis, President of the International Itinerant Workers' Union. He produced credentials from that body, and was promptly seated as a delegate.

"I've just come in on the blind baggage from Indianapolis," explained Davis. "I am interested in good roads, as is every hobo. Don't confuse hoboes with tramps, who disgrace our profession. The hobo wants work and is idle through no fault of his own. There are 300,000 hoboes in this country, and we want good roads so it will be easier for us to find work."

Among to-day's speakers were William L. Bowman, a New York City attorney; Daniel J. Hauer of New York City, Halbert P. Gillette and Henry G. Shirley of Maryland, and Edmund A. Stevens, Road Commissioner of New Jersey.

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And it is to our interest to see that an Owner gets what he wants.

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8005 Natural Gray Wool, winter weight (double thread).....at $1.75
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Coats in all lengths. Beautiful Sets and Separate Furs.

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as a piano answers every demand of the concert pianist, as a player it supplies the finger technique of the most noted artist.

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The always admirable character of these Reproductions of old-time furniture is so widely recognized that the name Hampton Shops has become the equivalent of conscientious construction and artistic worth.

INFANT PARALYSIS GERM CULTIVATED

Flexner and Noguchi Add New Discovery to Their Contributions to Medical Science.

THE TESTS BEGUN IN 1912

Cultures Were Taken from Patients Who Died in Rockefeller Institute Hospital and from Monkeys.

Dr. Simon Flexner, Director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, one of his distinguished fellow-workers in that institution, have succeeded at last in cultivating artificially the germ that is responsible for epidemic poliomyelitis, commonly known as infantile paralysis. Their account of the experiments leading up to this long hoped for result appears in the current issue of The Journal of Experimental Medicine. After describing hitherto unsuccessful attempts to demonstrate the micro-organism under the microscope and develop it in artificial cultures, the writers say:

"During the several years that epidemic poliomyetitis has prevailed in the Eastern United States we have collected many specimens from affected human beings and monkeys. Portions of nervous and other organs were regularly set aside in 50 per cent. sterile glycerin in the refrigerator. Hence there were available for the cultivation tests both fresh specimens yielded by recent autopsies upon human beings and monkeys and material preserved for periods ranging from a few days to many months.

"The new experiments in cultivation were begun in the Summer of 1912, when many acute cases of poliomyelitis were being cared for in the hospitals of the Rockefeller Institute. Autopsies were performed upon fatal cases. Thus the cultivation was carried out simultaneously upon fresh, sterile, or practically sterile (for ordinary bacteria) specimens derived from human beings and from monkeys experimentally inoculated, and upon glycerinated specimens from both sources."

The authors explain that any part of the central nervous system is suitable for experimentation, but that the brain is to be preferred for the reason that it can be obtained more readily. The medium used for the proposed culture is human ascitic fluid, that is, the fluid found in dropsical accumulations in the abdominal cavity. To this fluid is added a fragment of sterile (surgically clean) fresh tissue. It seems that for proper cultivation the germ isolated from the nervous organs of cases of poliomyelitis demands this ascitic fluid. It is necessary to exclude oxygen to obtain the initial culture. It is also necessary, or sufficient, to cover the liquid with a deep layer of sterile paraffin oil in order to keep out the oxygen and keep the fluid itself sterile.

"Next, test tubes of a certain size are selected and into each of a series a piece of sterile kidney of the normal rabbit is placed. To each tube is added a fragment of corresponding size of the "cerebrum or other part of the brain or spinal cord." The sterile ascitic fluid mentioned above is poured in, to the extent of fifteen cubic centimetres to each tube. On top of this is poured four cubic centimetres of the sterile paraffin oil. The control tubes are in two series, one series containing ascitic fluid and kidney fragment without brain tissue, and the other contains ascitic fluid and brain tissue without kidney tissue.

Some of the tubes are placed in jars and others are not. Those in the jars, the authors explain, should not be disturbed for from seven to twelve days, while those not within jars may be inspected daily.

"Gross contaminations having been excluded," the writers continue, "the peculiar micro-organism obtained from the poliomyelitis nervous tissues exhibits the following growth characteristics: At the expiration of about five days' incubation a faint opalescence appears about the fragments of tissue at the bottom of the tube. The opalescence can be gradually diffused through the tube by gentle shaking. * * * At the expiration of ten or twelve days the diffuse opalescence of the medium in the tubes in which growth has been observed to take place begins to diminish as sedimentation sets in, during which minute, irregular particles form, heavy enough to fall slowly to the bottom of the tube."

In short, colonies of the micro-organisms have developed.

"In a series of thirty-three experiments with the nervous tissue of monkeys, comprising thirteen specimens of brain tissue, two of brain emulsion, and eighteen filtrates of brain and spinal cord from twenty-four animals infected from two different strains of human poliomyelitis virus, an initial growth was obtained in nineteen instances, of which sixteen proved to be pure and three mixed cultures. Of these, pure sub-cultures were obtained thirteen times, namely, eight times from brain tissues, four times from filtrates, and once only from emulsion.

"In a second series in which human nervous tissues were directly employed, eight successful cultivations were obtained. One was from fresh tissue, three were from recently glycerinated tissues, and four from tissues which had been glycerinated for many months. In two specimens of the last four, initial cultures but no subcultures were obtained. In all the others subcultures resulted and were maintained alive for an indefinite period.

"Under the microscope, when properly strained, the micro-organisms were found to be of very minute size, globular in form, hanging together in short chains, pairs, and small masses, devoid of independent motility."

DOWN WITH POISON IVY!

Ellis Parker Butler Organizes a League to Suppress It.

Ellis Parker Butler, who required a whole volume to prove the equation that pigs is pigs, is now firmly convinced that poison ivy is poison ivy, and, having the courage of a brave man, he yesterday took the first formal step for the organization in Flushing, where he lives, of a league for the suppression of that poisonous weed. Aside from campaign orators that is about the only thing in Flushing that has not been suppressed.

Mr. Butler's particular aversion to poison ivy is that it makes nervous any one coming in physical contact with it, and that such contact also precipitates in a marked degree a condition of drowsiness, which gradually intensifies until the victim becomes afflicted with malaria. Mr. Butler did not draw these conclusions without making an elaborate research on the subject. He had at his call nearly every registered physician in Flushing, and they agreed that he was doing a noble work in the interest of humanity.

Equipped with a technical line of talk on the subject, Mr. Butler next took up his pen and communicated with the Government experts in the Department of Agriculture. What they told him convinced him that it was his duty to crusade against poison ivy.

A number of residents of Flushing met yesterday and outlined steps for the formation of the league. Among those interested in the work besides Mr. Butler are Clarence M. Lowes, President of the First National Bank, and Leon S. Case, who nearly succeeded in evicting mosquitos from Flushing.

WOODRUFF STILL IMPROVES.

"Much Better Than We Expected," Say Doctors.

Encouraging reports continued to come from the sick room of Timothy L. Woodruff in the Carlton House yesterday and last night. When asked concerning Mr. Woodruff's condition, Mrs. Woodruff said simply, "He is doing very well." She added that he was still unable to see any one, however, and would probably not receive visitors for several weeks. Earlier in the day Drs. Walter B. James and Norman Ditman, the attendant physicians, issued this bulletin:

Mr. Woodruff is much better than we expected. It will be a day or two before we know his exact condition. He will have to rest four or five months before taking up active work. His present condition is most encouraging, however.

During the day and last evening many persons inquired personally and over the telephone about Mr. Woodruff's condition. Borough President McAneny and Henry Clews, the banker, were among those who called, but it was said at the Carlton House that they were received by Mrs. Woodruff and did not talk with her husband. Several bouquets of flowers were sent to the sick room by friends of the family.

Mrs. Woodruff denied last night that she was ill, as had been reported.

Asks Aid for Injured Painter.

When a painter fell recently from a fire escape on which he was working he hung for fifteen minutes before he was rescued, but in doing so he tore the ligament of his right arm so badly that it will be months before he can work again. The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities wants to tide him and his family over the hard time by paying the rent and adding $3.50 a week to the $1.50 his church is able to provide. Contributions may be sent to the bureau at 69 Schermerhorn Street. They should be marked "0146."

GREW NERVE FIBRES OUTSIDE OF BODY

Ingebrigtsen Announces a Remarkable Discovery in the Cultivation of Tissue.

MARKS STEP IN SCIENCE

Success in Experiment Depended Upon Great Rapidity of Operation —Curiosities of Growth.

Dr. Ragnvald Ingebrigtsen announces from the laboratories of The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research a remarkable discovery relating to the cultivation of tissues outside the bodies from which they were taken. He has succeeded in causing nerve fibres to grow in glass receptacles. This is the first announcement of the artificial propagation of tissue of this kind, and appears in the current issue of The Journal of Experimental Medicine, issued yesterday.

The work of Dr. Ingebrigtsen is in line with that carried on for the last three or four years by Dr. Alexis Carrel. This has been described from time to time, as a step toward an experimentation. The latest announcement is of peculiar significance in view of the nature of the tissue under cultivation, as nerve tissues seem to be nearer the seat of life and energy. Here is Dr. Ingebrigtsen's brief summary:

Describing the Discovery.

"It has been shown for the first time that nerve fibres grow out from pieces of cerebellum of young cats and guinea pigs, when cultivated in coagulated plasma.

"The same phenomenon has been observed in cultures of spinal ganglia.

"The nerve fibres do not anastomose (unite) and they extend into the plasma unaccompanied by structures of any kind."

The writer refers briefly to earlier experiments and continues:

"Further study of the cultures, carried on with different methods of fixation and staining, has confirmed the observations made on unstained preparations: namely, that nerve fibres grow out from pieces of the cerebellum and spinal ganglia of young mammals, when cultivated in plasma. Certain other phenomena of growth have also been revealed. This paper, however, will be limited to a description of the outgrowth of nerve fibres and their appearance in stained specimens.

"As young dogs were not available, young cats and guinea pigs were employed in most of the experiments. The cultures were chiefly made from pieces of cortex of the cerebellum and spinal ganglia.

"Held's pyridin method was found to be the only practicable one for fixing the cultures. It causes no precipitation in the plasma, and the subsequent staining by Cajal's silver nitrate method, when successful, has given good results. In good preparations the fragment of tissue stains dark brown or black and the surrounding plasma a light reddish brown. The black or dark brown nerve fibres which have grown out are easily discernible against this background.

"Cerebellum.—The network of dark brown or black nerve fibres contained in the tissue can be observed in the thinner part of the transplanted fragment, especially along the border lines adjoining the plasma.

The Manner of Growth.

"In some preparations the new fibres in the plasma can be determined as a direct outgrowth or continuation of fibres contained in the tissue itself. In other preparations this direct connection is not visible, either because the original fragment fails to reveal individual fibres or because it is surrounded by other newly grown tissues which cover the nerve fibre at the point where it emerges from the brain and enters the plasma.

"From this point the nerve fibre often proceeds by means of a terminal bulb, which in the living culture possesses ameboid movements. In stained preparations the terminal bulb usually takes a somewhat lighter shade of brown than the fibre itself and shows an even slightly granular structure. It is ovoid or globular in shape with a diameter of two or three microns (micromillimetres). No capsule has ever been seen surrounding it. This end bulb is not, however, invariably present, sometimes the fibre proceeds with a point, and in one preparation the swelling at the end of the fibre is probably produced by a minute loop, formed by its point.

Throughout their course the fibres are either evenly cylindrical or provided with varicosities (enlargements), which have much the same appearance as the terminal bulb.

"Spinal Ganglia.—While the cultures of cerebellum in this series of experiments with stained specimens have shown only a scant number containing newly grown nerve fibres, the cultures of spinal ganglia give better results, both as regards the number of successful cultures and the number of nerve fibres growing out in each culture.

"The technique employed for the preparation was the same in both cases: The pieces of cerebellum, as well as of the spinal ganglia, were taken from the living etherized animal, put directly into Ringer solution, where they were cut, and from there transferred to the plasma.

Operation Requires Quickness.

"The success of the operation depends upon the rapidity with which it is carried on, at least in the case of the cultures of the cerebellum, twelve to fifteen seconds being the longest lapse of time permissible between the removal of the tissue from the animal and its inoculation into the plasma. In the case of the spinal ganglia the interruption of the circulation and the transplantation to the new medium is more easily withstood without injury.

"Most of the cultures of spinal ganglia, as well as those of cerebellum, were fixed and stained after two or three days' incubation, in order to be sure that degenerative changes of the newly grown fibres had not occurred; as a rule, these changes begin to appear on the fifth and following days at an incubation of 39 to 40 degrees centigrade. On the other hand, the growth of the nerve fibres is most rapid during the first two days, and on the second day, in particular, they attain, if not their full size, at least almost their entire length.

"In the cultures of spinal ganglia, as well as in those of cerebellum, the nerve fibres in the plasma in several preparations have grown out as a direct continuation of the fibres in the original piece, and the outgrowth of new fibres is especially abundant in places where parallel and transversely cut nerve fibres radiate out against the plasma. The nerve fibres are also seen to grow out from masses of ganglia cells, situated at the edges of the fragment.

Fibres Sometimes Branch.

"The nerve fibres growing out from the spinal ganglia generally reach a greater length than those from the cerebellum, many of them attaining 500 to 600 microns after forty-eight hours. The different fibres vary somewhat in thickness, and the heaviest ones branch several times. They are mostly cylindrical and absolutely even throughout their course, but they bend and curve in various directions, and sometimes spirally. Most of them end in a point.

"In one preparation most of them end in a bulb, and in this case the fibres are at intervals provided with varicosities, spindle-shaped, ovoid, or globular in form. These have a slightly granular structure and the centres stain somewhat darker than the peripheral parts.

"In none of the stained cultures, whether taken from the cerebellum or the spinal ganglia, have I observed a true anastomosis (union.) In the previous paper I described the existence of anastomoses between some of the fibres in the living cultures. This phenomenon has not been confirmed in the stained specimen, and its interpretation will therefore require further study. It may be merely a coalescence between two fibres situated closely together.

"The nerve fibres from the cerebellum, as well as those from the spinal ganglia, emanate freely into the plasma without the support or attachment of any other structure. They are not accompanied by other tissue; sometimes they are surrounded by connective tissue cells or glia cells, but their growth begins earlier and does not depend upon the presence of these structures. In fact, cultures with rich growths of connective and glia tissues rarely contain newly grown nerve fibres."

I can serve you in connection with the income tax provision of the Underwood-Simmons Tariff bill. John S. Wise, Attorney, 20 Broad Street, New York.—Adv.

URGES MINISTERS TO IGNORE MODES

Immodesty in Dress No New Thing and Not Church's Affair, Says Rev. Mr. Goodell.

ROMANS KNEW MUCH WORSE

Methodists in Conference and Many Laymen Applaud the Speaker on Work to be Done.

It is not worth the while of any minister of the Gospel to bother about the problem of the diaphanous gown or the slit skirt or any other feature of life along the brightly lighted blocks of Broadway, according to the Rev. C. L. Goodell, who was the chief speaker at the closing session of the first mid-year conference of Methodist Episcopal clergymen, held last night in the Metropolitan Temple, at Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

Mr. Goodell made his remarks about immodest clothes and other tendencies of the times in the course of an address on the theme of "The Supreme Task of the Church." He spoke to about 700 clergymen, and also 500 laymen who had been invited to the closing session of the conference, although they had been excluded from the five previous sessions. His remarks about the diaphanous gown in its relationship to the problems confronting the ministry were liberally applauded.

"I am no pessimist," he said, "and I do not like to hear our clergymen deriding the church and saying it has lost its nerve and its message. How silly of us it is to think that God would have allowed mankind to go on generation after generation and yet permit each generation to become a little worse than the generation before.

"Now, I am not disturbed about the immodest gowns and the lurid plays of Broadway. They were old things, I dare say, when Rome was young. Let us do the only sane thing toward them —forget them.

"When Caesar ruled there were no hospitals, no orphanages, no display of Christian spirit in a thousand forms of charitable endeavor. Yet, I venture to say that if some young Roman 'rounder' could be invited down to Broadway and could see the very worst that its lobster palaces and cafés have to offer, he would languidly shake his head and say he had seen a good deal worse.

"'At our feasts of nightingales' tongues,' he would say, 'there were gowns more diaphanous than those, and at the drinking parties old Cassius gave there were souses much more soused.'

"So why should we not let that whole problem take care of itself? God is guiding the world upon a rising course. Why, one man, in order to get here tonight, rode eighteen miles by stage and then 250 miles by railroad. He is the man who is worth our while.

"If our politicians would only stop to consider it what a profit they could make by switching over to religion. They labor and slave and invest in politics, and from what we are seeing and hearing nowadays not a single district leader of them knows what his voters will do forty-eight hours ahead. They wake up in the morning, and all their investment of time and energy and means is swept away while we can pledge them interests that will remain while there is breath in man. They better think it over and join the churches."

Mr. Goodell attacked those members of the church who "put their fingers on the throne of God and then look back over their shoulders to see if the latest bulletin from the Society for Psychical Research backs up their faith." He spoke highly of Sir Oliver Lodge for coming out with a scientific indorsement of the idea that the soul lives after death, and expressed the hope that this announcement would be the beginning of an era of harmony between scientists and religionists and the end of the long drawn out period of turmoil that has lasted since Darwin's day.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson, who called the conference from the pastorates at Newark, Troy, New York, and New York East, said that as an experiment it had turned out to be a great success, and would no doubt result in a livelier period of campaigning for converts.

The speakers at the morning and afternoon sessions were the Rev. J. L. Fort, the Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, the Rev. David G. Downey, the Rev. Wallace MacMullen, the Rev. W. H. Morgan, and the Rev. S. W. Irwin. They took up from different angles the two general themes of church finances and methods of gaining converts.

LAUTERBACH SUED ON NOTE

He Says He Did Not Consent to Use Made of Dover Marble Loan.

Through his own firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, Edward Lauterbach filed his answer in the Supreme Court yesterday to a suit brought against him as the indorser of a note for $40,000 made by the Dover White Marble Company. The man who brings the suit is Joseph J. O'Donohue, an officer of the company which issued the note. Mr. Lauterbach said that he had indorsed the note as part of the security for a loan to be used in the construction of a railroad from the company's plant at South Dover, N. Y., to the New York & Harlem River Railroad.

Although he signed the note as a Director of the company, Mr. Lauterbach said, $35,000 of the money obtained was used for purposes other than railroad construction and without his consent.

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"La Promenade des Toilettes"

presents the most comprehensive and largest collection of Imported Models to be shown in America for the Winter 1913-14—as it includes the notable models of all the famous dressmakers of Paris.

Colors? Some of them are so vivid that there are no adjectives to paint them colorful enough in words—these reflect the glorious East. Then, there are the soft tones that are peculiar to Turkey. And, again, you will find the dainty colors that are always associated with the Courts of the picturesque days of France.

That silk and woolen stuffs were never more beautiful, that furs were never used to a more luxurious degree, that millinery was never more extravagant—is quite evident in this display of

New Gowns, Suits, Wraps, Furs and Millinery

which are worn by two score beautiful women, between 10 A. M. and 12 M. and from 2 to 4 P. M. Eighth Floor.

Extraordinary—**First Showing in America**

Costumes Worn in "Le Minaret" at the Theatre Renaissance in Paris

The costume with the three extended tunics is particularly attractive—this was worn by Mlle. Mireille Corbe, who created the role of Mai-Mouva.

As Zour-Zuvabe, the charming Mlle. Marcelle Yrven wore the costume with the accordion pleated pantaloons.

M. Paul Poiret copied these costumes especially for this Exhibition.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, Broadway and Thirty-third Street

SAY FELKER WISHES TO SEND THAW HOME

Governor Quoted as Seeking Legal Way to Turn Him Over to Pennsylvania.

LODGES A TREATY PROTEST

Jerome Urges Acting Gov. Glynn to Provide for a Special Grand Jury Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 1.—There was a persistent report in Concord to-day, founded on what seemed to be excellent authority, that Gov. Felker would like to turn Harry K. Thaw over to the authorities of Pennsylvania if legal methods could be found to justify such action. This news was carried to Thaw and it is understood he directed his attorneys in preparing their briefs to lay all possible stress on the contention that New York State should have returned him to his native State long ago, and that it was illegal to keep him in Matteawan.

"I am inclined to return Thaw to Pennsylvania if any legal process can be found," the Governor was quoted as saying in the reports which reached the Thaw camp. "Thaw must leave New Hampshire. If these complications had not arisen I would gladly turn him over to Pennsylvania his native State without discussion."

Thaw has been careful to say at all times that his one desire was to return home with his mother and that if extradition was refused, that he at once would leave by the water route for Pennsylvania to continue his fight for liberty there. Thaw's lawyers it is understood, are ready to pledge to the Governor their word that he will follow that course if he is not turned over to New York State. They are building their chief hope on the belief that the Governor will grant the request if he can find justification for it.

It was also said that the mission which took ex-Gov. W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania back to Pittsburgh, after the hearing before Gov. Felker, was along these lines and that he had been bending every effort to have the Pennsylvania authorities get in touch with Gov. Felker, and hint that they would not be adverse to having Thaw sent back there.

Along with this ray of hope for Thaw came the disquieting reports from New York to-day that one of the men who had aided Thaw in his escape from Matteawan, was ready to present sensational evidence to a Grand Jury either in Dutchess County or New York County. Thaw talked for half an hour over the telephone with some persons in New York and Albany on that point. He also discussed other dispatches sent from New York which said that the Attorney General's department had announced that the Grand Jury in Dutchess County had voted an indictment against Thaw, and that powerful influences were at work to bring about a reconsideration. Thaw read this dispatch in a Boston newspaper. Later in the day he issued this statement:

Both Mr. Carmody and Carmody's office have denied since the adjournment of the Dutchess County Grand Jury on Sept. 22, that the Grand Jury had found any indictment against me. Consequently the story sent to a Boston morning paper is a cooked-up story.

The only thing sure about it is that Jerome wants to be appointed a Special District Attorney for New York County; but I do not think that any one in Albany will permit one cent of the State's funds to be spent for the purpose, and New York voters know that Mr. Whitman certainly will not waste New York County funds to further the interests of a few wealthy, but disreputable gentlemen in New York City.

The Boston paper that printed this story is not to be blamed, as it was sent over the wire by some one in Albany, and was published in good faith.

Ex-Senator Irving W. Drew of Lancaster, who is considered one of the big men of the State, joined the Thaw forces to-day and consulted with the other attorneys here. They expect to have the briefs prepared by Saturday, and it is understood that no further delay will be requested.

THAW IN TREATY PROTEST.

Demands That Bryan Ask Britain Why He Was Deported.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—At the request of Harry K. Thaw, Senator George T. Oliver of Pennsylvania, whose home is in Pittsburgh, has called the attention of the State Department to a complaint by Thaw that his treaty rights as an American citizen were ignored and violated by the Canadian authorities in his arrest and deportation from Canada.

The complaint of Thaw is contained in a letter addressed to Senator Oliver and signed by Thaw, dated Concord, N. H., Sept. 29. Thaw complained particularly against the action of the Dominion immigration authorities in deporting him at a time when the Court of King's Bench at Montreal had issued a restraining order to the immigration board. He points out that the Canadian immigration law provides that citizens of Canada may appeal to the courts from the judgment of deportation and that the treaties between the United States and Great Britain guarantee that citizens of the United States in Canada shall have the same rights and privileges as to personal liberty and appeal to the courts as citizens of Canada. His deportation, therefore, Thaw contends, was a direct violation of the rights guaranteed to him by the treaty agreements between the two Governments. Senator Oliver to-day sent Thaw's letter to Secretary Bryan with a request that an inquiry be made. In view of this action of Senator Oliver, the State Department will probably feel called upon to bring the matter to the attention of the British Government.

Thaw's Letter in Full.

Thaw's letter to Senator Oliver is as follows:

Concord, N. H., Sept. 29, 1913.
Hon. George T. Oliver,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.
Dear Senator:

As a citizen of Pittsburgh, Penn., United States of America, I respectfully call your attention to the following facts, which in my opinion call for an explanation from the British Government:

Fiarst—I entered from the State of Vermont into the Province of Quebec, Canada, on the night of Aug. 18, 1913, intending to go to Detroit, and thence to Pittsburgh.

Second—At the village of Barford in the Province of Quebec, I was arrested by one Boudreau, in the town of Coaticook in the said Province, charged with being a fugitive from justice. From thence I was conveyed to the town of Sherbrooke in the said province, and there imprisoned in the jail until the 3d of September, 1913, when I was released on a writ of habeas corpus issued at the request of said Boudreau, the constable who arrested me. The proceedings of my arrest were admitted to have been insituted illegally and as a mere pretense for detaining me.

Third—Immediately after my release, I was arrested by Canadian immigration officers and held for examination and deportation to the United States, charged with entering the Dominion of Canada by stealth.

Fourth—On the 4th of September, 1913, a Board of Inquiry, of Canadian immigration officers, appointed for the purpose by the Dominion Federal Government, examined me under an order from the Minister of Justice of Ottawa.

On the 5th of September, 1913, the said board ordered me to be deported to the State of Vermont.

Fifth—The Court of King's Bench at Montreal, the highest court having jurisdiction in the matter, on my appeal to it, issued a writ of habeas corpus addressed to the said Board of Inquiry, requesting it to bring me before the said Court of King's Bench at Montreal on the 15th day of September, 1913, and at the same time said court issued an order on a writ of prohibition restraining the said board from further proceedings in regard to me. Pending the hearing of my appeal and application to said court, official notice of both writs was served on the Board of Inquiry before they made their order deporting me to the State of Vermont.

Sixth—Notwithstand said appeal, said writ of habeas corpus and said writ of prohibition, I was aroused from sleep early on the morning of Sept. 10, 1913, seized by Dominion police immigration officers, forced into an automobile, and conveyed into the State of Vermont without any breakfast, and there in a remote district ejected from the automobile and left without food, shelter or money.

Seventh—These facts are respectfully submitted, reveal a gross violation of the treaty rights of an American citizen and if allowed to pass unchallenged, will establish a precedent by which the treaty rights of American citizens in Canad will be most seriously injured.

Denies Stealth Charge.

I feel that this affair must be considered in a purely impersonal spirit in order to have it properly adjusted. What happened to me may happen to any defenseless American citizen along the Canadian border.

The evidence submitted before said Board of Inquiry did not convict me of entering Canada by stealth, but found upon a public road, was arrested in a public hotel, and the circumstances of my entry are such as surround the entrance of thousands of citizens of Canada and the United States that each day cross the border line.

The immigration law passed by the Parliament of Canada under which the immigration authorities ejected me from the Dominion of Canada and deported me across the line into Vermont, provides that citizens of Canada may appeal to the courts from the judgment of deportation of the Board of Inquiry of the Immigration Bureau of the department.

Under the treaties with Great Britain, which includes its province, now the Dominion of Canada, and the spirit and law of those treaties, citizens of the United States in Canada are given the same rights and privileges as to personal liberty and appeal to the courts as citizens of Canada; but my appeal to the courts as a citizen of the United States was entirely ignored, and I was ruthlessly deported. I submit that the Immigration act of the Parliament of Canada in giving to the citizens of Canada alone the right of appeal to the courts from an order of deportation of the Immigration Board, discriminates against citizens of the United States, and that the Canadian Parliament had no right to pass a law that practically abrogates and annuls the treaties between the British Government and the Government of the United States, and that the Canadian Government had no right to enforce such a law, and that my deportation from Canada, pending my appeal, which I had taken to the courts in Canada, was a gross violation of my rights as an American citizen under the treaties between the two Governments.

I respectfully request that you ask our State Department that they request an explanation from the British Embassy of the facts herein stated.

Trusting that you will give this matter your attention, I am,

Sincerely yours,
HENRY KENDALL THAW.

JEROME VISITS GLYNN.

He Demands a Special Grand Jury to Indict Harry Thaw.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 1.—William Travers Jerome, Franklin Kennedy, Deputy Attorney General, and Edward A. Conger of Dutchess County, visited Acting Gov. Glynn to-day and urged him to issue an order for a special Grand Jury to investigate the conspiracy in connection with Harry Thaw's escape from Matteawan.

The proper papers for this order were laid before Mr. Glynn and he probably will issue the order to-morrow. The inquiry, if it is ordered, probably will be conducted by Mr. Jerome as Special Deputy Attorney General.

Reports have been received by the State officials that undue influence was used in an effort to prevent the Dutchess County Grand Jury from returning an indictment against Thaw for alleged bribery in connection with his escape.

HARRISON THE MAN FOR PHILIPPINE JOB

So Says George Curry, ex-Governor of New Mexico and of the Island of Samar.

HERE ON HIS HONEYMOON

And to Say Good-Bye to Col. Roosevelt—His State Hurt by Mexican Trouble.

George Curry, who was the last Territorial Governor of New Mexico, and the State's first Representative in Congress, arrived at the Imperial yesterday with his bride, who three weeks ago yesterday was Miss Gans of Uniontown, Penn. Gov. Curry, who was a Rough Rider, and later served in the Philippines, expects to see Col. Roosevelt before the latter gets away for South America.

The name of ex-Gov. Curry has been mentioned as a possible member of the Philippines Commission, under Governor General Harrison. When Mr. Curry was asked about it yesterday, he said he had nothing to say. He served six or seven years in the Islands, having gone out there as a Captain of cavalry. He was the first Chief of Police of the City of Manila under the civil government, and was governor of three provinces at different times. When he came back from the Philippines he was Governor of Samar. He has been a warm personal friend of Francis Burton Harrison for many years. One reason why he did not go back to Congress last Fall, Mr. Curry explained yesterday, was that he ran for re-election on the Progressive ticket.

"New Mexico is much affected by the Mexican situation," said Mr. Curry yesterday. "A large number of our people are interested in property in Mexico, and are suffering from depreciation in values. Then we have had a very dry season, and the crops are not as good as they might be in many localities. This has had an effect on sheep, but we expect the situation to be all right for the Winter.

"Statehood has worked out well in New Mexico, and the people are satisfied with it. No, we haven't had as many new settlers coming in this year as we might have had. I think the drought kept a lot of people away. Still, there was quite an increase year before last. The outlook for new settlers is now excellent.

"Part of my business is to call on Col. Roosevelt, whom I expect to see to-morrow or the next day. I want to say good-bye to him before he starts on the long journey he is about to make.

"No, there is not much railway development going on in New Mexico, but there is a lot being done in the way of irrigation and the opening up of new copper and coal properties. The Phelps-Dodge interests are starting work on new copper mines in the Southwest, while in the north the coal fields are being developed by the San Francisco & Rocky Mountain Railway, which is owned principally by St. Louis capitalists. The Phelps-Dodge people are doing a lot to develop the State, and for the benefit of the people who are working for them, furnishing them with fine hospitals and places of entertainment. They don't have labor troubles.

"There is nothing I could say about the Philippine situation," said Mr. Curry, in answer to a question. "Of course, I know the islands pretty well, having lived on one or another of them so long, and I know the people pretty well, and like them. Naturally, I picked up Spanish and some of the tribal languages. Knowing Governor General Harrison as I do, I believe he has a pretty thorough grasp of the situation, out there, and can be depended upon to give the Filipinos an administration which will be just to the people and a credit to this country.

GIRL ELUDES PROTECTORS.

Handed Over to Father by Police, She Escapes Again.

Detective Wilson of the Yonkers police found a well-dressed young woman wandering about as if lost in Getty Square, Yonkers, yesterday morning about 1 o'clock. He spoke to her and she said that she was going home. He watched her get on a surface car bound for New York.

Two hours later Wilson saw the same young woman sitting on the steps of the First National Bank. She said she was sick, but refused the detective's offer to take her to a hotel, hospital, or the police station.

"But you can't sit there all night," replied Wilson. "You'll have to come to the station as a vagrant."

As they neared Police Headquarters, the girl turned suddenly to Wilson, and bursting into tears, exclaimed: "Nobody knows what I'm going through. I love a man and he loves me, but we can't get married. If you want to do me a favor, shoot me."

At headquarters she said she was Miss Irma Dinstein, 26 years old, a student of music living at 1,944 Madison Avenue. Her father, Joseph Dinstein, was notified, and at 7 o'clock yesterday morning arrived in Yonkers and took charge of his daughter. He said she ran away from home last Monday. They left the station house together.

Half an hour later, Mr. Dinstein returned greatly excited and reported that his daughter had slipped away from him. He said that overstudy had deranged her mind, and that he feared she would try to commit suicide. The police are making a thorough search for the missing girl.

STUDENT IN KNEE BREECHES

All Right Among Columbia Freshmen, but Sophomores Run Him.

When the average boy puts away his high school books and goes to college he discards his knickerbockers and gets him into a pair of long trousers; not so, however, with Max Lincoln Schuster, a freshman in Columbia College, who has made the lives of some 500 sophomores immeasurably happy for the last week by appearing each morning in a pair of knickerbockers of the approved high school fashion.

Max is 16 years old and lives at 449 West 163d Street. He is taking the combined course in the college and the School of Journalism, and save for the fact that he clings to his knickerbockers he is not unlike other freshmen who entered Columbia this Fall. He wears the regulation freshman cap with its white pearl button and conducts himself so as to merit approval. However, when he appears on Morningside Heights the sophomores begin to take more than a mild interest in life and little Max has to speed up his legs in order to evade the corrective second year men.

According to records, Max is the third freshman who has appeared at Columbia in the last fifteen years in knickerbockers. The precedent was established by I. Maurice Wurmser, a member of the class of 1907, and now a professor of law in Fordham University. Then came C. B. Morehouse, coxswain of the crew two years ago.

Times Readers Aid Levys.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the following contributions to aid Mr. and Mrs. Harris Levy of 41 Attorney Street: "Cash" $1; "C. B.," $5; "N. A. S.," $2; "Mrs. J. H. B.," $25; "H. D. W.," $5; "R. L. S., Jr.," $2; "H. S." $1; "Sympathy," $2; "F. H. S." $2; "Mrs. J. L. C." $10; "Anonymous," $1; "D. J. L." $2; "Greta," $1; "Constance," $5; "S. H." $5; "A Teacher," $2; "N. B." $2; "Aetna," $3; "Mrs. B. F." $1; and "A. E.," $5, making a total of $80. There has been previously acknowledged the sum of $21, making a grand total of $110.

BRIDE OF A YEAR KILLED.

In Auto with Husband on Wedding Anniversary When Crash Came.

Mrs. Harriet Cush, a bride of a year, was killed on her wedding anniversary when the automobile in which she was returning in company with her husband, Henry E. Cush, of 135 West Sixty-ninth Street, Manhattan, and two friends, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Brooks of the same address, sideswiped a northbound Flushing trolley car on the tracks of the New York & Queens County Electric Railway, in Steinway and Jackson Avenues, Long Island City, about 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

The left mud guard of the big touring car was ripped off and the hood, which was up, was pushed backward, snapping one of the steel rods, which was driven into Mrs. Cush's head. She was taken in an ambulance to St. John's Hospital, where she died almost upon arrival.

The automobile was driven by Robert Harris, a chauffeur of 126 Grand Avenue, Astoria, and it belonged to Marcus Munsile of 253 West Ninety-fifth Street, Manhattan.

The police say they were informed over the telephone by Mrs. Munsile that Cush had permission to take out the car.

None of the other occupants of the automobile was injured, and the machine itself was little hurt.

FIND SCHMIDT INSANE?

Report That Alienists Believe Murderer's Mind Is Unbalanced.

Hans Schmidt, the priest who murdered Anna Aumuller, was examined in the District Attorney's office yesterday afternoon by Dr. A. Ross Diefendorf of New Haven, at one time superintendent of the Connecticut State Insane Asylum. Three other alienists, Dr. Carlos MacDonald, Dr. William Mabon and Dr. George H. Kirby, who some time ago examined Schmidt, were present.

The four alienists will examine Schmidt again on Friday afternoon after the inquest and probably will make their report to the District Attorney soon afterward. It was reported that the alienists had found Schmidt was mentally diseased and that they would recommend that a lunacy commission should consider his case, but neither District Attorney Whitman nor the four alienists would confirm this report.

WHEN outfitting your boy or girl for school or college, provide only the best underwear for them—good quality, hygienically made—sensible price.

The best knit underwear for the growing boy or girl is pure white "Merino" in any weight desired and made by

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and to be bought at any first-class department store or outfitter.

They all know American Hosiery underwear.

For boys and young men we recommend:

Styles.	Average Price.
742 Gauze	95c
737 Light Winter Weight	1.00
726 Winter Weight	1.50
2727 Winter Weight	1.75
2725 Heavy	1.75

For children and misses we recommend:

Styles.	Average Price.
742 Gauze	85c
737 Light Winter Weight	90c
726 Winter Weight	1.00
2727 Winter Weight	1.45
2725 Heavy	1.45

NINE HIGHEST AWARDS.

In The Mi Favorita Cigar Factories

At Key West are made Cigars of the very best Havana Tobacco by skilled Cuban Cigarmakers. The cleanliness of the Factories and the hygienic production of Mi Favoritas are carefully looked to. Mi Favoritas are, therefore, Cigars of the finest quality; a reputation which they have had for over 20 years, and which they will maintain.

Retail prices 5 to 20 cents each, $4.50 to $17.00 per hundred. In all our Stores and from all leading dealers, a choice assortment of the new fragrant Mi Favoritas can be obtained.

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The Coward Shoe

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Bunion Room Shoe for Women

Women who suffer from a bunion will find immediate relief in the COWARD BUNION SHOE. The Coward Bunion Pocket protects the sensitive joint, without touching it.

Offered in many widths and sizes; with broad, or modified toe, light, medium or thick sole; button or lace model.

Coward Arch Support Shoe and Coward Extension Heel, have been made by James S. Coward, in his Custom Dept. for over 30 years.

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The office of the General Eastern Passenger Agent will also be removed from 379 Broadway to the above new location.

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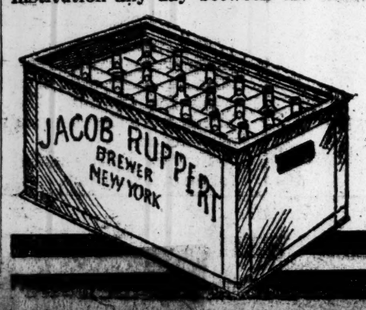
The Supreme Case

Aristotle, greatest philosopher of ancient Greece, said: "The virtue of Justice consists in moderation, regulated by wisdom." But during these trial days of ours, the Judiciary is taxed to the limit of legal knowledge in order to render unbiased decisions.

The People of New York have tried more than 4,000,000 cases of supreme satisfaction, in moderation, regulated by wisdom, the past twelve months and all decisions have been in favor of

JACOB RUPPERT'S
Knickerbocker
THE BEER THAT SATISFIES

The beer that satisfies most of the people all the time is the beer that can be relied upon by the rest of the people any time. Knickerbocker is not only one of the best and purest of beers, but it retains its uniform flavor and effervescence. It is brewed in the finest brewhouse in the world, Bottled at the brewery and for sale by all dealers. We cordially invite our customers to visit the institution any day between the hours of ten and three o'clock.



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Another Shipment of Splendid Umbrellas $1

Values to $2.50, at

Even a better lot than those offered during our anniversary sale. Every umbrella is perfect. No "seconds" or shop-worn kinds.

Fine, close-rolling, water-proof, selvedge-edge coverings. Wonderful variety of handles. (In many instances only one of a kind.)

Styles for men and for women. Only 1,000 umbrellas—values to $2.50 at $1. SO PLEASE COME EARLY.

Rainy Weather Supplies

No Store in New York

is better equipped than The Big Store to keep you comfortable at home or while "out" during inclement weather.

And such weather as we experienced yesterday amply demonstrated how admirably we are prepared with everything for the protection of man, woman and child against climatic changes. RAINCOATS, RUBBERIZED CAPES AND HATS, RUBBER FOOTWEAR, UMBRELLAS,—in fact, everything that you can possibly need. And, of course, everything offered at the lowest prices in town.

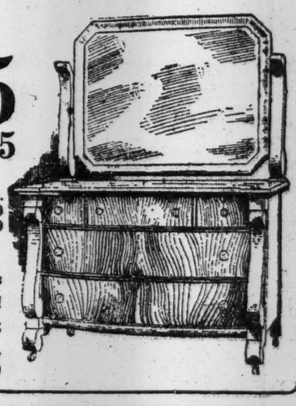
GREENHUT BUILDING

Fine Furniture

Many of the pieces came to us as "samples." Needless to say, therefore, that their makers put their very best into both material and workmanship.

$70 Colonial Dressers—(as illustrated); in a rich golden quartered oak, beautiful grain; 52 inches long; 30x40 French bevel plate; 2 small drawers, 2 large drawers and 1 medium drawer; today, at..... $45

$60 Chiffoniers to match—at..... $35



Maple Chiffoniers

Reg. Sale Price.	Reg. Sale Price.
$36.00	$30.00
35.00	29.00
$25.00	$20.00
30.00	25.00

Walnut Chiffoniers

Reg. Sale Price.	Reg. Sale Price.
$82.50	$68.00
40.00	30.00
44.00	36.50
$46.50	$38.00
37.00	29.00

Mahogany Chiffoniers

Reg. Sale Price.	Reg. Sale Price.
$39.00	$29.00
25.00	20.00
58.00	39.50
$102.00	$65.00
47.50	35.00

Golden Oak Chiffoniers

Reg. Sale Price.	Reg. Sale Price.
$40.00	$30.00
$25.00	$20.00

$35 Circassian Walnut Chiffoniers—large, roomy; with 4 large and 2 small drawers; Colonial design; well made and finished; today, at..... $19.75

MAIN BUILDING

Sale of Horse Blankets and Lap Robes

Also Necessities for Carriages and Autos

Horse Blankets—for outdoor use; suitable for trucking or express; made of wool, with cotton warp; strap and buckles; special, at..... $3.50

Horse Blankets—extra heavy weight; made of wool, with double cotton warp; durable; at..... $4.65

Automobile Lap Robes—made of all wool materials; assorted colors and plaids; large sizes; special, at..... $3.95

Horse Blankets—all wool; plain and fancy plaids; heavy weight; large sizes; strap and buckles; special, at..... $6.75

Storm Covers—for horse; made of waterproof duck; black and brown; for single or double; special, at..... $1.98

Carriage and Automobile Lap Robes—made of double plush, in green, black and maroon; special, at..... $2.95

Kidney Blankets—special, at..... 98c

Breast Aprons—special, at..... 39c

Horse Blankets—made of fine wool, with cotton warp; will shed water; wind proof; extra large size; heavy weight; special, at..... $6.50

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Bathroom Fixtures

Nickel-Plated on Brass; Non-Rustable; Values up to 75c; Today, at **49c**

Combination Tumbler and Soap Holders, Glass Shelves,
Combination Tumbler and Tooth-Brush Holders,
Toilet Paper Holders, Towel Bars, Sponge Holders,

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JOSEPH WILD & CO.
Fifth Ave. and 35th St.
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ENGLAND has always borne aloft the torch in men's modes. The best-dressed Englishman is a stickler for the "finesse" of dress, from his hats to his "spats," and his suits to his boots.

Regal Shoes, *Shoes For A Purpose*, pace each occasion and go around the day and dial with the clock. There are special Regal Styles for business and walking—for leisure and lounging—for formal and semi-formal wear—for dining and dancing—for tramping and camping—for sports of all sorts.

Sketched above is the "Briton," a boot for those who are indulgent to the extremes of English fashion. Made of *Russet grain leather* with a pointed toe having the modish "wing tip." Pinked and "perforated" vamp—invisible eyelets and Gothic hooks—squat London heel—$5.00.

See the other *pre-advanced* Autumn "lasts" and leathers in Regal Shoes. They vault a twelve-month ahead of the shoes of commerce and commonness in their *London-certified* style.

Exclusive Custom Styles
$4 *to* $5

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THE NEW SCRIBNER BOOKSTORE, ON FIFTH AVENUE AT 48TH STREET, MAKES A POINT OF DISPLAYING THE BEST BOOKS ON TOPICS OF THE DAY

Certain tables, set aside for the collection of books deriving particular significance from some current event, enable any person wishing to read up on a pressing question to see in an instant, almost, all the important writings about it. At the present moment, for instance, special tables are given up to books relating to

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PORTO RICO ASSOCIATION GUARANTY

SENATE TO ACCEPT REPORT ON TARIFF

Democratic Caucus So Votes, Six Dissenting, O'Gorman Among Them—Debate To-day.

AGREE TO DROP COTTON TAX

Will Recede from Clarke Proposal—House Also to Withdraw Its Substitute.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The Senate Democratic caucus decided to-night by a vote of 33 to 6 to stand by the conferees on the Tariff bill and accept the report when Senator Simmons calls it up to-morrow.

The six Senators who voted in favor of recommitting the bill to the conferees were Senators O'Gorman of New York, Hollis of New Hampshire, Pomerene of Ohio, Reed of Missouri, Vardaman of Mississippi, and Hughes of New Jersey.

There will be no legislation providing for the taxing of cotton futures connected with the tariff bill. The caucus agreed that the Senate should recede from the Clarke or Senate amendment and disagree with the House substitute. If this course is followed by the Senate a further conference will be obviated. When the House receives the bill back from the Senate it can recede from its substitute, and through that parliamentary action the whole cotton futures proposal will be stricken from the bill. The signatures of the presiding officers of the two Houses then only will be required to send the tariff bill to the White House. It was generally conceded to-night that the House would recede as the margin by which the Smith-Lever substitute was adopted was only ten votes.

This party settlement of a situation that threatened to become difficult followed two sessions of the caucus. Sending a conference report to a party caucus is a new proceeding in the Senate. The extreme slenderness of their majority apparently has justified resorting to any device to obtain harmony and the requisite votes with which to put through the bill.

To-day's caucus was demanded primarily by Senator Reed of Missouri, who late on last Tuesday night circulated a petition with that end in view. He obtained the signatures of ten Senators, just the required one-fifth of the Democratic vote. These were Messrs. O'Gorman, Hollis, Hitchcock, Owen, Shafroth, Martine, Myers, Saulsbury, Pomerene and himself. With the exception of Myers, Saulsbury, and Martine, every one of these Democrats is a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, a fact that caused some comment. Later it was explained that Senators Owen, Shafroth, Martine, Myers, and Saulsbury only signed the call out of courtesy to their associates, believing they were entitled to a day in court, no matter what the issue might be.

When it was all over Chairman Simmons of the Tariff Conference Committee, said he hoped to dispose of the bill finally by to-morrow night. The wish is father to the thought in this, as manifestly it will be impossible for Mr. Simmons to drive the bill through the Senate then unless several Senators change plans they have made. Senators McCumber, Gronna, Penrose and Kenyon have announced to their colleagues that they intend to speak on the conference report. Senators Cummins and La Follette also may address the Senate on the concessions made to the House. Replies may be drawn from the Democrats, and, in any event, it would seem to be impossible to conclude the debate in less than a couple of days.

Senator Simmons will first move that the conference report be agreed to. When that motion is adopted he will move that the Senate recede from the Clarke cotton tax amendment, and disagree with the House substitute. Upon both these motions there will be lively debate. The usual caucus rule binds the six Senators worsted to-night, and Chairman Simmons said with confidence that there would be no desertions from the Democratic side. Senator Reed admitted after the caucus that he had made his fight and lost, and would support the bill.

At no time Senator Pomerene said as he previously had been quoted, that he would not support the bill unless his amendment was agreed to. Some sharp talk was indulged in behind the closed doors of the caucus room, but it began and ended there.

The caucus first assembled at 11 o'clock this morning. Meanwhile certain Republicans were threatening to move to refer the bill back to the conferees, among them Senators Penrose and La Follette. This situation, coupled with the warlike attitude of the malcontents in his own party, compelled Chairman Simmons to delay consideration of the report. When the Senate met, and the report was received, it was laid aside until to-morrow at Mr. Simmons's request. The afternoon caucus began at 3 o'clock and continued until after 7 o'clock. During that time several animated speeches were made.

Senator Pomerene, in urging his amendment to impose the full internal revenue tax of $1.10 a gallon on brandy used in fortifying sweet wine, said the Government would lose a large sum of money through a continuance of the present practice, which he described as a flagrant violation of law winked at by revenue officials.

"There'll be enough explaining for us to do in the next campaign," he said hotly, "without our being called upon to defend this robbery of the public revenue."

Senator Reed attacked the conference concession on copper wire ropes and cables. The paragraph had been written by the conference, he said, "in such a way that the ordinary man, particularly the miner, would be compelled to pay a high rate of duty for the cables he used, while the telephone and telegraph companies would obtain them at a nominal rate.

Mr. Reed also criticised vehemently the way in which the Senate amendment exempting from taxation the shares of municipalities in the income of public utilities had been rewritten.

Senator Hughes of New Jersey, in whose State are several wire cable and rope factories, attacked the wire provision against which Mr. Reed had inveighed. He said the House fixed the duty on copper wire at 30 per cent. and on cables at only 15 per cent.

This, he said, gave the telephone and telegraph company, which he charged was a trust, the benefit of an extremely low rate for the cables it needed for its equipment, and compelled the domestic manufacturer to pay twice the duty on the copper wire which was its raw material. In order to remedy this discrepancy, Mr. Hughes had rewritten the clause and the Senate had agreed to the amendment. The Senate conferees accepted the House paragraph.

Mr. Hollis condemned the concessions made in the cotton and hosiery items.

Senator Pomerene moved that the report be referred back to the conferees with instructions. This was seconded by Senator Reed. Chairman Simmons offered a substitute that the conference report be agreed to. This prevailed by a vote of 32 to 6.

The discussion of the cotton futures subject was brief. Those who supported the Clarke amendment strongly opposed the Underwood substitute, notwithstanding it was known to have the approval of President Wilson. Rather than accept it, they were willing for the matter to go over and be cared for in a special bill.

FEW TAX COLLECTORS NEEDED

Only 300 More Men Required to Handle the New Income Impost.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Those Democrats who have aspired to jobs as collectors of the income tax will be disappointed when they learn the small number of places available.

Not more than 300 additional persons will be employed to collect the tax, according to Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborne, who would like to reduce the number further.

The small number of new appointments is due to the fact that there is already a large force available for this work, engaged when the corporation tax feature of the Payne law was made effective.

About one-sixth of the additional force of 300 will be employed in Washington, and the other 250 in the various internal revenue collecting districts of the country. The fifty new employes to be appointed here will have to take the civil service examination. This fact was learned to-day by members of Congress, who inquired of Commissioner Osborne as to his plans in this respect, and who have been deluged with applications for the jobs.

As to the other 250 new employes, it was explained that they would all be special agents, assistant appraisers, and similar employes, who would ascertain whether persons taxable under the law were evading the levy.

Commissioner Osborne will ask the various Congressional delegations to recommend applicants for these posts much as they do appointments of their constituents as postmasters. But instead of making the recommendations individually the Congressional delegations from the various internal revenue districts will recommend the appointees from the respective States collectively.

New Treasury Officials Sworn In.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Byron R. Newton of New York took the oath of office to-day as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, succeeding Sherman Allen of Vermont. Gabe E. Parker, a Choctaw Indian, of Oklahoma, was also sworn in as Register of the Treasury, succeeding J. C. Napier of Tennessee. Mr. Parker is the first Indian to hold the office, which for several years was filled by a negro.

Rodgers to Command the New York

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The big dreadnought New York, now nearing completion at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is to be commanded by Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers, at present Director of Naval Intelligence, and also a member of the General Board of the Navy, Secretary Daniels having designated him to-day for the post.

Treasury Short $10,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The deficit of the Federal Treasury for the three months of the current fiscal year has reached $10,343,000, as compared with $4,850,000 a year ago. September, however, made a better showing than the previous months of the current year, receipts exceeding disbursements by $2,059,000.

Named as Chief of Engineers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Col. Dan C. Kingman, Corps of Engineers, as Chief of Engineers, with the rank of Brigadier General.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing To-day on Four Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave:

BALTIC (Liverpool)—Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Allen, John Barlow, B. Darwin, W. L. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Evans, Miss E. Forcester, Miss E. S. Grant, Col. and Mrs. C. E. Greenway, Capt. Lionel G. Hancock, W. B. Henderson, Mrs. F. D. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald F. Jowers, H. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Osgood Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Shandley, E. P. Simms, Victor A. C. Taylor, F. W. Wilson.

BREMEN (Bremen)—T. J. Albert, Miss Muriel Ball, Miss Margaret Glenn, D. M. Gunter, Miss B. Held, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Roberts, William Schaffer.

PANNONIA (Naples)—Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Babcock, Miss D. Bonnie, Miss D. J. Blake, Mrs. W. E. Chilton, Mrs. M. Cuppen, Miss M. Curran, Mrs. A. H. Field, Mrs. S. Norman, Mrs. S. L. Sheffield, Mrs. R. K. Stratton, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Wallace, Miss G. Yates.

KAISERIN AUGUSTE VICTORIA (Hamburg)—C. Bakker, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bishop, A. C. Coolidge, A. Bang, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gade, Capt. E. E. Hayden, U. S. N.; Mrs. Hayden, P. A. James, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lederer, Miss J. A. Lander, Prof. Ernst Maier, Hugo May, Miss E. M. Powell, Prof. Alois Schwarz, Miss M. J. Smith, Miss L. Wight.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

OLYMPIC (Southampton)—J. A. Abbott, Miss Beatrice Allen, John D. Archbold, Mrs. S. C. Avery, G. B. Beale, R. D. Bell, Daniel Birdsall, Mr. and Mrs. Verron Booth, Mrs. T. A. de Balte, E. F. Byrne, Miss Marjory Antis, Mrs. C. M. Dakin, Miss F. A. Dallett, P. J. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Davis, C. M. Depew, Jr., J. H. Siborn, Mrs. R. N. Ducas, T. H. Dudley, G. H. Earle, Mr. and Mrs C. W. Erskine, Mr. and Mrs. T. Pearsall Fields, Dr. H. H. Fries, Dr. W. H. Furness, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Godwin, C. E. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Hadden, Mrs. A. C. Hampson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, R. Howe, Lord Robert Innes Ker, Dr. W. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Barre Jayne, Miss Mary Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. King, Mrs. J. P. Laffin, H. W. Marsh, Mrs. P. Martineau, Otto Marx, Mrs. Marx, Sir Alfred M. Mond Bau, Dr. R. H. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Munson, I. W. North, Dr. A. C. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Peck, Mrs. J. H. Prentice, Dr. R. H. Potter, J. S. Reid, Miss Ferina Robbins, Mr and Mrs. Edward Rothchild, Mrs. L. Russell, A. G. C. Sage, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson Scott, Commodore L. D. Shoenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele, Miss N. Steele, Miss K. Steele, Dr. C. G. Stockton, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, E. T. Turner, J. S. Thompson, Count Ward, Rodman Wanamaker, W. S. Whiting, the Rev. R. E. Brown, Mrs. M. A. Milton, H. K. S. Williams, G. F. Parsons, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Clark.

CARMANIA (Liverpool)—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. B. Anderson, Miss M. A. Armour, Mrs. F. E. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Brooks, Dr. J. F. Buckley, Miss E. M. Butler, W. E. Cain, Mrs. W. E. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. C. Carson, Miss B. Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gibbons, the Rev. Percy Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gray, Judge and Mrs. E. Hall, Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hodge, Mr. and Mrs. T. Horner, C. Walter Jones, E. M. Langley, Mrs. F. Leake, H. T. Long, Mrs. F. W. Lyons, Mrs. M. Morton, H. D. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Paton, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Post, Mrs. W. M. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Prescott, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Ragg, H. W. Roles, G. J. J. Rowley, D. B. Rowley, Miss A. T. Salter, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Shorter, Miss M. N. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Swan, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Tindle, C. R. Webster.

PRESIDENT GRANT, (Hamburg.)—Miss H. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Bower, C. H. Boyle, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Brewster, Mrs. R. H. Brouse, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Brown, Miss C. E. Cady, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Davis, Mrs. R. Denig, H. L. Delatour, Mr. and Mrs. F. Sallery, F. J. Gerard, L. W. Grant, C. R. Griffin, Dr. and Mrs. C. R. Hyde, Mrs. A. Hyland, Mrs. H. B. Irwin, Mrs. J. C. Kingsley, P. B. Kennedy, R. P. Lydon, W. F. Marlin, Mrs. A. E. Miller, Rev. and Mrs. Sidney Partridge, Miss Susan W. Patterson, Miss C. A. Powell, Miss E. C. Robbins, Miss B. S. Sandus, Baroness von Seefried, Mrs. A. M. Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stellman, and Mrs. W. H. Taylor.

EX-RECTOR'S LIFE IN PLAY.

"The Bird Cage" Tells Experiences of Author, Henry Austin Adams.

The date of the New York opening of "The Bird Cage," the play by Henry Austin Adams, the Episcopal minister who embraced Catholicism and became a lecturer, has not yet been decided upon. "The Bird Cage" was presented in Providence last Monday night by Philip Bartholomae, and, according to reports from that city, there has been no rush on the part of Providence theatregoers to get into the theatre.

Mr. Bartholomae said last night that there were several scenes and situations in the piece which required rewriting, and until this was done he could not say when the play would be brought to New York. Mr. Bartholomae also denied emphatically the rumor that there was anything in "The Bird Cage" that would offend the police of New York. "Providence would not tolerate an unclean play for a moment," said Mr. Bartholomae. "I attended the opening performance there, and perhaps if there had been a little something off color in the piece it would have helped out at the box office. However, I would not lend my name to any questionable play, and there is nothing objectionable in 'The Bird Cage,' nor was there ever any intent to make it appear so. I understand now that the play tells part of the life of the author who had some more or less sensational experiences, but when I bought the play I had no idea who he was, and if he has brought any of his own life into the story he has recalled some very commonplace occurrences."

Henry Austin Adams, author of the play, who is now in New York, was at one time rector of the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer here. In August, 1907, he disappeared with a young Baltimore woman, whom he described as "a German musician, a mystic soul, and a Catholic saint."

In 1904 Adams was married in Seattle to Gertrude Desch, and two years later began suit for divorce from his first wife, who was living in New York, and from whom he had never been legally separated. Eventually he withdrew his application, and instead his first wife obtained a divorce in the Seattle courts, naming Gertrude Desch in her charges. Mrs. Adams, No. 1, also received alimony. She is now living in Hartford, and is said to have forgiven her former husband for his desertion of her, but is also reported as being interested in any royalties which he may get from his play.

Adams has been making a living for several years as a writer for magazines in the West.

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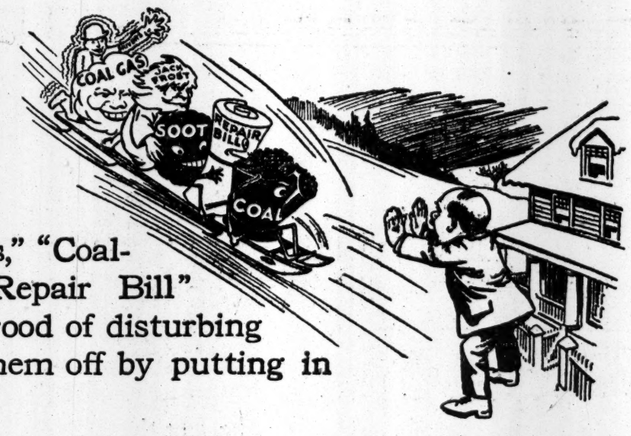

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MITCHEL SAYS ISSUE IS MURPHY CONTROL

Assails His Adversary, McCall, in Speech to Brooklyn Republicans.

ATTACKS POLICE SYSTEM

Doubts McCall's Independence of Tammany Leader If Elected to Office, He Says.

John Purroy Mitchel, Fusion candidate for Mayor, described Edward E. McCall as "Murphy's man for Mayor" and predicted a return to Crokerism and Van Wyckism if Tammany and McCall succeeded in the coming election, in a speech to a crowd of 500 members of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club in the Johnston Building last night.

"I have heard rumors of Republican disaffection," Mr. Mitchel said in his speech. "Rumors, I repeat, nothing more. They have been saying that the Republicans are not enthusiastic about the Republican ticket. Well, I want to say that I have addressed a Democratic meeting and a Progressive meeting and their welcome to me has not been any heartier or more sincere than that which you have given me here to-night."

The candidate had made a speech earlier in the evening, but reserved his heavy guns for the meeting before the Republican Club. He challenged the sincerity of the statements of Tammany that the present Board of Estimate had been extravagant. His most telling blows were against the "system" in the Police Department. This "system," he said, was operated for the profit of a few. The candidate also referred to the situation at Albany. He said:

"Mr. Murphy has laid violent hands on the Government at Albany. He is trying to push Mr. Sulzer out of the Gubernatorial chair. No matter what we believe or what our opinion of the guilt or innocence of Mr. Sulzer may be, we are all convinced that Murphy is punishing Sulzer not because he did wrong, but because he did not do enough wrong.

"The question before the people of New York now is this, nothing more or less: Shall we permit Mr. Murphy and Tammany Hall to control this city? Shall Fourteenth Street run the affairs of this city? Shall Murphy control New York through his intimate in the City Hall or shall the people govern the city?

"Does Mr. Murphy believe the people of this city are credulous enough to believe that his nominee will be independent of him if he is elected? Is there any man within hearing of my voice who believes that Edward E. McCall would be independent of Murphy? Do you think, any of you, that Tammany would give a nomination to a man it did not think it could control? Do you not know that Tammany has always turned men down who refused to be controlled by it?

"Hewitt refused to take orders and was repudiated. McClellan showed some independence and was discredited and it is recent history what Tammany did with Mayor Gaynor when he refused to take dictation from the Boss in Fourteenth Street. He denied Gaynor a nomination.

"Tammany is controlled by 'a sleek, smug idle few,' as the late Mayor put it. These men, the Tammany directorate, men who never dreamed of honest labor, who sit in idleness and profit at the expense of your Government; who enrich themselves with city contracts, these are the men Murphy would put back in power in the city of New York.

"The dominant issue in this campaign is that of maintaining the city's self respect."

Mr. Mitchel praised the record of the present Board of Estimate and said that it had shown the people of New York that it was possible to conduct the city on business lines.

"We have made our record and we are going to the people on it. We submit that we have prepared the machinery for an honest, economical, and efficient city government. We now ask the people to let us run that machine in their interests.

"A couple of weeks ago Mr. McCall, the Tammany candidate, was asked what he would do if elected. He is quoted as saying: 'I will have a survey made of the situation, study it, and inform myself of what to do.'

"Do you want a man in the Mayor's office who knows what he is going to do and how he is going to do it, or a novice who will study his job after he gets it?"

Mr. Mitchel in describing the police "system" said that a small, cohesive group of powerful men had betrayed the fine sense of loyalty of the department. He cited instances to prove his case, and said that the men of the department would be glad to be relieved of "the thralldom of those who use it for their own ends."

"Mr. McCall," he went on, "says 'What the Police Department needs is to be left alone.' I agree with him. The Police Department should be left alone in the hands of the Mayor of the city. The men should be beholden to the people of New York, and not to the self-seeking men who now control it for their own enrichment."

George McAneny, Fusion candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, and William A. Prendergast, candidate for Controller, preceded Mr. Mitchel. Each devoted his time to an analysis of the city's finances to prove that the Tammany charge of extravagance was unfounded.

ENLISTS COLLEGE MEN.

Mitchel Addresses Meeting at Which Club Is Organized.

John Purroy Mitchel appeared yesterday at the meting called in the Putnam Building, Forty-third Street and Times Square, to organize a Mitchel College Men's Club. This organization will work primarily for Mr. Mitchel himself and will not concern itself with the general Fusion campaign.

Much that the candidate said was a repetition of the speech he made at the notification meeting on Monday night at Cooper Union when he attacked Tammany Hall and its methods with vigor. He was able, he said, to cite from his own knowledge, gained as Commissioner of Accounts in the investigations of Borough President Haffen, exactly what Tammany methods in government meant in cost to the city.

Speaking directly to the college men Mr. Mitchel said their training enabled them to take a broad view of the great questions before the city. The college men, Mr. Mitchel said, would be needed especially as watchers at the polls.

William H. Wadhams, Fusion candidate for the General Sessions bench, also spoke. Referring to the impeachment proceedings at Albany, Mr. Wadhams said that the college men need not care so much whether Mr. Sulzer was guilty or not, but they should be interested in defeating the men who had brought about the impeachment proceedings for their own private reasons.

L. H. Biglow, who was Captain of the Yale football team in 1898, was elected President of the College Men's Club, and E. H. Ousterhout of Columbia, Secretary. About 200 college men were present and enrolled in the club, among them being Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Charles E. Hughes, Jr.

The club will meet again on Monday evening to appoint committees and consider plans for the campaign. It is likely to organize a Mitchel Alumni Glee Club, which will sing at Mitchel meetings.

Something of the same work at the polls which the College Men's Club is to undertake will be carried on for the Mitchel Leagues, which have their headquarters in Greeley Square, by ex-Assistant District Attorney Arthur C. Train. He will organize a Committee on Registration, which will see that all Mitchel supporters in the city register, and if possible register on the first day, Oct. 10. It is proposed to work by the endless chain method.

The Mitchel Leagues have an enrollment of 1,900 voters. Each member will receive a postal card reminding him of the importance of registration.

ADVISERS TO FUSION.

Hedges, Loeb, and Koenig Among Campaign Committee's Members.

Robert Adamson, campaign manager of the Fusion Committee, made public yesterday the names of the members of the Campaign Committee selected by a sub-committee. The Campaign Committee will act as an advisory body. The members of the committee are:

Job E. Hedges, William Loeb, Jr., Samuel S. Koenig, Francis W. Bird, Frank L. Polk, Martin Saxe, Norman Hapgood, Joseph M. Price, Henry de Forest Baldwin, Timothy Healy, Cesare Conti, Joseph Barondess, Charles Stecker, Nathan W. Smythe, Jacob A. Livingston, Timothy L. Woodruff, Samuel B. Donnelly, William Berri, Jacob Brenner, William M. Calder, Raymond V. Ingersoll, Allison L. Adams, Olin J. Stephens, Richard W. Lawrence, Cyrus C. Miller, John G. Borgsted, John B. Claremont, Cornelius J. Early, W. R. Willcox, Edward R. Stettinius, Theron Burden, Francis H. Luce, J. J. Kindred, and John A. Porter.

Dr. Henry A. Moskowitz, Charles L. Bernheimer, Treasurer of the Citizens' Municipal Committee, and Arthur H. Woods, Secretary of the Campaign Committee, will also serve on the committee.

GIVE MURPHY'S LIFE IN VOTERS' WEEKLY

Fusion Campaign Publication in Its First Issue Describes the Tammany Boss.

TAKES UP TOM FOLEY, TOO

Describes Their Rise to Power in Tammany Councils — Says Murphy Lives In Fear.

Sketches of the lives of Charles Francis Murphy and ex-Sheriff Tom Foley, and some account of how they rose to power and affluence, will appear to-day in The Voters' Weekly, the campaign publication of the Fusion Committee. Concerning the leader of Tammany, The Voters' Weekly says:

Charles Francis Murphy, graduate of the "Gas House Gang," ex-bartender, former street-car driver and saloonkeeper, after twenty-one years in politics, and eleven years as leader of Tammany Hall, is possessed of a private fortune which, his friends freely declare, is more than $2,000,000; is the owner of a palatial country place at Good Ground, L. I.; of a handsome city house in the heart of his old district; of seven automobiles, one for each day of the week; of stock in more corporations than he would care to have listed, and is operating under the names of other men a string of saloons that extends from Fourteenth Street, east of Third Avenue, to the northern boundary of what was the district of the Sullivans. Also, he it was who made Edward E. McCall Tammany's Mayoralty nominee.

Then, after saying that Murphy worked as "handy man" at Barney Curtin's saloon at First Avenue and Seventh Street and organized from members of the Gas House Gang two baseball teams, the "Senators" and the "Sylvians," The Voters' Weekly tells how he acted as a crosstown horse car driver by day he built up a political organization. Then he went into the saloon business for himself, and of this part of his career it is said:

Murphy lived in the Twelfth Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District and, before he had been in his little "hole-in-the-wall" of a saloon two years, he was made District Captain. In 1888 he owned three saloons and was a power in his district. Silent, alert, never absent from his district, every evening at his "Anawanda Club," which he organized as the local Tammany organization, Murphy's power came to be recognized at "The Hall."

He formed business relations in this early part of his career that have been continued since and have formed the basic source of his wealth. Murphy gathered in a fourth saloon in 1891, and at the same time acquired a building at Twenty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, which for a number of years was run under the name of "The Borough."

"The Borough," The Voters' Weekly says, was under police surveillance in Mayor Low's administration. When Mr. Murphy became Dock Commissioner under Mayor Van Wyck, The Voters' Weekly says, he transferred the title of his saloons to others. But it is alleged that he kept the rents and the profits for himself.

Passing to the question of how Mr. Murphy acquired his fortune, the Weekly says that on the day he left office with James E. Gaffney and Richard J. Couch he incorporated the New York Contracting and Trucking Company, which leased the piers at West Ninety-sixth and East Seventy-ninth Streets. Concerning the profits of the company The Voters' Weekly says:

The total rent paid to the city for the two properties was $4,800 a year. William Hepburn Russell, the Commissioner of Accounts under Mayor Low, showed in a public report that the average profit from the two properties was $200 a day, a rate of 5,000 per cent. on the investment, and that in five weeks the receipts of the company for the use of the dock properties had amounted to $5,000. On one day 447 loads of material were dumped at the Seventy-ninth Street dock, bringing in a profit of $268.20. Mr. Russell, as Commissioner of Accounts, succeeded in terminating the Murphy company's occupancy of the Seventy-ninth Street dock.

Contracts with such concerns as the Consolidated Gas Company, the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies are given as the source of part of Mr. Murphy's wealth. Continuing, The Voters' Weekly says:

By 1902, when Murphy succeeded to the leadership of Tammany, he had become a rich man; but he had carefully concealed his wealth and lived in a modest house at 305 East Seventeenth Street. With the leadership securely in his grasp, Murphy at once acquired a large and valuable estate at Good Ground, L. I., and purchased the house at 309 East Seventeenth Street, two doors from his former modest home. He assembled a kennel of bulldogs, bought diamonds and automobiles and began to take on flesh.

Concerning Mr. Murphy's estate at Good Ground The Voters' Weekly says:

Murphy's Good Ground home is expensive and luxurious. It is situated on the shore of Long Island Sound. So great is Murphy's fear that his life is in danger that he has his place guarded by armed men and savage dogs. He has seven large automobiles of different design and different color which he uses to convey him from his place to any convenient railway station which he chooses to use. He does not, as a rule, board or alight from a train at the Good Ground station. He varies his route almost daily and sometimes motors in as far as Jamaica before taking the train.

In the sketch of the rise of Tom Foley, The Voters' Weekly says that he was elected Sheriff in 1907, and continues:

He received congratulations from his friends in Tammany and in the underworld, including men who have since figured in the criminal annals of the city. He was, too, one of the "eight at Delmonico's" who made McCall Tammany's candidate for Mayor.

Foley's campaign for the Shrievalty was remarkable for the disclosures that were made regarding colonization and illegal voting, the victims in several notable cases being the henchmen and personal attendants of the candidate. Foley was, and still is, the leader of the Second Assembly District, adjoining the former district of the Sullivans on the south. He has been making history in the Second ever since he was twenty-one years old.

"Big Tom" Foley's saloon for a number of years has been on the northeast corner of Franklin and Centre Streets, opposite the Criminal Court House and diagonally opposite the Tombs. When the Rev. John P. Monroe, in 1907, retired as Chaplain of the Tombs, he made public a statement to the effect that for twelve years at least the Tombs Prison had been practically an annex to "Tom" Foley's saloon. He said that any person in the Tombs having money could get all the liquor he wanted at any time, providing that liquor was brought from Foley's. He also said that all of the Tombs messengers and a large number of the Tombs keepers were Foley followers and henchmen, and that Foley controlled practically every department of the Tombs Prison.

It is understood that The Voters' Weekly is to describe the careers of other Tammany men.

P. P. FARLEY FOR SHERIFF.

Deputy Fire Commissioner on Tammany Ticket in Kings.

Deputy Fire Commissioner Philip P. Farley, in charge of Brooklyn and Queens, was nominated last night for Sheriff of Kings County on the Tammany ticket at the meeting of the County Democratic Committee in Saengerbund Hall, Smith and Schermerhorn Streets. The resignation of Arthur S. Somers, the regular nominee, who had been forced to retire because of poor health, was recorded.

Commissioner Farley is a nephew of Cardinal Farley, Archbishop of New York. He is 42 years old and was appointed to his present post by Mayor Gaynor on June 7, 1911. He is a civil engineer by profession and was connected for years with the engineering department of the Rapid Transit Commission. He lives at 1,446 Union Street, his home being in the Eighteenth Assembly District.

Run Down by Motor Cyclist.

Eleven-year-old Michael Lacoste of 298 Metropolitan Avenue, Williamsburg, was injured mortally yesterday at Roebling and North Fifth Streets when knocked down by a motor cycle which was speeding along at a rate of at least forty miles an hour. The rider, who was unidentified, made his escape. The boy's left leg was broken in two places and, besides scalp wounds, he was injured internally. He was taken to the Eastern District Hospital.

Is your job a daily Marathon?

Fourteen hundred young men took part in a 12-mile "Marathon" in New York City a few months ago.

Their average weight was about 125 pounds.

This means that with every step they came down with a 175,000 pound thud!—an impact of 300,000,000 pounds for every mile they ran!

IN your daily work and recreation you cover several miles of floor and pavement in a Marathon all your own.

And the jar and strain on your muscles and nerves is just as heavy and severe as if you were in a race for a trophy instead of for your daily bread.

Wear O'Sullivan's Heels of new, live rubber, and save your spine and nervous system the jolt and jar of walking on hard leather. They will absorb the shock and make your step light and easy.

O'Sullivan's Heels are invisible cushions of springy, buoyant rubber. They cost but 50c a pair, attached, at your shoemaker's. Some shoe manufacturers put them on their shoes before they leave the factory. All shoemakers and shoe dealers will attach them to your shoes when you buy them, or at any other time. If you prefer, send us 35c and a tracing of your heel and we will mail you a pair. O'SULLIVAN RUBBER CO., 131 Hudson Street, New York.

For Men, Women and Children

O'Sullivan's HEELS of New Live Rubber

All styles— all leathers— all sizes and widths, at thirteen busy

O'Sullivan's Heels Already Attached to the Beck Shoes in New York, at $3.00 and $3.50 per pair—

BECK SHOE STORES

84 Nassau St. 231 Eighth Ave. 118 E. 14th St.
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Retiring from Business

A Record of 58 Years of Clothing Men and Young Men by the Hackett-Carhart Stores and Their Predecessors Is Being Closed

The fact that the decision to retire was made after fall purchases had been completed places a tremendous and most complete stock of men's clothing, furnishings and children's clothing on sale to the public at prices averaging fifty cents on the dollar.

Hackett, Carhart & Co., Inc., Retail, must raise cash at once in order to retire from business with their numerous debts paid and with the respect of the community.

$13.50, $15 and $17 Suits, Fall Coats and Winter Overcoats. Sizes and styles for men and young men..... **$9.50**

$17, $20 and $22.50 Fall Suits, Coats and Winter Overcoats. Sizes and styles for men and young men..... **$12.50**

Choicest lots up to $45 in Fall Suits, Coats and Winter Overcoats. Sizes and styles for men and young men..... **$27.00**

English Tweed, Gabardines & Rubberized Raincoats
$7.50 and $8.50 values, marked..$4.75
$10.50 and $15.00 values, marked 7.50
$17, $20 and $22.50 values...12.50
$27.50 and $30 values.....14.50

Reductions in Dress Clothes
$27 to $45 value Dress Coats
$27 to $45 value Tuxedo Coats
now priced
$17.50 to $25

Specials in Knit Silk Neckwear
$1.00 values, marked.....45c
$1.50 and $2.00 values, marked...65c
$2.50 and $3.00 values, marked...85c

$20, $22.50 and $25 Fall Suits, Coats and Winter Weight Overcoats. Sizes and styles for men and young men..... **$14.50**

$25, $27.50 and $30 Fall Suits, Coats and Winter Weight Overcoats. Sizes and styles for men and young men..... **$17.50**

$30, $35 and $37.50 Fall Suits, Coats and Winter Overcoats. Sizes and styles for men and young men..... **$20.50**

$37.50, $40 and $45 Fall Suits, Coats and Winter Overcoats. Sizes and styles for men and young men..... **$23.50**

Boys' and Children's Clothing
(At Our 13th Street and Harlem Stores Only.)

$6 and $7 Children's Norfolk and Double Breasted Knicker Suits, in Fancy Mixtures, sizes 7 to 18.....$3.75

$7.50 and $8.50 Norfolk and Double Breasted Suits, in Fancy Mixtures and Blue Serges. Sizes 7 to 18.....$4.75

Boys' $7.50 and $8.50 Chinchilla Reefers in Blue and Gray...$4.75

REDUCTIONS IN FURNISHINGS

Collars
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Arrow Collars.....10c
Earl & Wilson Red Man Collars.....10c
Earl & Wilson E. & W. 25c. Collars, 2 for 25c

Hosiery
50c. Esco Pure Thread Silk or Lisle Hosiery; plain and fancy colors.....29c
Six for $1.35

Shirts
$1.50 Earl & Wilson Negligee Shirts, Plain and Pleated Bosoms.....85c

$2 and $2.50 Custom-Made Shirts.....$1.35

Neckwear
50c. and 75c. Velvet Four-in-Hands.....35c
Three for $1.00
75c. and $1.00 new Fall Neckwear, of imported silks; large open ends...45c

Underwear
50c. B. V. D. Underwear..35c
$1.25 value Reis Medium-Weight Natural Wool...65c
$1.50 value Standard Extra Quality Natural Wool...85c
$2.50 value Non-Shrinkable Wool, full fashion...$1.35

Gloves
$2.00 Arabia Mocha Gloves, $1.35
$1.50 Dent's and other English makes; regular and Cadet sizes.....$1.10
$1.50 Russian Kassan...$1.10

265 Broadway, near Chambers St *Opposite City Hall.*
841 Broadway, At 13th St. *Near Union Square.*

Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc. Retail

119 West 42d St., near Broadway. *Open Evenings.*
154 E 125th St., near 3d Av. *Open Evenings.*

STATUE OF LIBERTY
This statue, the largest in the world, represents the Goddess of Liberty holding aloft a torch with which she enlightens the world. It was designed by Frederic-Auguste Bartholdi, and presented to the United States by the people of France

Of All Human Blessings

Personal Liberty Is Prized the Highest

EVERY AMERICAN would sacrifice his fortune and his life to perpetuate the freedom guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. Americans holding such ideals have built the name and established the fame of BUDWEISER. For 57 years its quality, purity, mildness and exclusive Saazer Hop flavor have stood above all other bottled beers as the Statue of Liberty towers above the sky line of New York harbor. Its sales exceed any other beer by millions of bottles.

Bottled with Crowns only at the home plant in St. Louis

ANHEUSER-BUSCH
ST. LOUIS

Anheuser-Busch Branch
DISTRIBUTORS
A. Busch Bottling Co., Brooklyn
Anheuser-Busch Newark Agency, Newark

Budweiser

First—Everywhere

FEWER SUICIDES IN LARGE CITIES

The Towns Show an Increase, According to Insurance Statistics for 1912.

LOWEST RATE SINCE 1906

Reflects Business Conditions and the Morals of the Country—Figures for 100 Cities.

The number of suicides in American cities is shown to be on the decline by statistcs compled for to-day's issue of The Spectator, a weekly insurance journal of this city. In 100 of the largest cities of the United States, having an aggregate population of 23,336,602, there were reported 4,397 cases of suicide in 1912 or a rate of 18.8 for each 100,000. In 1911, the same 100 cities, having an aggregate population of 22,758,481 reported a total of 4,460 suicides, or a rate of 19.6 for each 100,000 population.

The Spectator says that the suicide rate of American cities last year was the lowest since 1906 when the rate for each 100,000 population was 17.8. From its suicide figures the insurance journal concludes that "the decline in the rate would seem to indicate that, for the time being at least, the economic condition of the country is improving over previous years," as shown by "the close relation between the suicide rate and the curve of business failures." The Spectator also attributes the decline in the rate of suicides to "better moral conditions."

The combined population of the 100 cities for which figures have been taken is estimated as 24.7 per cent. of the total population of the United States. According to the report for 1911 of the Division of Vital Statistics of the Bureau of the Census, the suicide rate for 1911 was 16.2 for each 100,000 population. This rate applied to the total population would mean 15,400 suicides approximately in the United States for that year. In the rural section the suicide rate was 12.6 for each 100,000 population in 1911.

The highest suicide rate in 1912 prevailed in San Francisco where 44 suicides were reported for each 100,000 population. San Francisco was followed by Sacramento with a rate of 39.8; Tacoma, Wash., 38.7; Los Angeles, 37.2; San Diego, 36.4 and Springfield, Ill., 36.2.

In Williamsport, Penn., no suicide was reported in the entire year. Its suicide rate for the preceding decade was only 9.1 for each 100,000 population. The number of suicides were exceptionally low in Elmira, N. Y., where the rate for 100,000 population was reported 5.2; Newburgh, N. Y., 3.5; Orange, N. J., 3.2; Savannah, Ga., 3, and Johnstown, Penn., 1.7.

A table of comparative rates of suicides in the 100 American cities shows that in 1912 the rate increased over the decennial average in forty-six cities, and decreased or remained stationary in the remaining fifty-four.

By another classification it is shown that the small decline in the suicide rate for the last year affected only twenty-one large cities, while the rate for small cities increased. According to the figures there were seventy-nine cities, having a population less than 250,000, reporting a suicide rate for 1912 of 17.5, as compared with 17.1 for the decade ending 1911, or an increase of 0.4. The twenty-one larger cities showed a rate of 19.4 for 1912, as compared with 20.7 for the decade ending 1911, or a decrease of 1.3.

Commenting on the comparative rate for large and small cities, The Spectator says:

"The disparity in the rates, therefore, is greater in the case of cities and rural districts than in the case of large and small cities, with a tendency apparently toward a further increase in the rate of cities and towns of less than metropolitan importance. The table would seem to justify the conclusion that the conditions destructive of a rational conception of life and its social, moral and religious obligations are operative to almost the same degree in the cities of smaller size as in the more conspicuous and congested centres of population."

The statistics for twenty years are shown in this table:

SUICIDES IN 100 AMERICAN CITIES, 1893-1912.

	Population.	Suicides.	Rate Per 100,000 Population.
1893	13,686,566	2,097	15.3
1894	14,038,525	2,139	15.2
1895	14,539,650	2,218	15.3
1896	15,027,676	2,360	15.7
1897	15,416,634	2,583	16.8
1898	15,892,764	2,630	16.5
1899	16,249,285	2,594	15.9
1900	16,753,366	2,728	16.3
1901	17,248,177	2,855	16.6
1902	17,743,691	3,139	17.7
1903	18,237,848	3,513	19.2
1904	18,732,699	3,766	20.1
1905	19,254,249	3,650	19.0
1906	19,837,798	3,537	17.8
1907	20,421,363	3,795	19.6
1908	21,004,936	4,582	21.8
1909	21,588,516	4,537	21.0
1910	22,172,095	4,377	19.7
1911	22,758,481	4,460	19.6
1912	23,336,602	4,397	18.8
1893-1897	72,708,451	11,397	15.7
1898-1902	85,906,393	12,946	16.6
1903-1907	98,483,955	18,441	19.1
1908-1912	110,880,630	22,353	20.2
1893-1912	363,959,629	66,137	18.2

"According to this tabulation," says The Spectator, "there have been 66,137 suicides in 100 American cities during the past twenty years, equivalent to an average rate of 18.2 per 100,000 of population. In an age which concerns itself so generally with the problem of the conservation of natural and human resources it would seem that the time has come for a more intelligent public interest in what is, without question, one of the greatest moral and social problems of the time."

SEEKS CASHIER'S DEPOSITS.

Employer Says Woman, Now Dead, Got $15,000 by Forgeries.

Supreme Court Justice Gavegan reserved decision yesterday on the application of Joseph E. Ellery to examine the books of the People's Bank, 395 Canal Street, in a suit to recover about $15,000 deposited to the credit of Helen E. Flack, formerly cashier for Ellery in his publication establishment at 381 Fourth Avenue. Miss Flack died three years ago. Ellery contended that the deposits were the proceeds of forgeries, $10,000 of which were from forgeries of his own name.

Herbert R. Limburg, attorney for the bank, said that the institution had proof that the girl did not have to depend on the $12 and $15 a week salary paid to her for her work as cashier, but had made affidavit shortly before her death that Ellery had given large sums of money to her for the maintenance of a flat uptown where she had entertained the wives and daughters of some of Ellery's best customers.

Mining Promoter Arrested.

Walter F. McEntire, a Western mining promoter, was taken into custody at 40 Wall Street yesterday by Deputy Sheriffs Winter and Metzger of Sheriff Harburger's staff, on a civil order of arrest signed by Supreme Court Justice Guy. The order was based on a suit brought by Jesse S. Young of Chicago, who is suing in the New York County Courts to recover on a $1,480 judgment against McEntire rendered in a suit begun in August, 1906, in the Cook County Circuit Court of Illinois. The judgment was based on Young's contention that McEntire had made false statements to induce him to purchase 7,000 shares of mining stock in 1904.

The smooth touch and long wearing qualities of KOH-I-NOOR Pencils are due to refined graphite and uniformity of the 17 variations of lead; also Copying. Buy a dozen of your favorite to-day.—Adv.

REPLIES TO SIR ALMROTH.

Mrs. Blatch Takes Up His Suggestion to Have Suffragists Emigrate.

The suffragists of New York have not taken seriously Sir Almroth Wright's new book, which contends that women are inferior to men and unfit to vote. They are amused by it. Mrs. Stanton Blatch, of the Woman's Political Union, said yesterday:

"The catalogue of members and officers of the Women's Political Union does not bear out Sir Almroth's assertions that the movement comes largely from the discontented and unmarried women. It is quite true, as the author of this new book says, that there is a greater number of women than men in England. He suggests to these supposedly superfluous women that they emigrate to the British colonies, and thereby leave only contented women at home, and become contented women abroad. His argument is that the suffrage movement would cease in England and never be heard of in the colonies.

"The amusing thing is that so distinguished a man should be so utterly ignorant of conditions in the colonies as not to know that in Australia and New Zealand women have the vote. If his army of a million superfluous women packed their trunks and left the British Isles, they would find all their sisters in the colonies taking part on equal terms with men in the Government. Facts, therefore, overwhelm the mistaken logic of Sir Almroth.

"The movement for Votes for Women is all over the world. It succeeds largely in new countries where men are brought in intimate contact with women and recognize and appreciate the enormous work that women perform in the world, and therefore are ready to let women take part in the Government.

"If the million superfluous women who rest so heavily upon the conscience of Sir Almroth left England, undoubtedly even the author of the 'Unexpurgated Case Against Woman Suffrage' would begin to appreciate what an important part they had played in the nation, and with that appreciation, undoubtedly, he would be converted to 'Votes for Women.'

"He strikes a true note in saying that the impetus behind the suffrage movement is due to the fact that the modern girl is not taught anything about women's physical disabilities and the defects and limitations of the feminine mind. The modern girl has a chance to think freely and is not hampered in the present as she was in the past by prejudices in regard to her disabilities and defects of mind."

EVELYN THAW HEARINGS END

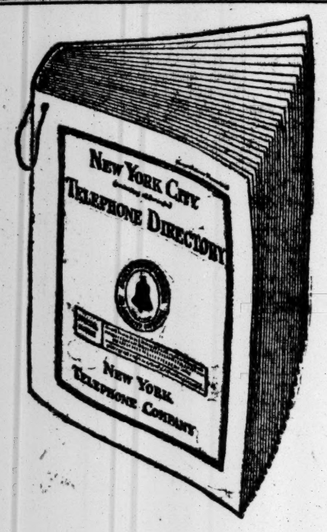
Creditors Not Able to Get Her Mother as a Witness.

The testimony in the hearings on Evelyn Nesbit Thaw's petition in bankruptcy was brought to a close yesterday when it was realized that it would be impossible to have as a witness Mrs. Charles F. Holman, the dancer's mother. She is in Pittsburgh, beyond reach of a subpoena, so the referee cannot ask her about the gifts of jewelry and bric-à-brac which her daughter gave to her before filing her petition. Also, Mrs. Thaw's salary, which is said to run well beyond the $2,000 mark, is beyond reach of her creditors, for her contract was drawn before the petition was filed.

By having herself adjudicated a bankrupt Mrs. Thaw put her present income where it could not be touched under the garnishee law either by her modiste, who has presented a bill of nearly $4,000, or by the Gorham Company, which has a claim of $2,570.

Enjoins Members of Synagogue.

Supreme Court Justice Guy granted a temporary injunction yesterday restraining Elias Bloom and others from interfering in any way with the New Year exercises of the Congregation Chebral Benai Jacob Ansher Chuhanaffza which began last night. The application for the order was made by Samuel Schonken, who said that he had been elected President of the congregation on April 1, after having served in that place for two and one-half years. At meetings since his election, the applicant alleged, the defendant and his companions had created disturbances in the congregation and had endeavored to deprive him of his office.



New York City
(All Boroughs)
Telephone Directory
Goes to Press
Thursday, Oct. 16th

Telephone Service should be arranged for on or before that date in order to have Directory listings appear in this issue.

Any contemplated removals or changes in present equipment should be arranged for as early as possible in order to take advantage of new Directory listings.

Advertising Forms Close Oct. 11th. The New York City Telephone Directory offers to advertisers a profitable means of reaching every telephone subscriber in the city.

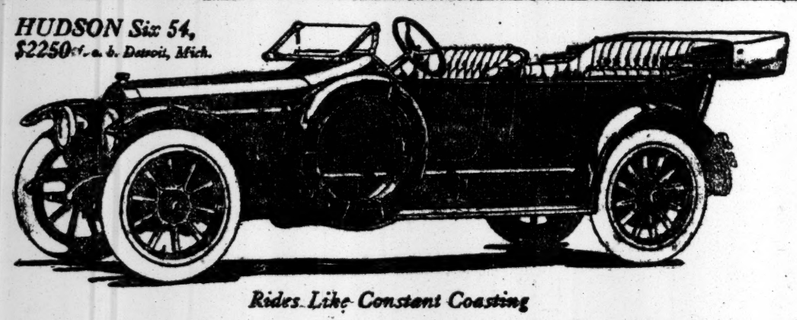
Telephone, write or call at nearest Commercial Office

MANHATTAN-BRONX		BROOKLYN	
Address	*Telephone No.*	*Address*	*Telephone No.*
15 Dey St.	Cortlandt 12000	81 Willoughby St.	Main 12000
130 Orchard St.	Orchard 12090	325 Ninth St.	South 12014
58 W. Houston St.	Spring 12090	560 Nostrand Ave.	Bedford 12014
28 E. 26th St.	Madison Sq. 12090	891 Flatbush Ave.	Flatbush 12014
115 W. 38th St.	Murray Hill 12090	228 Havemeyer St.	Williamsburg 12014
9 E. 59th St.	Plaza 12090	1030 Gates Ave.	Bushwick 12014
2087 Broadway	Riverside 12090	JAMAICA	
109 W. 125th St.	Morningside 12090	8 Hardenbrook Ave.	Jamaica 12000
366 E. 150th St.	Melrose 12090	FLUSHING	
458 E. Tremont Ave.	Tremont 12090	70 Main St.	Flushing 12014

LONG ISLAND CITY—Bridge Plaza North. Astoria 12014
FAR ROCKAWAY—Birdsall & Central Aves. Far Rockaway 12014
TOMPKINSVILLE—444 Tompkins Ave. Tompkinsville 12064
WEST NEW BRIGHTON—145 Columbia St. West Brighton 12064

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

HUDSON Six 54,
$2250 f. o. b. Detroit, Mich.



Rides Like Constant Coasting

Want a New Car if You Can Sell the Old One?

THIS is to the man who says "I will get a new car this year if I can trade in the one I now own at the right figure."

By "right figure" he means one that does not require too much cash in order to obtain a new car.

Don't you know that cars are made to attract various classes of buyers? Some builders seek to attract buyers by giving extraordinary values and with low prices. Other makers give the same, or less value, but price their articles high in order that a margin of profit is left with which to take care of trades.

This is made possible by the fact that even the most experienced motorist often is not able to compare values. Qualities usually are determined by the prices that are asked. So the buyer is deceived. He takes a car priced at $3,000, thinking he is getting a $3,000 value, when, as a matter of fact, he may be getting only a $2,000 value and the $1,000 is added to the price to absorb the used cars.

Hudson Six 54 Values Are Real

THIS—"the handsomest car ever designed"—is not built for trading. It is priced low for cash buyers. It is the kind of value you get when you pay cash. In its purchase you are not paying the price to help absorb the used car of some other buyer.

If you drive a car, then drive this Six for a while. If you do not know anything about six-cylinder cars—then come find out.

The man who knows nothing of the electric light is satisfied with his kerosene lamp. To him it is the very best artificial light to be obtained. So it is with the man who knows only the four-cylinder car. He does not understand the pleasure and satisfaction to be obtained with a Six.

The Hudson Six 54 rides like constant coasting.

Up hill or down, over rough roads or smooth, at any speed, you ride with a comfort not obtainable in any four.

There is nothing lacking in this car to make it complete.

It has a true streamline body, left-hand drive, center control, entrance to driver's seat from either side, four-speed transmission and many other details—some exclusive, all advanced—are features you should see.

Would you let such value be compared with the fictitious price of a car made for trading?

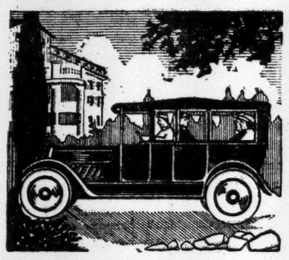
See the Triangle on the Radiator

The A. Elliott Ranney Company, 1700 Broadway, New York.

Brooklyn Office: 1176 Bedford Ave.
Newark Office: 87 William Street.
Bronx Agency: C. R. Radcliffe Co., Jerome and Burnside Aves.
Morristown, N. J., Office: 31 South Street.

271

Look Underneath This Limousine Body
Look There For the Real Comfort
—The Real Luxury



It Pays To Think

WHAT does Limousine Comfort come from? *Not* from the fashionable lines. *Not* from seventeen coats of varnish. *Not* from French plate glass. The Cole has all of these. But—

—Limousine *Comfort* comes only from the *world's greatest motor car parts.*

Finest upholstery, cushions, fittings, etc., are part and parcel of these components, but it is the *parts beneath* that make your limousine comfort *real.*

Look *underneath* the Cole Limousine or Coupe. See there the world's greatest parts, listed below. The highest priced American cars are being forced to take on these same parts one after the other. The Cole Limousine or Coupe is made up *entirely* of these parts.

Call today at our Fifty-eighth Street Showroom and see the first *rational* idea of comfort in the closed car *de luxe.*

Cole Four, Three-passenger Coupe.. $2350
Cole Six, Four-passenger Coupe..... $3000
Cole Six, Seven-passenger Limousine, $4000

All the *luxury* is there—all the gleam of plate and costly lacquer, softness of cushioning, heaviest beveled glass—but to all these in the new Cole, the Standardized Car, you can first *add* something and afterwards, *subtract.* Add *all* the world's greatest motor car parts and then *subtract* $1500 from the price of any high cost limousine or coupe that boasts a number of these parts.

COLE

The Standardized Car

Parts in the New Series Nine Cole

Timken Axles and Bearings
Unit Power Plant—Northway Mayo Radiator
Delco Electric Apparatus Spicer Universal Joints
Gemmer Steering Gear
Detroit Steel Products Springs
Hydraulic Pressed Steel Frames
Hayes Wheels Firestone Demountable Rims
Motor-Driven Taylor Tire Pump
Stromberg Carburetor

COLT-STRATTON COMPANY
GENERAL EASTERN DISTRIBUTORS:
Broadway at 58th Street
Telephone 6000 Columbus.

BROOKLYN—Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, 20 Halsey Street
NEWARK—The Wallace Motor Car Co.
PATERSON—Ford Automobile Co.

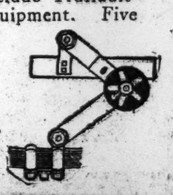
Cole Motor Car Co., Indianapolis, *Originators and Builders of the Standardized Car*

A Suggestion that Saves the Car Owner Money

The smoother running your car, the more comfort and enjoyment you get out of motoring and the less you have to pay for repairs. Jolts and jars create vibration, which is harmful to car and passengers.

A set of Truffault-Hartford Shock Absorbers will put a stop to jolts and jars—give you vastly more comfort, prevent breakages, and at the same time increase the mileage of your tires.

The Truffault-Hartford is effective on both the bound and rebound of the spring. Twenty-five leading car manufacturers are so firmly convinced of the correctness of this principle that they include Truffault-Hartfords as standard factory equipment. Five models ranging in price from $15 to $60 per set of four.



Order from your dealer or garage.

HARTFORD SUSPENSION CO.
1700 Broadway, near 54th Street
212-214 West 58th Street

The Gowns Women Wear

SOMETIMES clothes interest all of us. Always they interest some of us.

At intervals they absorb all women. Every day, every hour, they concern the well-dressed woman.

This is the season when every one of us, even the men, must know something about them. It is the season of the new, the changing, the transition from stale to fresh ideas. Autumn fashions are as much a part of the day's news as—well, the world's series in baseball, or the great impeachment trial. Those of us who do not seek the lesson of styles must learn it anyway. Wherever women are gathered together there are the echoes of modes and frills.

To concentrate, as it were, the all-important discussion of the hour, an expert on fashions has selected in Paris the cleverest and most effective models of the season's gowns, coats and hats for pictorial reproduction in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The pictures represent the best that there is in styles. They are not for the benefit of the sensational extremist, but for the genuinely well-dressed woman. It is a safe assertion that every woman who wants to see what are the most effective fashions will study these designs or miss her one best opportunity to learn what she needs to know.

Besides the pictures, which will be reproduced on a quality of paper worthy of their excellence, there will be authorized interviews with the greatest Paris dressmakers in the AUTUMN FASHION NUMBER of

THE NEW YORK TIMES NEXT SUNDAY

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

Adolph S. Ochs, Pres't. B. C. Franck, Sec'y. Address all communications THE NEW YORK TIMES. TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT.

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ST. LOUIS.....400 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....820 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....613 Call Building
LONDON.....2 Fall Mall East, S. W.
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DAILY, per Week.....0.12
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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 2, 1913.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, &c., OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Published daily and Sunday at New York, N. Y., required by the Act of August 24, 1912.
Editor—Charles R. Miller, The Times, Times Sq., New York City.
Managing Editor—C. V. Van Anda, The Times, Times Sq., New York City.
Business Manager—Louis Wiley, The Times, Times Sq., New York City.
Publisher—Adolph S. Ochs, The Times, Times Sq., New York City.
Owner—The New York Times Company.
Stockholders holding 1 per cent, or more of total amount of stock: Adolph S. Ochs, majority stockholder, The Times, New York City; Charles R. Miller, The Times, New York City; Edward Cary, The Times, New York City; C. V. Van Anda, The Times, New York City; Louis Wiley, The Times, New York City; John Norris, The Times, New York City; Wm. C. Reick, 1,014 Madison Av., New York City; Walter S. Sullivan, 154 E. 74th St., New York City; John G. Agar, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Annie M. McClymonds, Morris Plains, N. J.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders holding 1 per cent. or more of the total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities: Adolph S. Ochs, The Times, New York City; Charles R. Miller, The Times, New York City; Louis Wiley, The Times, New York City; Caroline E. Richmond, 501 Vine St., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Leo Wise, Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio; New York Trust Company, New York City, Trustee for The New York Times Co. Sinking Fund.

Average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date of this statement: 230,360.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, *Publisher.*
October 1, 1913.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1913.
E. C. MAUBORGNE.
[Seal.] *Notary Public.*
(My commission expires March 30, 1914.)

CIRCULATION ON OCT. 1, 1913, AND OCT. 1, 1912.

The statement above, required by law, gives the average circulation of the Daily and Sunday New York Times during six months ending Oct. 1, 1913.

The following is the actual distribution of THE NEW YORK TIMES on Oct. 1, 1912, and Oct. 1, 1913:

THE NEW YORK TIMES CIRCULATION REPORT.
TUESDAY, OCT. 1, 1912, and WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1, 1913.

	Oct. 1, 1912	Oct. 1, 1913.
GENERAL DISTRIBUTION—		
City Dealers	164,498	183,018
Country Dealers	44,435	48,091
Mail List	15,021	16,308
TOTAL NET PAID	223,954	247,417
Advertising Mail List	322	226
Exchanges	127	126
Downtown Office	923	1,028
Main Office	1,024	757
Annex Office	.....	900
Editorial and Comp. Room	240	250
Total Net Circulation	**226,600**	**250,504**

THOMAS WILLSON,
Foreman Mail and Delivery.
Oct. 1, 1913.

PRESIDENT ELLIOTT'S SALUTATORY.

President ELLIOTT's address to the Boston Chamber of Commerce is an appeal to all such bodies to assist in promoting a sound public opinion toward the railways, for one of which in particular he spoke—the New Haven. He was fortunate in giving the impression that for the success which is so dear to him and so essential to the welfare of the community with which he has cast his lot he relied upon the persuasiveness of ideas rather than upon the force of unlimited capital to carry out any policy of whatever merit. He declared his opinion that there will be just as much growth in New England in the next twenty-five years as in the preceding twenty-five. But that will be impossible unless the railroads are able both to operate and to finance a plant capable of supplying the transportation without which commerce is impossible. In other words, since it requires six dollars of capital, or value of railway plant, to produce one dollar of gross earnings, railway growth must stop unless the railways are able to find six dollars of new capital for each dollar added to the growth of earnings which reflect the activities of all other forms of capital. The question is, Where is that new money to be found?

Mr. ELLIOTT advanced the idea that the State and Federal commissions regulating the railways would do much for the entire community, and especially for New England, if they should "make a positive declaration "that rates may be advanced so as "to permit the properties to meet all "their obligations, pay a fair return "to stockholders, and leave a bal-"ance for improvements." Surely, that is a moderate position, and supported by an argument drawn from the general welfare rather than the specific interest of the railways. Yet that innocent phrase challenges the theory of railway regulation as generally practiced and as supported by the unofficial anti-railway sentiment, that is to say, by a large part of the population, perhaps even by a majority. The general aim of the railway regulators is to make the railways earn as little and spend as much as possible. Doubtless this policy is conceived in the public interest, as the regulators think, but it is fairly challenged both by Mr. ELLIOTT's moderate words and by the results accomplished under the policy of regulation in that manner.

Through all the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission runs a denial of the assertion that the railways should charge rates adequate both to show a profit to the shareholders and to improve their property. It is enough to allow the railways to charge rates which shall show a profit a shade above the constitutional prohibition of confiscation. If the railways want to increase their profits they must at their own cost and risk increase their plant. Shippers support the Interstate Commerce Commission in this theory of regulation, and the State commissions follow like a flock of sheep. The moderation of President ELLIOTT's words fails to conceal the boldness of the challenge to public opinion to support the railways against unreasonable regulation under a mistaken sense of public interest.

The naked truth is that commerce cannot grow unless the railways grow, and they cannot grow unless they can command capital. They cannot command capital if they are ordered to spend their incomes and are forbidden to increase them. Their traffic figures show that the demands of commerce are at their maximum and that the railways are at the height of their efficiency of service. Yet the railways' net earnings are decreasing at the very time that their need—the community's need—is at its greatest. Decreasing earnings are not a basis for increased borrowings. And borrowed capital is not the soundest source of railway prosperity. Fixed charges and floating debt are about equally dangerous to railway solvency. Rates which are not extortionate, and yet which are adequate to supply "a dollar for "dividends and a dollar for improve-"ments," have given the United States the lowest rates to users of railways and the lowest capitalization for the most efficient railways in the world. Regulation in the manner which Mr. ELLIOTT challenges has both checked the reduction of rates and the growth of railways. If the public opinion to which he appeals responds there is yet time to secure a change of policy.

ICE IN THE ATLANTIC.

The report printed yesterday of several belated icebergs off the Grand Banks, in the track of westbound liners, need hardly give occasion for alarm. The season for the cruising of many great fragments of the arctic glaciers is past. The Atlantic lane until the middle of January next, when the southern route will be resumed, will be safe and almost entirely clear for passage.

Each ship is now manned with two or more wireless operators. The Hydrographic Office keeps the ship commanders well posted on ice conditions, and the paths of the steamships are well patroled by the British and American shipping interests. The double-skinned steamship, "the ship within a ship," is exemplified in the Imperator and the reconstructed Olympic, while all passenger-carrying transatlantic ships are properly equipped with lifeboats. We imagine, too, that Captains are not so anxious for speed as formerly, that they have grown cautious.

THE GERM OF INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

To the many brilliant works of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, of which Dr. SIMON FLEXNER is the Director, is added that of complete identification and artificial growth of the germ that causes infantile paralysis. The process is described at length in The Journal of Experimental Medicine for October by Dr. FLEXNER and the Japanese experimenter NOGUCHI, whose identification of the bacillus of hydrophobia was published in the same journal last month. Dr. FLEXNER was the first to produce infantile paralysis experimentally; his studies alone sum up a history of discovery about the characteristics of poliomyelitis that would compare favorably with the aggregate efforts of many medical scientists of former days. His latest report shows that the germ has been found, that it can be separated in a pure culture, photographed, reproduced through successive generations, and then implanted in the tissues of susceptible monkeys, producing all the symptoms of the disease.

Infantile paralysis, or epidemic poliomyelitis, is sometimes fatal, and the infant victims who recover are maimed for life. It is a disease dreaded by parents because the means of its spread are still unknown. Dr. FLEXNER believes that it gains entrance through the mouth and nasal passages, and advises careful antiseptic treatment of nose and throat during the warm months upon development of symptoms resembling a cold. Perhaps flies bear the infection—Dr. FLEXNER has demonstrated this possibility. At any rate, now that the minute, almost microscopic, germ can be cultivated, laboratory experiments are facilitated and may proceed for the discovery of the best means to rob the disease of its terrors.

THE FIGURES THE LAW REQUIRES.

From the circulation figures which, in obedience to the laws of our country, we publish this morning, readers of THE TIMES will learn that the great family of which they are members is still growing, having yesterday passed the quarter-million mark.

The average net paid daily circulation of THE TIMES for the six months ended Oct. 1, 1912, was 209,751. The average net paid daily circulation for the six months ended yesterday, Oct. 1, 1913, was 230,360. The year's gain is 20,609.

The figures published in April last, showing average daily circulation for the six months from Oct. 1, 1912, to April 1, 1913, were 228,534. The average for the past six months, which includes the Summer season when newspaper circulation is at its lowest point, shows a gain of 1,826. THE TIMES is in a position to make the somewhat unusual boast that during the Summer months from April to September it loses more city circulation than all the other morning papers together. This is due to the fact that so many of its readers betake themselves to country homes or go abroad. For the most part they do not thereby forfeit the privilege of reading THE TIMES, which follows them to their Summer homes. The loss in city circulation is, therefore, largely made up by the increase in the figures of the country distribution; but not entirely, insomuch that Summer is not a period of increase for newspapers.

The figures of THE TIMES's circulation yesterday, Oct. 1, were 250,504, showing that, as is the case with the weekly bank statement, the actual figures, as compared with the average, reflect the rapid rise at the end of the period. There is no other newspaper in the world of the character of THE TIMES that has a circulation of 250,000 copies daily.

THE HETCH HETCHY STEAM ROLLER.

The Senate of the United States, designed by "the Fathers" to afford a wise check upon presumably impulsive action by the lower house and called "the most august deliberative body in the world," now has a chance to put a spoke in the wheel of the steam roller by which San Francisco's official lobby has heretofore crushed opposition to the Hetch Hetchy bill. An inkling of the tactics of the city's officials is given in The San Francisco Chronicle of Sept. 12, which says editorially:

While we all desire and expect to get the Tuolumne water, it is not desirable that the bill shall be rushed through without a full and free discussion of the rights of the States. The water which we shall need for the next few years will have to be got by the development of the Spring Valley property, [the present chief supply,] and we should make a very poor trade to surrender the rights of the State within its own boundaries in order to get glory for our municipal officials just as an election is coming on.

A prominent advocate of the project has confessed privately that "there "are bad things in the bill, but they "were put there to get votes." The House debate gives reason for thinking that the measure is a clumsy and probably unworkable attempt to partition the flow of the Hetch Hetchy watershed between the city and such of the San Joaquin Valley farmers as could thus be bribed to forego their opposition.

The local strength behind the city's rushline is not difficult to understand when one realizes that the bill involves contracts amounting to $120,000,000, with endless opportunities of "honest graft." For months the project has been presented to Congress with persistence and specious misrepresentation. Urged first as a measure of humanity, it has been shown to be a sordid scheme to obtain electric power. Urged as providing the only available source, it is confronted by the conclusive statement of the Board of Army Engineers that "there are several sources of water supply" and that "the determining factor is one of cost." Urged on the ground that it cannot injure Hetch Hetchy because that valley is inaccessible and altogether negligible, it is shown by Mr. LONG, the city's attorney and advocate, that nine miles of roadway would make it accessible, and by Mr. PINCHOT's confession that it is "one of the great wonders of the world." Its altogether reputable official sponsors are Secretary LANE, who ten years ago as attorney of San Francisco became an advocate of the project, and Secretaries HOUSTON and GARRISON, who half-heartedly join in approval, besides three bureau heads who have the temerity to agree with their chiefs. In Congress the bill finds strong support in the two Public Lands Committees, composed as they are preponderatingly of trans-Mississippians, who have a natural and proper bias in favor of the local use of the forest reserves, and who apply this theory illogically to the national parks.

The act creating the Yosemite National Park sets forth the importance and duty of reserving these wonders "in their original state," and the world has a moral right to demand that this purpose shall be adhered to. The "beautiful lake" theory deceives nobody. An artificial lake and dam are not a substitute for the unique beauty of the valley. Senators cannot transfer to a committee the grave responsibility that rests upon them. Giving away franchises is not so popular in this country as it once was.

If the Senate does not protect the higher interests of the people in the national parks the President will be looked to, confidently, to do so. In a similar situation President CLEVELAND knew how to deal with those who sought to force his hand. A fortnight before his final retirement from the White House he celebrated Washington's Birthday by a proclamation establishing a number of reserves recommended by the Sargent Forest Commission—an action in which he took the greatest pride. There was much opposition on the part of Northwestern Senators, and it was reported to Mr. CLEVELAND that an amendment was to be made to the Sundry Civil bill nullifying his proclamation. When he heard of this the President rose in indignant wrath, and, bringing down his fist on the table, said: "Nullify it, will "they? Then I'll veto the whole "damned Sundry Civil bill!" And the amendment was not made. Mr. CLEVELAND's downrightness regarding this important matter was equaled by his foresight. He instinctively took the side of the people. That the American press has done the same is confirmed by the statements of Senators that they have hundreds of letters of protest. They and the President should receive hundreds more.

THE CONVICTION OF BOYD.

The conviction in a Paterson court of BOYD, one of the I. W. W. conspirators, who urged the silk mill strikers to destroy the property of their employers and showed them easy ways to do it, ought to go far to discourage the assaults against property by the members of that lawbreaking order. The crime of which BOYD was convicted, though of a sort as dangerous to society as theft or arson, is one which is commonly difficult of proof. He was tried under a law placed on the New Jersey statute books after the assassination of President MCKINLEY, and the evidence against him was conclusive. He is liable to a heavy sentence, and he richly deserves it.

The work of the I. W. W. in Paterson was the most destructive that it has yet accomplished in this country, and its purpose was defeated only by the courage and persistency of the city authorities and the owners of the silk mills. The claims of the silk mill operatives against their employers did not enter at all into the dispute with the I. W. W., the purpose of which is not to protect the rights of the laboring man but to overthrow all existing institutions. The conviction of BOYD is a vindication of the rights of the people.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Dangerous to His Own Cause.

Most of the statements as to women quoted from the book into which Sir ALMROTH WRIGHT expanded his famous—angry suffragists said his infamous—letter to The London Times, are obviously expressions of personal opinion on debatable questions, not logical and therefore undeniable conclusions from demonstrable facts. They will in consequence not convince anybody not already in agreement with him or inclined to be so because of respect for his well-earned reputation for eminence in medicine. Others will probably be content to contradict his assertions as to the mental inferiority of women, and to claim that the contradiction is at least as plausible as the assertions.

Such summary disposal, however, cannot be made of one point which Sir ALMROTH raises. Inserting an obviously needed "not" somehow dropped out of our cable dispatch as it crossed the ocean, the lines read:

> Women cannot recognize that precepts of public morality are not inferior to those of egotism and domestic morality. * * * Ideals of abstract justice and truth would inevitably be brushed aside by woman in the interests of those she loves.

They would be if she had the vote, that is. The suffragists can make a sort of answer by saying that very far from all men sternly subordinate their personal preferences and interests to the general good, or view justice and truth abstractly instead of relationally. That is quite true, but true, also, is it that a measurable tendency in that direction is shown by men of the better sort, while all women are, if anything, rather proud—and with some reason—of not manifesting it. A father gained a place in history by sentencing to death a guilty son. No mother ever did or would, but, far from condemning her for refusing, we expect it of her, and would be justifiably horrified if she didn't. The difference is a superiority, not an inferiority, except in certain phases of activity, and on the whole the race as well as women themselves have profited in the past and presumably will continue to profit in the future from the relativity of woman's conception of right and justice.

And even those of us who believe that Sir ALMROTH's general theorem regarding woman suffrage is sound realize his tactless and unnecessarily offensive formulation of it. Because of these qualities he will only advance the cause he opposes, and his friends may well pray to be preserved from him.

Superiority Expected of Annapolis.

What if the Secretary of the Navy, as a result of the investigation he purposes to make, does find that the officers who are graduates of Annapolis hold themselves to be, in some ways and in some degree, better than and above the men who have obtained commissions without having shared the same advantages of education and training? If the former have not, and with reason, a sense or feeling of superiority, then the large and expensive school of which we have been so proud, and with what we thought so much justification, is not doing what we expect of it—not doing what we confidently assumed it was doing.

That is one view to take of the charge of "snobbishness" now made, and far from the first time, against the officers graduated from Annapolis. Of course it is not the only view, and another is the one that Secretary DANIELS must be inclined to take, else would he not have given publicity to the rumored motives underlying the resignation from the navy of an Assistant Paymaster. Almost evidently the Secretary thinks that the so-called "mustangs" do not receive from their more favored associates the treatment they deserve as men who have attained honorable position through their own unassisted exertions.

Presumably they do not, always and from all. The most enthusiastic admirer of Annapolis would not claim that it succeeds in turning every youngster who passes its entrance examinations and keeps up with his class into the perfect gentleman who invariably judges his fellows by their essential qualities instead of by the accidents of birth and early circumstance. The question is one of averages, rather than of exceptions, and the proclaimers of naval snobbishness are too prone to forget that the "self-made man," in addition to the good qualities that enabled him to overcome great obstacles, may have other characteristics that unfit him for being an agreeable or even a tolerable associate on terms of such intimacy as the naval service compels. Their commonest fault, perhaps, is a morbid sensitiveness that sees affronts where none is intended and transmutes jest—the word "mustang," for instance—into insult.

Secretary DANIELS, if it be true, as reported, that he intends to democratize the navy, has undertaken a hopeless task. The government of a warship must in the very nature of things be arbitrary and despotic, with benevolence sternly subordinated to discipline, and the inhabitants divided into castes as widely divided as those of India. The one remedy is to abolish warships—which will be done in good time for the millennium.

Osculation Their One Apprehension.

It is highly and rather amusingly characteristic of the age that those interested in the safety of little MARGARETHA RISCHEN, who reached Ellis Island this week, had but a single fear for her, in spite of her being only 4 years old, when they started her to make alone the long journey from Austria to California.

They assumed that she would find one protector after another on steamers and trains, and the possibilities of losings, strayings, and stealing that might have been expected to loom large in their minds apparently found no place there. At any rate, on the card hung around her neck they added to her name and destination only one anxious appeal—that the people she encountered should refrain from kissing her!

There spoke the modern terror of the microbe—the horror of the bacillus! Not so long ago, if circumstances had forced the intrusting of a child so young for so long a time to the uncovenanted mercies of strangers, the fact that she invited kisses by her appearance would have been deemed a considerable—perhaps the chief—element of protection for the baby traveler.

Oh, well, we are all enlightened enough, and sufficiently scientific, to know that kisses are dangerous in other than the ways they were always admitted to be, but some of us are still old-fashioned to such an extent as more than half to believe that little MARGARETHA would have survived any manifestations of affection she might have received, and more than half to hope that not quite everybody will ignore the prohibition on her card. At her age kisses come pretty near to being one of the necessities of life, and for some degrees of safety too much can easily be paid.

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY

Explains Why German Music Predominates in Its Programmes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note in your columns a communication from Edward Fales Coward, who complains that the Oratorio Society confines itself too exclusively to German music.

Mr. Coward is known to me as a dramatic critic of high vivacity, with an encyclopaedic knowledge of histrionic matters. This appears to be the first time he has given voice to his interest in music, and in this case I fear his generalization is too hasty. He refers to but three out of the society's forty seasons. Had he gone back only ten years he would have found the society's record to be thirteen German works, five French, one Italian, two English, one American, and one Bohemian.

I have not included "The Messiah" in this, as it is regarded as a special function, and Handel, though of Saxon birth, is as essentially British as German. The Oratorio Society strives to present the loftiest and most sincere examples of choral music, and if German works predominate, it is only because Germany is pre-eminent in this noblest form of music.

WILSON A. BARROWS,
For the Publicity Committee,
Oratorio Society of New York.
New York, Sept. 30, 1913.

Judge Hiscock's Record.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Judge Frank H. Hiscock, Republican nominee for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, is an ideal candidate. His learning, his probity, and his experience are recognized. The noted "bake shop case" facts referred to by ex-President Roosevelt passed through the Appellate Division at Rochester while Judge Hiscock was sitting there, and he was one of the three Judges who voted to uphold the constitutionality of the act.

He wrote the first opinion expressed by the Appellate Court in the State of New York specifically holding that it was contrary to public policy for an employer to take from his employe a contract exempting the former from liability. He also wrote the opinion upholding by a vote of four to two the acts which permitted the subway contracts to be made in New York City. I might quote many other cases to demonstrate Judge Hiscock's knowledge of the law and his interpretation thereof. Judge Hiscock had the highest vote in the State on the Republican ticket last Fall, and the average excess of his vote over other candidates was 17,387, these candidates being Presidential Electors, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Controller. CENTRAL NEW YORK.
New York, Oct. 1, 1913.

A Substitute for Water.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to THE TIMES's cable dispatch from London, in which the view is expressed that water drinking is the cause of appendicitis, I advise all the readers of THE TIMES to stop drinking water at once before it is too late. A moment's reflection will convince any one that nature intended water only for stocks, ink, the outside of umbrellas, and stage effects, never for drinking or for bathing (one may absorb some bacilli through the skin!)

I warmly recommend the readers of THE TIMES to substitute as a beverage glue. It is a true animal extract, and, while it is not chemically antiseptic, its odor and consistency discourage bacteria from attempting any unnecessary exercise.

I am engaged now on a bit of research that will demonstrate beyond a doubt that glue is nature's own beverage.
New York, Oct. 1, 1913. SURGEON.

The Times's Tariff Schedule.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We express our appreciation of the activity of THE NEW YORK TIMES in publishing the new tariff schedule in this morning's issue. It certainly speaks well for the enterprise of your valued paper.

M. S. KELLER,
President Exporters' Alliance, Inc.
New York, Sept. 30, 1913.

RIGHT OF APPRENTICESHIP.

New Jersey Bill Would Have Ended Trades Union Abuse.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The bill introduced Feb. 13, 1913, in the Assembly of the State of New Jersey, reading as follows, deserved a better fate:

Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

It shall be unlawful for any person, persons, association of persons, combination of persons, or body of persons to prevent, attempt to prevent, or combine to prevent any individual from learning or from becoming an apprentice for the purpose of learning any useful and lawful trade, or perform any act which shall result in restricting the number of individuals who may learn or become apprenticed for said purpose; or in any way interfere with the enrollment as an apprentice or the employment of any individual desiring to learn or acquire a useful and lawful trade.

Any one violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

This act shall take effect immediately.

The committee to which the bill was referred held a hearing on it March 10, but did not report the bill to the Assembly. It will be introduced again, and should be passed at the next session, for its enactment would restore to young men the right, of which they are now deprived, to learn trades.

Large sums of money are raised every year by taxation to educate and prepare the coming citizens to earn an honest living and become prosperous, but upon coming out of the schools many of them who want to learn trades, perhaps the trades followed by their fathers, discover that organized bodies of tradesmen harass and prevent their learning by maintaining rules, adopted by their unions, that limit the number that can be instructed, and compel the few that are permitted to learn to serve an unnecessarily long time as apprentices.

In some trades labor associations permit the instruction of one apprentice to each ten journeymen employed, and require an apprenticeship of three years; in others, one apprentice to each five journeymen and service of four years and in some other trades the unions, at times, prohibit the instruction of any apprentices.

An acquaintance, an officer of a corporation, wanted to teach his own son the trade the father followed, and at which he had been successful, but was prevented because the organized journeymen employed in his factory threatened a strike if the father attempted to teach the trade to his own son. Many not informed regarding the practices of labor unions as to apprenticeships may think this instance an unusual one, but investigation will show that it is not an uncommon occurrence.

We read a great deal in the papers about the strenuous efforts being made by legislators to curb trusts. Why do not legislators prohibit and stop this practice of labor organizations, which is injurious to our people, State, and country?

Every boy in the country should have freedom of opportunity to obtain an apprenticeship to learn the trade he wants to follow. Many not engaged in manufacturing or trades are ignorant of the obstacles placed in the way of our coming citizens, for labor unions are careful to keep the general public as ignorant as possible regarding their rules pertaining to apprenticing.

The enactment in New Jersey of the above apprenticeship bill will not harm competent journeymen in that State, but will benefit them.

JAMES L. CARR.
East Orange, N. J., Sept. 30, 1913.

Mail Collection Indicators.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to say that in France mail collection indicators have been in use a long time, so that when mailing a letter one knows exactly which was the last collection made. The words "La * * * levee a ete faite" (The * * * collection has been made) are painted on the box, and in the blank space is a revolving disk, bearing the ordinal numerals first, second, third, &c., and last, and as each collection is made the disk is revolved by the carrier making the collection to the number corresponding to the collection made.

As each mail box bears a table of hours of collection, it is quite easy to figure out which numbers correspond to which hours. I could improve on this somewhat for New York City. R. C. F.
New York, Sept. 28, 1913.

WERNER FOR CHIEF JUDGE.

His Nomination Approved by the Bar and the Public.

From Bench and Bar.

It is doubtful if any committee of lawyers ever acted with more entire unanimity, or with a truer understanding of the general sentiment of the bar and of the public, than did the Joint Judicial Committee of the State Bar Association, presided over by former Chief Judge Parker at its recent meeting at Albany, in the recommendation of Judge Werner to all political parties, for nomination for the place of Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. Every lawyer in the State must concede the conspicuous fitness of Judge Werner for the responsible, onerous, and exacting position of Chief Judge. Without intending the least disparagement of others who have been mentioned for succession to Chief Judge Cullen, Bench and Bar is glad to announce its hearty concurrence with the view expressed by Mr. William D. Guthrie of New York City, in the course of a very happily phrased and earnest communication, addressed to the Secretary of the Joint Judicial Committee, and read in full to the commmittee during its session. Among other things, Mr. Guthrie said with reference to Judge Werner: "It is indeed fortunate, at this critical period of the administration of justice in our State and Nation, that a candidate is available whose fitness and qualification for the high office of Chief Judge are challenged by no one."

THE WORLD SERIES.

Stand forth ye husky hitters,
Ye catcher, pitcher—all
The skillful combination
That goes to make baseball;
Stand forth and let the people
Look on you as you stand
And feed you hot-air pudding
As favorites of this land!
Ten million bleachers love you,
And in their own intense,
Enthusiastic manner
Express their sentiments,
While grandstands, full of swaggers,
Break loose with all their might
And strain their respiration
In yelling their delight.

Thus does the Nation honor
You in a general way,
But that is cold-air flushing
Compared with next week's play,
When two big nines are battling
Day after day to break
The other's season's record
And hold the final stake.
Will Philadelphia win it?
Or will the banner fly
Above the Giant players
Of little old N. Y?
Who'll win the great World Series?
Ten million fans would quit
Their work next week to witness
The fight that settles it.

W. J. LAMPTON.

PIRATING OF DESIGNS.

Law Just Passed Exposes American Patents to Plunder.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There have appeared in your paper recently two articles favoring a registration law to protect original designs similar to the registration laws in England and some other foreign countries. The need of such a law is made more apparent by the passage of the bill on Sept. 10 known as Bill H. R. 7595, and signed by the President on Sept. 11. Under this law the proprietor of any certificate of registration, copyright, trade mark or patent issued by any foreign government, if the article be imported and exhibited at San Francisco, receives four years' protection in this country, while American designers have no protection whatsoever.

It is even possible under this law that designs originated and produced in this country, if stolen and registered abroad and imported and exhibited at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, can become the property of the pirate and the originator in this country prohibited from continuing to produce his own work. I know this statement will look to you as an unreasonable and impossible conclusion, nevertheless the new law seems clear upon that subject.

There are no limitations to the foreigner in this new law with the single exception that he shall own a certificate issued by some foreign government and shall import and exhibit the article at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

As is well known, many foreign governments make no examination; they issue the certificate for the patent, registration, copyright or trade mark as presented in the formal manner required, and the ownership of that certificate and the importation and exhibition of the article are all that is required to give the owner of that certificate extraordinary rights in this country, subjecting the original designers to the destruction of their looms, tools and property, and to the penalty of a year in prison and a thousand dollars fine for the continued reproduction of their own designs.

This remarkable bill, it appears, was never referred to the Patent Committee of either the Senate or House, but owing to Section 1 of the Act, which admits exhibitions free (as is entirely proper,) it was treated as a revenue measure and referred to the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Ways and Means Committee of the House.

It will throw the patent situation into tremendous confusion, complicate the entire trade-mark situation, and do untold injustice to the American inventors, designers, &c. This bill in practice gives the foreign patent offices and foreign registration offices the power to issue patents, trade marks and registrations without examination good in America which Americans cannot obtain in their own country.

The remedy is a suitable bill repealing or limiting some of these unfair and unreasonable clauses and the prompt passage of a bill by Congress enabling American designers of lace, wall paper, and hundreds of other articles to register their original designs in this country. R. W. NELSON,
President American Type Founders Company.
Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 30, 1913.

CHALLENGE SUFFRAGISTS.

If They Show Most American Women Want to Vote Antis Will Quit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—"If the suffragists can submit to Congress next December figures showing that a majority of the women of the United States want the franchise, the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage will withdraw its opposition, albeit sorrowfully, and allow woman suffrage to roll on its destructive course."

This was the announcement made tonight by the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage through its Washington headquarters.

"This organization," the statement continues, "wages its campaign against the franchise because it knows that the vast majority of women do not want woman suffrage. If the average woman attends to her own business and discharges the duties of a competent wife and mother, she has so many burdens resting upon her that she cannot successfully assume any more. The average woman realizes this, and because of this realization, she is opposed to woman suffrage.

"As a matter of fact, the highest authentic claims of the suffragists indicate that less than ten per cent of the women of this country are in sympathy with the movement; and, since the membership of their organization is not limited to women of 21 years of age and over, the percentage of women of voting age who demand the ballot is much less than ten per cent. These figures based on suffrage claims have never been successfully contradicted, and suffragists tacitly admit their numerical inferiority by their opposition to a plebiscite of women, which the anti-suffragists are urging.

"Even the claim that there are 3,000,000 women already voting in the United States is no proof of suffrage influence. For, while there are 3,000,000 women of voting age in the suffrage States, less than 35 per cent of them register and vote. Therefore, the suffragists who have advertised the fact that they intend to 'drive Congress' to enact suffrage legislation for the remaining States are asking that a large majority of women be compelled to undertake a work which is repugnant to them.

"If they have the figures with them to prove that a majority of the women of voting age in this country want the ballot, they can end the fight next December. If they cannot produce the figures, they prove themselves engaged in trying to convince the country that the minority, not the majority, should be considered in all legislation."

RAILROAD PAY IN THE WEST.

Eastern Railroads Contend There is No Uniformity There.

The Eastern railroads, the demands of whose conductors and trainmen are under arbitration, will attempt to show that there is no uniformity in the wage scales of the Western territory, and at the hearing yesterday John G. Walber, assistant to the Third Vice President of the Baltimore & Ohio, who is a member of the Conference Committee of Managers, presented a series of schedules of Western roads.

The principal contention of the unions is that employes in the East should receive the same wages as those in the West, and they have declared that Western wages are as high and in some cases higher than those demanded in the East.

Mr. Walber explained that his schedules were for the information of the commission, and would furnish the basis for testimony to be introduced later through witnesses, going to show that wages and working conditions in the West were different on different roads.

Elisha Lee, representing the railroads, in discussing the higher rates in the West, said that some of them were due to a shortage of labor during the excitement following the discoveries of gold at Tonopah and Goldfield, when it was necessary for some of the roads to pay $120 a month to brakemen.

COURT HOUSE DELAY COSTS $1,000 A DAY

Justices and the Board Deadlocked While the City Pays Land C[illegible]s.

DUGRO WOULD UPSET PLAN

Suggests a Rectangular Scheme, While Lowell Offers Modifications of the Round Building.

An absolute deadlock has arisen over the new Court House. The Court House Board has selected an architect and adopted his plan according to the powers granted to it by act of the Legislature, and the Justices of the Supreme Court, who also under the law are required to authorize the final plans, have declared that they will have nothing to do with the circular design proposed by Guy Lowell, the board's architect. Meanwhile the city has condemned the site for the building at a cost of $6,500,000, and the paying not far short of $1,000 a day in carrying charges upon it.

The trouble has arisen partly from the Justices' objection to the lighting and ventilating features of the Lowell design, partly from a feeling on the part of the Court House Board that the Justices are going beyond their proper function, and are criticizing matters of detail which are not in their province. Moreover, Mr. Lowell has tried to meet some of the objections made to his original design before the Justices separated for the Summer vacation only to find that further ideas are submitted to him for more radical modifications.

Still another trouble has arisen through the fact that the Justices have altered their minds with regard to what should be placed in the Court House. When the board began its task of finding an architect, it consulted a committee of the Justices. Its consulting architect, Walter W. Cook, conferred with them, and took their views on just what should be provided. A good deal of stress was laid upon the planning for a number of courtrooms which would accommodate any increase in judicial business. Every line of the schedule of requirements was seen and approved by the Justices or their special Court House Committee, and the two competitions for architects were based entirely on what they said they found necessary. Now, however, it appears that they have discovered that some of the courtrooms they asked for are not needed, and they have suggested that they be left out.

However, there was one important omission from the Justices' requirements. They are now urging on the Court House Board as a fatal objection to the Lowell design that there are in his building no rooms which have light coming in from more than one side. They declare that their own long experience on the bench convinces them that whatever the scientists may say, it is essential that in a courtroom light be admitted from two sides at any rate, and it is pointed out that in London one of the latest courtrooms has been so contrived as to have light from all four sides. No word of this condition was mentioned in the programme of the competitions, and it was noticeable that hardly one of the seventy architects taking part in the preliminary and final contests had attempted to make provision for it.

The second main criticism hurled at Mr. Lowell's design is that the ventilation will be bad. It depends on an interior annular court and it is the contention of the Justices that this is likely to mean, whatever may be the theory that the foul air from one court and the retiring rooms which open on this court will pass into other courtrooms. They have consulted experts in the matter and are able to quote their opinion that the system proposed by Mr. Lowell will only work under favorable circumstances.

On the other hand Mr. Lowell called his own experts to show that there was no reason to suppose that his theory would not be a complete solution of the problem, and that although artificial ventilation would be necessary to supplement the natural means he had provided, this was unavoidable in any building of the size of the Court House. Moreover, it was pointed out that this size itself was a factor of great importance in the problem. The annular court, they said, was so wide that it exceeded the dimensions of some of the streets in the downtown section of the city and that an open space such as this must not be regarded in the same light as an ordinary light and air evil.

However, in order to meet the objections of the Justices Mr. Lowell, during the Summer drew up a modified plan. It was more or less elliptical in shape and it provided spaces in the circumference between the court rooms so as to permit of the light entering from more than one side. This he submitted to a number of the Justices who had taken a leading part in the discussion, and he understood that his new plans had come nearer to satisfying their views. He had some doubt as to the possibility of making an architectural success of such a building, but he was willing to do all he could in that direction.

In the last

LOUIS WINDMULLER, OLD MERCHANT, DIES

Civic Worker, Recently Declared Incompetent, Succumbs at His Woodside Home.

A REFORM CLUB FOUNDER

Organizer of German-American Insurance Co. and Several Banks—Active in Charities and Art.

Louis Windmüller, the aged New York merchant and civic worker, who was declared incompetent by a jury before Supreme Court Justice Kelly in Long Island City on Sept. 25 last, died yesterday at his home in Woodside, Queens Borough. Mr. Windmüller was seventy-eight years of age.

Louis Windmüller was for the last fifty years a picturesque figure in the life of the city, and when it was reported that he was suffering from an incurable form of senile paresis and was to be brought before Supreme Court Justice Kelby in Long Island City for inquiry into his mental condition to determine whether a committee should be appointed to take charge of his person and property, the news came as a shock to his many friends and former associates in business and civic affairs.

The venerable merchant was a well known figure as, with his fringe of gray hair encircling the base of a finely shaped head, the bald top of which was burned a bright red by exposure to the weather, he slowly walked through the city's streets and from and to his home at Woodside, Queens, nearly every morning and night.

Helped Form Pedestrians' Club.

To Mr. Windmüller, "the noblest walker of them all," was given the credit for having first suggested the formation of the Pedestrians' Club, the official announcement of whose organization was given out at Mayor Gaynor's office last February. The charter members of this most exclusive, distinguished, and enthusiastic walking club in America, in addition to Mr. Windmüller, were Mayor Gaynor, Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to Great Britain; William B. Hornblower, and John E. Parsons.

Mr. Windmüller's last days were saddened by the tragic death of his younger daughter, which he witnessed, in the Spring of 1912. While attending to her household duties the young woman's dress caught fire in the kitchen of the Windmüller home at Woodside, and although her father tried to smother the flames with a rug, she was burned to death. He never fully recovered from the shock, although little about his loss, yet it was apparent to his friends that his grief had bowed him down.

Mr. Windmüller was born in Westphalia, Germany, in 1835, and educated at the gymnasium in Münster. Emigrating to the United States in 1853, since when he had been a resident of New York.

Married Miss Lefman.

In 1859 he married Miss Anna Eliza Lefman of New York in Hoboken, and in 1867 acquired his beautiful home at Woodside, where he lived the remainder of his life. In 1867 also he became a member of the German Society, and seven years later joined the Chamber of Commerce and began his active career in municipal affairs. He was one of the founders of the Reform Club in 1888, and the following year was chosen its Treasurer, continuing to serve in that capacity for many years, and as a member of its Executive Committee, taking an active part in the election of Mayor Strong as the reform Mayor of New York City. He was a lifelong advocate of a sound currency and of tariff and civil service reform.

In 1888 he arranged for an exhibit of paintings for the benefit of the German Hospital, by which more than $100,000 was raised. The following year, as Chairman of the German-American Committee, he organized an industrial parade for the Centennial Celebration of Washington's inauguration. He was an active member of the Business Men's Relief Committee, and belonged to many charitable institutions, notably the Legal Aid Society, of which for many years he was the Treasurer. Among the many benefit affairs he successfully arranged was the notable concert given in May, 1908, at which Paderewski and Mme. Sembrich appeared.

As Vice President of the Heine Monument Society, Mr. Windmüller helped to obtain a suitable place for the lorelei fountain in the Bronx, and as Chairman of the German-American Hughes Alliance he was active in the campaign that resulted in the election of Gov. Hughes.

After the disastrous Chicago fire of 1872 Mr. Windmüller, with Emil Oelbermann, Joseph H. Choate, Otto Heinze, and Charles Stewart Smith founded the German-American Insurance Company, and in 1882, with Clarence H. Kelsey and Ellis D. Williams, he established the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

He also was one of the founders of the Hide and Leather National Bank, the German Alliance Insurance Company, the Maiden Lane Savings Bank, the Maiden Lane Safe Deposit Company, the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, and the South Manhattan Realty Company.

The Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Windmüller celebrated their golden wedding on Nov. 23, 1900, surrounded by their three children, three grandchildren, and a number of intimate friends, and among the many messages of congratulation received were telegrams from Charles E. Hughes, Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador; Senator Root, Jacob H. Schiff, and others.

Mr. Windmüller was at one time Managing Director of the Board of Trade and Transportation, Chairman of the Committee on International Trade and Improvements of the Board of Trade, member of the Executive Committee for the Improvement of State Canals, and auditor of the Business Men's Relief Committee. He was also a frequent contributor to magazines and newspapers on various topics.

He was a member of the Germanistic Society, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York Historical Society (life member), Arion Society, St. Marks Hospital, American Scenic Preservation Society, Hudson-Fulton Commission, and the Merchants, Lotos, Underwriters, Press, National Arts and New York Athletic Clubs.

His only son, Adolf, is partner in the firm of Louis Windmüller & Roelker, of which Mr. Windmüller was senior member, and his eldest daughter, Clara, is married to Julius Heynen, Secretary of the Maiden Lane Savings Bank, of which her father was President.

RALPH COOK CRAIG WEDS.

Olympic Winner Marries Miss Elizabeth Spies in Montclair.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 1.—Ralph Cook Craig of Detroit, Mich., winner of the 200 and 100 meter dashes at the Olympic games in Stockholm last year, was married to Miss Elisabeth Spies, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hull Spies, at 8 o'clock this evening at the home of the bride's parents. The wedding was a small one, only immediate relatives and close friends of the young couple being present. The Rev. Dr. Hugh Black of the Union Theological Seminary, whose home is in Montclair, was the officiating clergyman. Miss Helen Spies, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The best man was James Craig of Detroit, a brother of the bridegroom. A reception followed the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Craig will live in Detroit upon their return from a wedding trip.

MISS INGERSOLL'S WEDDING.

Mrs. R. T. Varnum's Daughter to Marry Dr. Harold S. Arnold.

The wedding of Miss Justine Ingersoll, second daughter of Mrs. Robert Taylor Varnum by her first husband, the late Charles Ingersoll, and Dr. Harold Sears Arnold of New Haven will take place on Thursday, Oct. 30, at the town house of Mrs. George T. Maxwell, 14 East Seventy-seventh Street, at 12 o'clock.

Miss Ingersoll's sister, Mrs. Roger M. Minton, will be the matron of honor, and Miss Eugenie Philbin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Philbin, and Miss Josephine Nicoll, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, are to be the bridesmaids.

Miss Ingersoll will go on Friday to Bay Shore, L. I., to be the guest at Brightwaters of Mr. and Mrs. Roger M. Minton. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Taylor Varnum are due to arrive from abroad on Oct. 26.

The engagement of Miss Ingersoll and Dr. Arnold was announced in THE TIMES on Sept. 3. Dr. Arnold is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Sumner Savage Arnold. (Miss Eva Thompson,) and is a member of the New Haven Country, New Haven Lawn, and New Haven Yacht Clubs. He has one brother, George Stanleigh Arnold, a lawyer in San Francisco.

MISS RITCHIE A BRIDE.

Daughter of Mrs. John Ritchie Married to Guthrie Aron.

The wedding of Miss Betsy Ritchie, daughter of Mrs. John Ritchie of 788 Riverside Drive, to Harold Guthrie Aron took place yesterday in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie officiating.

The bride formerly resided in Syracuse, N. Y., where her grandfather, John Ritchie, was one of the pioneer merchants. She recently returned from a trip to Japan and the Orient. Mr. Aron is a member of the Executive Council of the Chi Psi fraternity, and is a member of the bar of New York and New Jersey and of the Faculty of the New York Law School.

Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Aron left for Bermuda. Upon their return they will reside at 20 West Tenth Street.

SOCIETY KITCHEN ROMANCE.

Steward Neil Weds Mrs. Phillips, Chef for Mrs. French Vanderbilt.

That there is romance behind the scenes of society is disclosed by the announcement of the marriage of John W. Neil, steward for J. J. Hill's yacht, the Waconta, to Mrs. Emma C. Phillips, who has been chef for Mrs. P. W. Hamilton for several years, and who just completed a season in the service of Mrs. French Vanderbilt at Newport.

The couple were married yesterday in Newport by the Rev. N. J. Stroul, and immediately after the ceremony left on an automobile trip through the Berkshires.

Mr. and Mrs. Neil will come to New York after their honeymoon, and will launch out in the catering business at 227 East Fifty-second Street.

WEDS CAPT. C. T. DAVIS.

Mrs. Eleanor Goodrich Campbell Marries British Army Officer.

Special to The New York Times.

POMFRET, Conn., Oct. 1.—The marriage of Mrs. Eleanor Goodrich Campbell to Capt. Charles Thompson Davis of the British Army, Indian division, took place here to-day at the home of the bride's father, Rear Admiral Casper Goodrich, U. S. N., retired. A justice of the peace performed the ceremony.

Capt. Davis and his bride will leave within a few weeks for his post in India, where he is connected with the 107th Pioneers, a well known India regiment. The engagement of the couple was announced last month from London.

Miss Webb to Wed Jorge Andre.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Egerton Webb of 926 Park Avenue have announced the engagement of their only daughter, Miss Laura Virginia Webb, to Jorge André of this city. Miss Webb, who is noted in society for her beauty, is the granddaughter of the late James Watson Webb and the great-granddaughter of Gen. Samuel Blackley Webb, an officer in Revolutionary days, and an intimate friend of George Washington. Her uncle is Dr. William Seward Webb. Mr. André came to New York from Hamburg, Germany, last Autumn, and entered business here. He is a cousin of Baroness Von André, a sister of Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew. No date has been set for the wedding.

Glover-Fowler Wedding on Nov. 1.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth B. G. Fowler and Dawson Coleman Glover will take place at 3:30 P. M. on Saturday, Nov. 1, at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ludlow Fowler, at 26 West Tenth Street. The Rev. John Mockridge of Trinity Chapel will officiate, and none but the two families will be invited to the ceremony, which will be followed by a small reception for the relatives and a few friends.

Miss Fowler will have no attendants. Mr. Glover, who is a son of Mrs. Henry S. Glover of New York and Fairfield, Conn., will have no ushers, but his best man will be his brother, John Le Roy Glover.

Miss Christie Weds G. R. Mendell.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 1.—Upward of 200 relatives and friends attended the church wedding in Malden to-night of Miss Ruby Law Christie of that city and George Roy Mendell of New York. The Rev. Arthur Varley was the officiating clergyman, Martin E. Ellsworth of New York the best man, and Miss Jessie A. Christie, the bride's sister, maid of honor. The bridegroom is a member of the Yale class of 1911 and the bride a graduate of Malden High and Salem Normal Schools.

Miss M. La W. Janvrin Engaged.

Mrs. Joseph Edward Janvrin has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marguerite La Wall Janvrin, to Dr. Phineas Hillhouse Adams, son of Mrs. Adams and the late Walter Wood Adams. Dr. Adams is a graduate of Harvard, class of '05. Miss Janvrin is the daughter of the late Dr. Janvrin. No date has been set for the wedding.

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CENTURY CHANGES PLAN.

"Tales of Hoffmann" to be Repeated in English, Instead of French.

The Century Opera Company will depart from its schedule for the first time next Monday when, instead of the performance in French of the "Tales of Hoffmann," the English version, which has been holding this week, will be repeated. The management announces that the step is taken because all those who applied for seats for the English performances this week could not be accommodated. The house was crowded at yesterday's matinée at lower prices in spite of the rain, and last night's audience was a huge one.

Yesterday afternoon the change of cast brought out Ivy Scott in the rôles of Giulletta and Antonia, Kathleen Howard as Nicklausse, Walter Wheatley as Hoffmann, and Louis Kreidler in the three various characters of evil genius. At night the cast was practically that of the opening night, except that Lois Ewell sang both Giulietta and Antonia, Carlo Nicosia conducted. The French performance of "The Tales of Hoffmann" will be given later in the season.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Henry H. Hollister has closed her cottage at Beverly Farms, where she has been spending the Summer, and will motor by way of Lenox to her house at Islip, L. I., where she will spend the Autumn.

A small dinner dance is to be given at the Baltusrol Golf Club on Friday evening, Oct. 10. The patronesses are Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, Mrs. George T. Lane, Mrs. Arthur W. Little, and Mrs. J. Victor Onativia, Jr.

The Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff, who have been at Newport, plan to arrive in town to-day for a short visit before returning to Washington, D. C., for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson and Miss Marie G. Johnson are at the Hotel Gotham for a visit; also the Baroness de Braunecker of Paris, who expects to make an extended visit on this side.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Ide have returned from abroad and are at the Essex for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stuart Fleming are closing their house at East Hampton, L. I., and are going to California and British Columbia before returning to their town house, 2 East Sixty-fifth Street, in December.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney are at the Plaza prior to opening their house in West Thirty-seventh Street.

Mrs. James W. Gerard returned from Hamilton, Mont., yesterday, where she visited her mother, Mrs. Marcus Daly, and will be at the Ritz-Carlton until she sails on Oct. 11 on the Berlin to join her husband, now Ambassador to Germany.

Mrs. N. Wyckoff Vanderhoef will give a reception on Nov. 7 at her home, 76 East Fifty-sixth Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Marion Wyckoff Vanderhoef. She plans to give a dance later in the Winter for her débutante daughter.

Frank R. Lawrence is returning next week on the Imperator after an extended visit abroad.

Mrs. Frederick O. Beach, who has been spending some time at Dark Harbor, Me., is at the Vanderbilt for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Ashmore, Esher, Surrey, England, are at the hotel, on their way to attend the wedding of Miss Marion Ellsworth Ashmore to E. Franklin Brewster, Jr., which is to take place at New London, Conn., on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Beals Kendall are occupying their new house, 41 West Eleventh Street. Miss Elinor W. Kendall will make her debut this Winter chaperoned by her elder sister, Mrs. Archibald Denny of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Denny is expected to come to New York in November.

Mme. Louise Hansen, widow of Privy Councillor Gustav Hansen of Copenhagen, Denmark, arrived this week in the Hellig Olav to visit friends in New York, Washington, and Indiana.

Miss Katharine Mackay, eldest daughter of Mrs. Mackay, arrived yesterday on the Olympic with Miss Thompson. She is returning to school. Miss Mackay sailed on the Imperator with Mr. Mackay and her sister and brother, and spent the Summer abroad.

Others arriving on the Olympic were Miss Marjory Curtis, J. H. Henri di Sibour, T. Pearsall Field and Miss Field, Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. Hadden, Mrs. Juilliard, Miss Mary Kernochan, Mrs. Raymond Lesher and Miss Madge Lesher, John G. Neeser, and Harold H. Weeks.

The Three Dances.

The dates of the Three Dances, organized several years since and to be continued the coming season, will be Tuesdays, Dec. 23, Jan. 20, and Feb. 10. The dances will be held, as in the past, at the Plaza. This year's patronesses are to be Mrs. Ira Barrows, Mrs. Charles Augustus Field, Mrs. Lewis H. Lapham, Mrs. William W. McAlpin, Mrs. William H. Parsons, Mrs. William Lowe Rice, Mrs. Rowland A. Robbins, and Mrs. Charles W. Romeyn.

W. K. Vanderbilts to be Home Soon

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., are expected at Idle Hour, their country estate at Oakdale, L. I., upon their return from abroad in two weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt expect to divide their time between Idle Hour and their Manhattan residence until about Dec. 1, when they will go South for a few months.

Miss Brunaugh, Heiress, Weds.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 1.—Miss Adele Helene Brunaugh, a granddaughter and heiress of the late Edward Abend, banker of Belleville, Ill., and Curt H. G. Heinfelden, Harvard graduate and Chairman of the Democratic Committee of the Twenty-second Illinois District, were married to-night in St. Louis. His bride is a graduate of Miss Caskie's School, on the Hudson. She is well known in Chicago and New York society, and is a stepdaughter of Gen. F. M. Rumbold, former Adjutant General of Missouri.

Lieut. Chubb Weds Miss Taft.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Lieut. Wister M. Chubb, U. S. A., and Miss Edith Taft of Montgomery, Orange County, were married to-day. The bride is a relative of former President Taft.

Son to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Surut.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Surut are being congratulated on the birth of a son last Sunday at their home at the Brittany. Mrs. Surut was Miss Bertha Heisman, and her marriage to Mr. Surut took place last November at the Hotel Savoy.

Shubert Theatre Opens To-night.

The new Shubert Theatre in Forty-fourth Street, west of Broadway, will be opened to-night by Forbes-Robertson and Gertrude Elliott in "Hamlet." The curtain is to rise promptly at 8 o'clock, and those of the audience who are not in their seats at that time will be compelled to remain standing until the end of the first act. "Hamlet" will mark the start of Forbes-Robertson's farewell American tour. The engagement at the Shubert Theatre is to be a short one.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Stanley Houghton, one of the youngest of the English playwrights, author of "The Younger Generation," cabled Charles Frohman yesterday from Venice saying that he was confined to the Cosmopolitan Hospital there, where he had been dangerously ill for three months, following an attack of appendicitis.

Rennold Wolf and Channing Pollock's play, with music by Reginald De Koven, "Her Little Highness," will be brought from the road to the Liberty Theatre, where it will open on Oct.13. Mizzi Hajos will sing the leading role.

The Women's Political Union will entertain the members of "The Lure" company at a reception and tea Sunday afternoon, Oct. 12, at the headquarters of the union, 13 West Forty-second Street.

The members of the "Adele" company at the Longacre Theatre entertained the cast of "The Love Leash" at a tea yesterday afternoon after a matinee performance. At a dress rehearsal of the latter company the "Adele" cast will be the guests on Friday. "The Love Leash" will come to the Harris Theatre Oct. 20.

Willie Ritchie, lightweight champion, is to be a featured attraction at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre next week.

Another Broadway entrance to the Winter Garden will be thrown open to-night. It is the marble stairway adjoining the main lobby which gives entry to the balcony of the theatre as well as to the Palais de Danse. The event will be celebrated by a special programme at the Palais de Danse after the performance in the Winter Garden.

THEATRES AND MOVING DAY.

Slump in Receipts Explained by Migration to New Homes.

Although theatrical business has generally been very satisfying to the managers since the opening of the present season, it is said that there was a drop-off in receipts at most of the theatres on Monday and Tuesday nights of this week. While not sufficiently large to create uneasiness, it was difficult to explain, for when the business of a play is practically established the variations from night to night are hardly appreciable as a rule.

A group of theatrical men were trying to account for the temporary slump yesterday, when Crosby Gaige of Selwyn and Company probably hit upon the true explanation.

"You seem to forget moving day," he said. "In this office alone four of us are getting into new apartments, and all over town thousands of people are busy watching the vans and rearranging their household goods after they have been transferred. They are either too tired or too busy to go to the theatre when night comes. In consequence, all shows feel it. For moving day may mean anything except movement toward the box office."

Those present agreed that the explanation was a good one.

William Thomas James.

William Thomas James, three times Mayor of Hamilton, Bermuda, where he was prominently identified with shipping interests, died on Tuesday at his Summer home in Paradise, N. S. Mr. James was born in Bermuda sixty-eight years ago, and was educated there. He was agent for the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and English and Canadian steamship lines running into Bermuda and the West Indies. Mr. James was also identified with civic enterprises in that island. He was a member of the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club and the Halifax (N. S.) Club.

Prof. Oscar Kallwitz.

Oscar Kallwitz, for many years professor of German in Adelphi College, Brooklyn, and in Trinity School, and in recent years instructor in the public schools, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 106 Montague Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 66 years. He was born in Cresfeld, Germany. Prof. Kallwitz was engaged as tutor in many prominent families abroad, and came to New York in 1883. He is survived by his wife.

Obituary Notes.

SAMUEL F. GARMAN, well known in New York State forestry preservation work, died Tuesday at his home in Utica, N. Y., aged 73 years. Mr. Garman was a civil war veteran, having served through the war in the Third New York Cavalry. He is survived by his wife and only child, Mrs. P. H. Powell of Bridgeport, Conn.

Dr. JULES OGIER, Vice President of the Chemical Society of France and a member of the New York Medical Society, died in Paris. He was for a number of years Director of the toxicology laboratories of the Paris Police Department and had national fame as a toxicologist.

W. E. SANDERS, a retired wholesale grocer of Saginaw, Mich., died Tuesday at the home of his son-in-law, S. S. Campbell, of Englewood, N. J. He was 77 years old.

Mrs. CARRIE A. ELDRET LEWIS, wife of Delos B. Lewis, President of the New York State Sunday School Association, died Tuesday at Amsterdam. Mrs. Lewis had a class in the First Baptist Church Sunday School for 22 years.

BERNARD S. LEVY, who was in the building business in this city for 50 years, is dead at his home in Yonkers, aged 74 years. He was born in France and came to this country at the age of 14 years.

Mrs. MARY JANE BROWN, widow of Francis Everett Brown, died on Monday at her home, 1,144 Union Aveuue, Bronx, aged 82 years.

MORDECAI MORRIS WHITE, formerly President of the Fourth National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, a pioneer banker of that place, died Tuesday at his home in Mount Auburn. He started his career as a grocer, became President of the bank in 1875, and retired in 1908.

VICTOR MARSHALL HAWLEY, ornithologist and lecturer, died Monday at his home at Eastview, near White Plains. He served in the United States cavalry during the civil war.

GEORGE RUSSELL LINCOLN, a prominent mining engineer of Philadelphia, is dead in Paris at the age of 65 years. He was a brother of Mrs. Charles W. Duane of Philadelphia.

Mrs. CAROLINE NEWBOLD, 66 years old, daughter of the late Dr. H. Staurt Patterson, is dead at her home in Germantown, Penn.

PISTA K. MATUS, composer and teacher on the violin and owner of a Brooklyn orchestra, is dead at his home, 1,209 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 57 years old.

Mrs. EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION BUSBEY, wife of the Mayor of South Pittsburg, died yesterday. Born on the day and almost at the minute that Lincoln issued his proclamation of emancipation, Mrs. Busbey was christened "Emancipation Proclamation." She was the daughter of the late William T. Coggeshall, one time United States Minister to Ecuador. For many years Mrs. Busbey was prominent in club and literary circles in Chicago.

CHRISTIAN GRAFF, son of the late Dr. Christian Graff of this city, died Tuesday at his home in Rockville Centre, L. I. He was a member of the the Rockville Centre volunteer fire department and did not miss a fire in 30 years. It was after responding to the last alarm on Sunday night that he was stricken with the illness which caused his death.

PHILIPPE DE MONTESQUIOU, Duc de Fezensac, Senator from the Department of Gers in France from 1887 to 1897, died on Tuesday in Paris at the age of 70. He was a descendant of the historic house of Montesquiou. The Duc de Fezensac was well known as a collector of art and as a horseman. He had a beautiful chateau in Gers.

Capt. A. B. DAVIS, United States Revenue Cutter Service, retired, died in Chicago yesterday.

IRVING TIER, a large property owner, died suddenly of apoplexy at his home, 124 Valentine Street, Mount Vernon, yesterday. He is survived by his wife and son.

SISTER MARY DE PAUL of the Mother Home of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent, on the Hudson, died Tuesday in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn. She will be buried from St. Mary Star of the Sea Church, Brooklyn, this morning.

EDWARD STEPHENS, who formerly practiced law in Washington and in this city, died after a long illness yesterday in the Astor Sanitarium. Mr. Stephens was born in this city. He was the son of the late Edward and Ann S. Stephens, the authoress. Mr. Stephens was the father of the late Mrs. Clara S. Laimbeer, the first wife of William Laimbeer, the banker, who was killed recently in a grade crossing accident in which S. Osgood Pell lost his life. Mr. Stephens had been retired from active practice for seven years. He is survived by a sister, Miss Ann Stephens.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BRILL.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Brill, 629 West 135th St., announce the birth of a son Oct. 1, 1913.

Married.

BRIGHAM—McKISSOCK.—At Chestnut Hill, Mass., on Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1913, in Church of the Redeemer, by the Rev. Lucian H. Rogers, Francis Gorham Brigham and Helen Greeley, daughter of Mr. William McKissock.

INGHAM—BUNNER.—On Saturday, Sept. 27, 1913, at the Pequot Chapel, New London, by the Rev. Philip M. Kerridge, Anne Coit Bunner, daughter of Mrs. Alice L. Bunner, to Winslow Brewster Ingham.

FREEMAN—ESBERG.—Sept. 28, Carrie Esberg to Charles J. Freeman.

NOLAN—WALSH.—Sept. 30, May C. Walsh to Thomas J. Nolan.

Westchester County.

CODY—GORDINEER.—Sept. 28, Peekskill, Carrie Gordineer to George Cody.

Died.

ARRAS.—After a lingering illness, on Monday, Sept. 29, 1913, in his 59th year, Edward V. Arras, beloved husband of B. Mary Arras (nee Wolf) and father of William G. and Edward V. Arras, Jr. Relatives and friends, also members of Solon Lodge 771, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 656 West 170th St., on Wednesday, Oct. 1, at 8 P. M. Interment Lutheran Cemetery, L. I., on Thursday, Oct. 2, at 3 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BEAUFRERE.—On Tuesday, Sept. 30, Mary C. Beaufrere, beloved wife of Gustave A. Beaufrere, at 142 West 90th St. Funeral services at 10 A. M., Oct. 4, at the Church of the Holy Name of Jesus, 96th St. and Amsterdam Av.

BROKAW.—On Monday, Sept. 29, at his Summer home, Elberon, N. J., Isaac Vail Brokaw, in his seventy-eighth year. Funeral services at his late residence, 1 East 70th St., New York City, Thursday morning at 10:30. Interment at convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

CALDER.—Kate V. Calder, wife of William N. Calder, suddenly, Sept. 30, 1913. Services and interment Fort Huron, Mich.

Died.

CASHIN.—At Newark, N. J., on Oct. 1, 1913, Mathew J., beloved husband of Elizabeth and brother of the Rev. W. E. Cashin. Funeral from his late residence, 292 14th Av., Newark, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 3, at 9:30 A. M., to St. Antoninus Church, South Orange Av. and South 9th St., Newark, N. J., where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul.

CLARK.—At East Orange, N. J., on Oct. 1, 1913, Jameson Clark, in his 80th year. Funeral services at Bay View Cemetery, Jersey City, on Friday afternoon, Oct. 3, at 3 o'clock.

DROGE.—After a short illness, Harry W., beloved husband of S. H. Droge, (nee Clapp,) in his 29th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 771 Westminster Road, Brooklyn, on Friday, at 8 P. M.

HYLAND.—On Sept. 8, 1913, at Berlin, Germany, John J. Hyland, formerly of Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral from his late residence, 1,303 Avenue U, corner of East 13th St., on Friday, Oct. 3, 1913, at 9 A. M., thence to St. Mark's R. C. Church, Sheepshead Bay, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment St. John's Cemetery.

JAMES.—Passed away, Sept. 20, at his Summer residence, The Brimhurst, Paradise, Nova Scotia, after a long illness, William Thomas James of Bellevue Paget East, Bermuda, in the 68th year of his age.

KALLWITZ.—Suddenly, at 8 A. M., Oct. 1, at his residence, 106 Montague St., Brooklyn, Prof. Oscar Kallwitz, the beloved husband of Adolphine Kallwitz. Notice of services later. Vienna papers please copy.

LAPSLEY.—Suddenly, on Sept. 28, 1913, at his home in Narragansett Pier, R. I., Howard Lapsley of New York, in the 79th year of his age, son of the late David and Anna Welch Lapsley of Philadelphia. Funeral services will be held from St. Peter's-by-the-Sea, Narragansett Pier, R. I., on Thursday morning, Oct. 2, at 10:30, interment private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

MAYNICKE.—On Monday, Sept. 29, 1913, at his late residence, Cederknoll Farm, Bedford Hills, N. Y., Robert Maynicke, beloved husband of Minnie C. Maynicke, in his 65th year. Funeral services at Cederknoll Farm, Thursday morning, on arrival of special train leaving Grand Central Station, Track No. 23, upper level, at 9 o'clock. Interment private.

McCUTCHEON.—At Greenwich, Conn., Sept. 30, Norman L. McCutcheon, beloved husband of Elizabeth D. Holmes, in his 30th year. Funeral at Christ Church, Friday, Oct. 3, at 3:15 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Depot at 2:04 P. M. Friends are kindly requested to omit flowers.

OPPENHEIM.—Mrs. Sarah Ann, widow of the late Julius H. Oppenheim, mother of Mrs. Joseph A. Maguire, Mikell G., Ralph B., and Julius H. Oppenheim and Mrs. Bernard Katz. Sept. 30, 1913, at 5:30 P. M. Funeral services from 1,081 East 14th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 3, at 1 P. M. Interment at Union Fields.

PASCAL.—Phillip, aged 30. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH. (Frank E. Campbell Building,) 241 West 23d St., Thursday at 2 P. M. Automobile cortege.

PAYSON.—At Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 22, 1913, Rev. Edward P. Payson. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. H. M. Best, 114 Claremont Av., Montclair, N. J., Thursday, Oct. 2, on arrival D., L. & W. train leaving Hoboken at 2:28 P. M.

QUINN.—On Tuesday, Sept. 30, Florence M. Quinn, beloved wife of Joseph Quinn. Funeral from her late residence, 123 East 80th St., Friday, at 8:30 A. M., thence to the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Av., at 84th St., where a requiem mass will be celebrated. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

RIPBERGER.—Sept. 30, Albert L., beloved son of Sophia and brother of Emma, Joseph, George, and Phillip, in his 27th year. Funeral Thursday at 9 o'clock from his home, 1,379 Plimpton Av., Highbridge; thence to Church of Sacred Heart.

SHEPARD.—On Monday, Sept. 29, 1913, at his home, "The Gables," Fanwood, N. J., after a short illness, Augustus Dennis Shepard, beloved husband of Joanna Mead Shepard, in his 73th year. Services will be held at his late residence on Thursday, Oct. 2, at 2:15 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Plainfield Station to meet the 12:30 P. M. train from West 23d St., 1 P. M. train from Liberty St. C. R. R. of N. J.

SR. MARY DE PAUL MULLENS.—On Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1913, at St. Mary's Hospital, Sr. Mary de Paul, Purcell, from St. Mary's Star of the Sea Church, Court St., Brooklyn, Thursday, at 10 A. M.

STEPHENS.—On Oct. 1, Edward Stephens, son of the late Edward and Ann S. Stephens. Funeral private.

WINDMULLER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 1, Louis Windmuller, at his home, Woodside, L. I., in his 70th year. Funeral private.

ARMBRUSTER.—Leopold, 1,134 Simpson St., Bronx, Sept. 30, aged 76. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BOHLMANN.—Mary, Sept. 29. Funeral 304 West 126th St.

BROWN.—Mary J., 1,144 Union Av., Bronx, Sept. 29. Funeral to-day.

CASH.—Mary A., 403 East 22d St., Sept. 30. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

EHEBALD.—William A., 356 East 138th St., Sept. 30. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

FARRELL.—Mary C., 275 West 146th St., Sept. 29.

FORTIER.—George A., 422 West 55th St., Sept. 29, aged 37. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

HEINZ.—Ludwig, 200 East 114th St., Sept. 30, aged 55. Funeral to-morrow, 1 P. M.

KINDERMANN.—Julius, Sr., 1,340 Brook Av., Bronx, Sept. 29. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

REAGEN.—John P., Sept. 29. Funeral 600 Melrose Av., to-day, 2 P. M.

SONNHEIMER.—Lazarus, 1,188 Simpson St., Bronx, Sept. 29.

SYNOTT.—Ellen, 820 3d Av., Sept. 29. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

VEITH.—Maria M., 22 West 90th St., Sept. 30, aged 83. Funeral service to-day.

Brooklyn.

BOWRON.—Maria L., 259 Tompkins Av., Sept. 30. Funeral service to-day.

BURKE.—Francis P., 2,067 Ocean Av., Sept. 30. Funeral notice later.

BUTLER.—Katherine, 1,000 Willow Place, Oct. 1. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

COOPER.—Edward B., 2,936 5th St., Sept. 29.

DONOVAN.—Christopher, Jr., 760 Liberty Av., Sept. 28. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

ECKERT.—Charles, Kings County Hospital, Sept. 30, aged 50.

EPMER.—Tessie, 270 Prospect Av., Sept. 30, aged 21. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

GORDON.—John E., 66 Smith St., Sept. 29. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

HESS.—Elizabeth, Stanley St. and Forest Parkway, Sept. 29, aged 74.

ISABELL.—John H., 309 Hendrix St., Sept. 30. Funeral notice later.

LE CLAIRE.—Mary E., 1,653 83d St., Sept. 29, aged 55. Funeral to-day.

LIPMAN.—Samuel, 468 15th St., Sept. 30. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

MEYER.—Louis, 2 215 Beverly Road, Sept. 30, aged 54. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

MULLINS.—Sister Mary, St. Mary's Hospital, Sept. 30. Funeral to-day.

SCHAEFER.—J. Frederick, 87 Clay St., Sept. 29, aged 66.

SUHRING.—William, 335 South 2d St., Sept. 29.

WALL.—Clara, 940 Pacific St., Sept. 30. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

WILLIAMS.—Anna M., 382 Quincy St., Sept. 29.

WILLIAMS.—Joseph, 26 Montrose Av., Sept. 29.

Jersey City.

GREGSON.—Albert, 181 3d St., Sept. 30, aged 21 months.

KATZENBERGER.—Anna, 128 Thorn St., Sept. 29. Funeral to-day.

LEISINGER.—William, 166 Mercer St., Sept. 30, aged 87. Funeral service to-day.

Long Island.

BRANDT.—Carl, Astoria, Sept. 30, aged 80. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

BUNDSCHUH. — Edna A., Evergreen, Sept. 29, aged 12.

McMANUS.—Mary, 12 Cooper St., Astoria, Sept. 29, aged 98. Funeral to-day.

STRACHAN.—Malvina, Hempstead, Sept. 29. Funeral private.

WEBER.—William, Astoria, Sept. 30, aged 48. Funeral private.

Westchester County.

HARRIS. — Dr. Sally, Scarsdale, Sept. 29, aged 87.

HAWLEY.—Victor M., Eastview, Sept. 29, aged 67.

LEVY.—Bernard S., 34 St. Andrews Place, Yonkers, Sept. 30, aged 74.

In Memoriam.

MALONE. — Margaret; mass St. Michael's Church, Jersey City, to-day, 10 A. M.

FRANK E. CAMPBELL 241-3 W 23d ST

J. W. Ly

MURPHY OUTCLASSES MURRAY IN RIGHT FIELD, SAYS FULLERTON---BASEBALL---BILLIARDS

MURRAY HASN'T A THING ON MURPHY, ACCORDING TO FULLERTON'S ANALYSIS

How "Red" and "Ed" Shape Up on the Past Season's Work—Western Expert Goes Back to the 1911 World's Series in Considering the Chances of the Local Man in the Coming Championship Games.

BY HUGH S. FULLERTON.

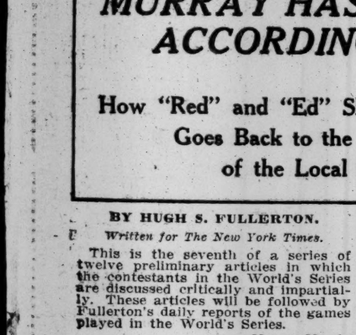
Written for The New York Times.

This is the seventh of a series of twelve preliminary articles in which the contestants in the World's Series are discussed critically and impartially. These articles will be followed by Fullerton's daily reports of the games played in the World's Series.

	Murray.	Murphy.
Speed	84	84
Hitting	87	91
Waiting	81	81
Throwing	90	90
Fielding	82	84
Average	84 4-5	86
Team value	.740	.761

If a race horse gets beaten by a bunch of selling platers and comes next to last in 1:46 and comes out the next start and beats stake horses in 1:40, the judges look askance at every one and the dopesters do not know which performance to throw out. That makes a study of Red Murray, of the Giants, rather difficult. Rank him on what he did against the Athletics two years ago and the deepest bushes would refuse him. Figure on what he did against Boston last Fall and he ranks up among the stake horses.

It is this sort of thing that makes doping baseball so hard. Two years ago the Athletic pitchers made Murray look as if he couldn't hit a sleeping car with a New Haven engine. Last year he



Murphy.

made Lajoie jealous. This year he tackles the pitchers who made him pulverize weather with his bat — and you can figure it anyway you please. Personally I am throwing out Murray's form of two years ago as wrong. To compare Murray with Ed Murphy again gives the Athletics a big shade the advantage and again it is ability to hit and hit hard and far away that makes the difference. In every other respect, Murray is the equal or the superior of his rival, but it is the base hits and the long clouts that win in the majority of cases, and we the jury, after carefully examining all the evidence, must find for Murphy. He is the better ball player, for a year and the better ball player, in all human probabilities, for the series.

The Mental Hazard.

Whether or not Murray will hit this Fall is a serious problem. I do not expect him to do any hitting against Bender, Plank, or Shawkey, in case Mack uses Shawkey. I think he will tag the ball well against Brown or Houck, should they break into the great calclum. While I have thrown out Murray's 1911 world's series form there is one aspect from which we are compelled to study it. That Fall the Athletic pitchers got him going and he grew nervous, and I doubt if he could have put anything much like his 1911 form at the bat himself rather than the opposing pitchers that knocked him out so completely as a batting factor. There is, in baseball as in every other game, the "mental hazard." Murray cannot forget that Bender and Plank made him look foolish, and the remembrance of this is certain to affect his confidence against their pitching, and confidence is the entire game. If he should be lucky enough to get a hit early, confidence might return with a rush. It does at times. And, as this is likely to be a free-hitting series, he is likely to get his share of bingles against the other pitchers. Murray is a nice hitter in his own league; he stands up, swings solidly, and hits in businesslike style. Last Fall he was hitting desperately and he stood up to fast pitching without a flinch—and he hit well. That may have restored his confidence a bit. The styles of the Athletic pitchers do not suit him. I have studied his games during the present season against nineteen pitchers who use the style of Mack's stars—eleven fast ones and eight left-handers—and Murray has not been hitting against any of them to any extent, save one game. He has been hitting steadily this season, and kept it up during the slump of the Giants—if their falling off in fast work amounted to a slump. He is a very handy man with the bat, in snapping the ball toward right field, he covers the runner well, and sacrifices in excellent style.

Murphy's Two Weaknesses.

But with the stick he is not the match of Murphy, either the one with the D. or the one with the E. E. Murphy is another of those slashing, dangerous, heavy hitters that Mack discovers or creates. I have studied E. Murphy's batting for seventy-one games, going over the scores and the accounts of the games in detail. Briefly, he has two weaknesses—Walter Johnson and Jim Scott—and these not always apparent. He is one of the neatest hitters I ever saw, meeting the ball solidly and driving it on the line, not over the fences, as some of his comrades do, but sending it singing over the infield. There seldom is a doubt as to whether or not he deserves a hit, for when he aims at the whites of their eyes he is likely to cripple some one. I have heard it said that he can push or snap a ball with the best direction of any one on the team, not excepting Collins, and he is invaluable in covering runners as they steal. It is rather odd, too, that he can handle a bat so skillfully yet seems weak in laying down bunts. Perhaps this is because he can push and pull the ball so well that he is not called upon to bunt so often, or perhaps never tried it because he can help runners along as easily by hitting. I have seen him twice this Summer chop down on top of pitched balls and bound them high to advance runners, once getting a hit because the ball carromed so high he beat it to first. He is dangerous against any kind of pitching. The White Sox tell me that Tex Russell had him winging with his fast ball, but I missed seeing that game.

The difference between the hitting ability of the two men in the regular season is marked, Murphy being much better in percentages as well as in driving home runs. As waiters they are about equal, the advantage, although slight, being with the Philadelphian. In speed they are so close there is no choice, neither being of the speediest class, although both step down to first in fair enough style without overduly hastening the infielders. Murray, perhaps, runs faster once he is under way, and Murray has a trick of slacking speed a few steps from the base when he surrenders and thinks he is out. He will not do that in a game in the coming series.

Once landed on first base, Murray becomes the superior. While he is not one of the star runners of McGraw's flying squadron he steals a lot of bases. He is up close to the thirty mark, which is not so bad, and in going from first to third on a hit his trick of turning a base in stride carries him along to the destination in very fair time. He has a habit of swinging to the shortstop that may be all right in season, but will not get anything in the series. I have seen him drive stortstops out of the line by sprinting straight at them without slackening pace or shortening stride, taking a chance that they will hold their ground and get a bump, but in the world's series even such technical interference by shortstops is frowned upon and likely to result in trouble if persisted in, so Murphy can save a few feet of ground and clear them. Murphy

Murray.

turns the bags well and runs close to the line, and he takes the chances of advancing as far as possible on every hit. He runs the bases with good judgment, and does not make as many bad breaks nor does he take as many extra hazardous risks as his rival does.

Where the Two Are Equal.

In fielding it is very hard to judge the men. Murray is, I believe, more valuable as a fielder for the series because in a series of this sort it is a sensational catch or desperate play that saves the day. Murray is brilliant where E. Murphy is steady and reliable. I believe that to-day Murray is the most sensational of all the right fielders in his catches, and the way he plays balls against the right field wall at the Polo Grounds, (beg pardon, Brust stadium,) is remarkable. He has a big advantage over any right fielder on these grounds. He can go right against the stands, either face forward or with back to the wall, leap and drag them down, and he seems absolutely fearless in breaking against the barriers. His work is far from finished, and he makes brilliant catches one of some that would be taken gracefully and easily by other right fielders, yet at other times, by his desperate leaping captures, he gets balls that others would permit to go safe with no one to blame them.

In throwing, the men are close together, with the advantage in favor of Murphy, from the fact that Murray catches so many balls out of position and takes more time to get ready to throw. Murphy is a deadly accurate shot at any reasonable distance.

In this series throwing to the plate is likely to be important, especially from the right fields, which are short on the Polo Grounds, and have to be played at the middle distance on Shibe Park. In fact, the presence of a barrier behind them to stop hits that break through gives the fielders more leeway to take chances than they would have with an open field behind them. Even if the ball gets past them it means only one extra base as a rule, and they can better afford to take chances on making plays rapidly than they otherwise could do. Murphy plays his field with wonderful steadiness and covers well toward centre. In fact, when Strunk is in centre especially, he seems remarkable in heading off drives down the field between himself and the centre fielder, and although lacking in the speed of Strunk he usually is first to the ball, letting Strunk do the chasing if it happens to get past both. A valuable arrangement on account of Strunk's sprinting ability. It seems, to me, watching him with other men in the centre, as if there were a jarring note and a little hesitancy in starting for balls; an indecision that might prove disastrous in an important series.

There is one way in which I arrived at the various estimates of managers and players which is the true test. I inquired of more than a dozen baseball men, owners, managers and scouts, "Would you, if you owned ——— trade him for R———?" I went through both teams in this categorial manner. In inquiring about E. Murphy and Murray I found that eleven out of fourteen declared quickly that they would trade Murray for Murphy and throw in a lot of money and players. The others did not answer because they did not know both men. Those who knew the work of both did not hesitate to state a preference for Murphy—and consider him much the better man for a team and for such a series as that which is to come.

Both are players with bad faults and some strong points.

We will study the centre fielders tomorrow, the last of the regulars, and after that we will get down to what really counts in such a series—which is, catchers and pitchers.

TODAY
ARROW SHIRTS
for Fall
are being shown in the better sort of shops—fashion's latest edicts correctly and smartly expressed in garments of unusual merit.
$1.50 and up
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC., Makers of ARROW COLLARS

ATHLETICS WIN ON PAPER.

American League Official Sums Up on the Coming World's Series.

In this, his eighth and final aticle of comparison on the world's series teams, Irwin M. Howe, official statistician of the American League, gives a summary of his previous articles, showing where either club has an advantage.

BY IRWIN M. HOWE.

Having scrutinized the records of all the eligible players of the two teams who have any reasonable chance of getting into the series, the question arises, What do these figures indicate? Figures never won a series and never will, but they furnish the best line for comparison. In this particular case the figures indicate that the Athletics loom up a trifle stronger than the Giants.

In the outfield the Mackmen seem to have a slight advantage. Oldring is better than any of the New York outfielders, Murphy and Murray balance closely, and Walsh or Strunk, and Burns, figure about the same. This leaves Philadelphia with whatever advantage Oldring's superior hitting and splendid allaround play figure. It is not a great deal in a short series, but it is something that must be considered.

With the infields one does not disparage the ability of Merkle, Doyle, Fletcher, Herzog, and Shafer in the statement that, all things considered, they do not equal the remarkable quartet they are about to battle against. The Quakers have everything—youth, speed, hitting power, machine-like precision in their work, and the ability to do the unexpected at any and all times. The Giants, too, possess these qualities, but not to the same degree as their Quaker brethren. In fact, no quartet in the game's history outclassed this great infield.

The fact that Meyers will, unless injured, be all the catching for the Giants gives New York the advantage behind the bat. He is clearly superior to Thomas, Lapp or Schang. One or another may excel the Indian in some particular point, but only one can be in the game at any one time, so their combined points of excellence need not be noted.

On the slab the Giants also have the call, and the margin can be wiped out only by Connie Mack's genius in juggling the pitching staff. He has been a wonder at it all season, and may continue this strategy in the big series. Bender may be expected to open the series for the Mackmen, and Matty will undoubtedly be McGraw's choice. The Indian may not appear again until the fifth game, as he is at his best with a four-day rest. It would not be surprising to see Brown work the second game and come right back for the fourth, thus making it necessary to work Plank a second time until the second week of the series, which will undoubtedly go six games at least. No American League team has been able to make much headway against Brown, and he has the speed to come up to quicker than any other pitcher on Mack's staff. He is as good a pitcher as Tesreau, whose recent work has been a big improvement over what he showed last season. Jeff will have to be at his best to hold the slugging Mackmen in check.

Unless some such order is followed Mack will have to trust one game to Shawkey or Houck, thus giving his three best men an additional day to recuperate. If Mack can send his pitchers in at top form they are practically even with the Giants in box work and the heavier bludgeons of the Mack crew would swing the odds a bit in their favor. Marquard will be hard to beat and Plank will need all his old-time skill if he works against the New York southpaw. Mack has no one besides Bender, Plank and Brown who would seem to have an even chance with Demaree. If the latter does not hold the Athletics to a very low score there are no virtues in past performances. Summing up the pitching, only clever juggling by Mack can put the Athletics on even terms with the Giants, but Connie is likely to do it, though he has but three good men against McGraw's four. Plank, Bender and Brown have been resting up for some time, and each should be in condition to work two games at top speed.

As for the players "blowing" that is unlikely. Every series has had its youngsters who shone brilliantly. Most of these players unquestionably have been in other series. McGraw's present team is the best he ever led and the Athletics are stronger everywhere, excepting the box, than in 1911. And they are far from weak in pitching. It will be a battle between two great teams with plenty of strategy by two great managers.

SPECULATORS ARE BUSY.

Employing Boys to Get World's Series Tickets in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—Philadelphia "fans" who are anxious to secure tickets for the approaching world's series baseball games are engaging boys to stand in line all night before the public sale for the contest to be staged in this city opens on Monday, Oct. 6. Companies which furnish messenger boys are making preparations to meet the unusual demand, and one company announced that the rate would be raised from 20 to 30 cents an hour for the service.

Although the baseball officials are endeavoring to keep the tickets out of the hands of speculators, it was reported to-day that one prospective dealer in the coveted pasteboards had engaged twenty boys to stand in line from nine o'clock Sunday night until nine A. M. Monday, when the sale opens.

Under the rules adopted this year no mail orders will be honored and each purchaser must buy tickets for three games in this city, and no one will be permitted to buy more than two for each game. In case three games are not played here money for tickets not used will be returned to the purchasers.

The requirement that even those who desire to witness only one game must buy tickets for three is causing some unfavorable comment among the local baseball followers.

Exhibition Baseball Results.

At Indianapolis.—Pittsburgh, 9; Indianapolis, 5.

At Milwaukee.—Chicago Americans, 3, Milwaukee, 3, (called in tenth; darkness).

At Toledo.—Toledo, 6; Chicago Nationals, 1.

Jack Martin Day at Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 1.—Plainfield baseball fans will honor a local player on Saturday, when they will celebrate "Jack Martin Day." Martin has been playing shortstop for Rochester of the International League, and was recently drafted by the Boston Nationals. On Saturday a team comprising stars from the International League will play the local nine, and there will be a presentation to Martin.

PLAYER WRITERS CAN GET DAMAGES

Based on Last Year's Receipts Commission Would Be Liable for Nearly $150,000.

If the National Baseball Commission should call off the world's series because some of the players insist on writing articles for the newspapers, according to contracts entered into in good faith, the individual members of the commission would be liable to heavy damage suits, declared David L. Fultz, President of the Players' Fraternity, yesterday. At the same time Mr. Fultz said that he considered the reported threat to call off the series absurd. Some intimation of the size of the damages that might be claimed by the aggrieved players if the series should be called off may be gained from the amount which the players received for the last series, between the Giants and the Red Sox, which was $147,572.28.

"The contracts entered into between player and club owner really provide for such a series between the two pennant-winning teams. The series is provided for by the national agreement, under which the players' contract operates, and, conversely, the club is bound to live up to the agreement as much as the player. With the series thus provided for, as well as the financial arrangements for such games, the player must be considered as having vested rights to partake in such games and the money accruing therefrom. To call off such a series would be depriving a player of his vested rights, and naturally those who would call off the series would be liable.

"The National Commission could hardly be sued as a body, but there would be nothing to prevent the players from bringing suits against the members of the commission individually. I would say that the players would have good grounds for a suit if they are denied their rights to share in a series of this kind.

"As to players writing articles for the papers or allowing the use of their names to articles, the Players' Fraternity is not thoroughly in accord with the plan. Much could be said against the practise, which in some ways is unfair, but the attempt to check it at this particular time has been done in a bungling way. Contracts were entered into by players and publishers before any edict had been issued against the practise and as both parties acted in good faith, when the player had a perfect right to enter into the contract, he should be allowed to abide by it. The Players' Fraternity will back any or all members to the limit to enable them to carry out such a contract.

"Up to the present time the Players' Fraternity, as an organization, has made no move in the case involving player-writers on one side and the National Commission on the others. As to our plans I could not make a statement at this time. Everything depends on circumstances. The ballplayer has reached the stage where he will not be intimidated and it is not likely that any cognizance will be taken of any such threats as calling off the series. If some real difficulty arises out of the present situation the Players' Fraternity will take action and see that all its members are afforded every protection.

"What makes the threat to call off the series seem absurd, is the alternative offered to the player—to break his contract he has made with a paper. Baseball has become the great business and sport that it is simply because it insists on the binding force of contracts and to advocate any such disregard of a contract would place the National Commission and baseball in a bad light. It is an unfortunate situation, but the Commission will have to remember that the player and the public have rights which must be respected."

CONNIE MACK'S PLANS.

Will Drive Team Hard Now to Prepare Them for World's Series.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—Connie Mack, manager of the Athletics, returned to-night with his "cub" players, who have been used in the series just completed against Washington, and to-morrow the American League champions, weather permitting, will start the final games of their regular schedule with New York. It is expected that Mack will present his strongest line-up in order that team work may be perfected for the world's series next week.

The first string of players of the Athletics have been allowed to take things easy since they clinched the pennant. They were expected to start to-day a course of training that would put them on edge for the opening game with the New York Giants next Tuesday, but rain which fell in almost a continuous downpour prevented them from practising at Shibe Park. It is now expected that Manager Mack will place his full strength in the field against New York for the series of three games scheduled to be played to-morrow, Friday and Saturday.

The National League season for this city ended to-day. The hard rain necessitated calling off the final game, which was scheduled to be played against Brooklyn. To-morrow the Phillies will play the Giants at New York, where they will finish the season on Saturday.

Pirates Win at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 1.—The Pittsburgh National League Club won from the Indianapolis American Association team, 9 to 5, here this afternoon. Merz went to pieces in the fifth inning and the visitors, bunching hits with the locals' errors, scored three runs. In the sixth inning more misplays and hits brought Pittsburgh's total up to 9. O'Toole, who started the game for the visitors, was taken out after he had allowed nine hits for a total of 5 runs. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	2 0 0 1 3 3 0 0 0	9	13 0
Indianapolis	1 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0	5	12 8

Batteries—O'Toole, Robinson, and Simon; Merz, Schardt, and Livingston. Umpire—Mr. Geisel.

Columbus Beats the Browns.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 1.—In spite of unsteady fielding, the Columbus American Association team won this afternoon from the St. Louis Americans in a ten-inning exhibition game. The final score was 5 to 4. Cole went the entire distance for the winners. Perring tied the score in the eighth with a home run to deep centre. In the tenth Hipchman's double scored the winning run on two sacrifices. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Columbus	1 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0—5	9	6
St. Louis	2 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—4	8	1

Batteries—Cole and Murphy; Loverenz, Wellman, Mitchell, Crossen, and McAllister. Umpire—Mr. Birhalter.

Pacific Coast League.

At San Francisco—Sacramento, 3; San Francisco, 1.

At Portland—Portland, 3; Oakland, 1.

At Los Angeles—Los Angeles, 4; Venice, 2.

Chess Master Marshall Wins.

The second game of the series of five between Frank J. Marshall, United States chess champion, and the Bohemian champion, Oldrich Duras, was finished at the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday. After fifty-four moves Duras, who had opened the game with a queen's gambit declined, resigned. This gave Marshall two points to Duras's none.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds: 2 games; 1st game 1 P. M. Giants vs. Philadelphia.

DALTON Swimming School
SWIMMING SCIENTIFICALLY TAUGHT; private instruction; 6 lessons $5; 30 W. 59th. 3260 Bryant.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia—rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington, 1; Philadelphia, 0.
Cleveland, 8; Detroit, 1.
Boston at New York—rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	To Play.	P.C.
New York	97	49	8	.664
Philadelphia	86	59	9	.593
Chicago	86	65	3	.570
Pittsburgh	78	69	7	.531
Boston	67	82	5	.450
Brooklyn	65	82	7	.442
Cincinnati	64	87	5	.424
St. Louis	49	99	6	.331

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	To Play.	P.C.
Philadelphia	95	55	4	.633
Washington	88	63	3	.583
Cleveland	84	65	5	.564
Boston	78	69	7	.531
Chicago	77	72	5	.517
Detroit	64	86	4	.427
St. Louis	56	94	4	.373
New York	55	93	6	.372

Where They Play To-Day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelp'a at New York—3 Games.
Brooklyn at Boston—2 Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Washington.
Cleveland at Detroit.

YOUNGSTERS PITCH WELL.

Bentley and Bohen Get Major League Tryouts at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Washington made it three straight shut-outs by winning from Philadelphia to-day 1 to 0. Again the champions played only second string men, but they forced the locals to hustle in order to win.

Bohen, one of Connie Mack's youngsters' was in the box and pitched a splendid game. He allowed only three hits, two of them coming in the eighth inning, when Washington put across the winning run.

Bentley, a Washington recruit, pitched almost as good ball as his opponent. He was relieved to make way for a pinch hitter in the eighth inning. Gallia pitched the ninth inning for Washington and retired the Athletics in order. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Acosta, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
Moeller, rf.	2	0	0	0	0
Ged'n, rf.	1	0	0	2	0
Foster, 3b.	3	0	0	3	4
Gandil, 1b.	3	0	0	8	0
M'gr'n, 2b.	3	0	0	3	3
A'smith, c.	3	1	1	5	0
Sh'nks, cf.	3	0	1	0	0
M'B'de, ss.	2	0	0	4	1
Bentley, p.	2	0	0	0	4
Gallia, p.	0	0	0	0	1
†Milan	1	0	0	0	0
Total	26	1	3	27	13

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Daley, cf.	3	0	0	3	0
Walsh, lf.	2	0	0	2	0
Fritz, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2
Carr'rs, 2b.	4	0	2	2	1
B'kley, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Lavan, ss.	3	0	0	0	4
Orr, 1b.	3	0	0	10	0
McAvoy, c.	3	0	1	7	2
Bohen, p.	3	0	0	0	2
*Strunk	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	0	3	24	11

†Batted for Brickley in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Bentley in the eighth inning.
Errors—Fritz, Foster.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Carruthers, Shanks. Hits—Off Bentley, 3 in 8 innings; off Gallia, none in 1 inning. Sacrifice hit—Daley. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Washington, 3. First base on balls—Off Bohen, 2; off Bentley, 2. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Washington, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Bentley, (Fritz,) by Bohen, 1; Struck out—By Bentley, 3. Wild pitches—Bohen, Bentley. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Connolly.

Tigers Easy for Cleveland.

DETROIT, Oct. 1.—Vean Gregg held Detroit to four scattered hits to-day, and Cleveland, continuing its desperate, although nearly hopeless fight for second place, won, 8 to 1. The Cleveland southpaw blanked the Tigers until the ninth inning, when Cobb beat out an infield hit, stole second and third bases, and scored on Gregg's poor throw to catch Veach off first base. Olson, who played second base in Lajoie's place, singled to right in the first inning, scoring Leibold. Cleveland won the game in the fifth inning, when, with the bases filled, Chapman drove a double to the scoreboard in left centre field, bringing home O'Neil, Gregg, and Leibold. Singles by Chapman, Olson, and Ryan gave the visitors two tallies in the eighth inning. House succeeded Comstock in the final inning, and he was batted for two runs. O'Neil singled and scored on Leibold's triple, and Chapman brought Leibold in by driving a long sacrifice fly to Cobb. Johnston was ordered off the field in the sixth inning by Umpire O'Loughlin for protesting against one of the latter's decisions. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leib'd, cf.	4	3	3	1	0
C'pm'n, ss.	2	1	2	1	1
J'kson, rf.	5	0	0	0	0
J'ston, 1b.	2	0	0	5	1
Ryan, 1b.	1	0	1	6	1
Brady, 3b.	4	0	0	2	3
Graney, lf.	4	0	0	3	0
O'Neil, c.	4	2	3	4	2
Gregg, p.	3	1	1	2	5
Total	33	8	10	27	18

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	3	0	0	5	4
B'man, 2b.	3	0	1	1	0
C'wf'd, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Cobb, cf.	4	1	1	2	0
Veach, lf.	2	0	0	0	0
Gain'r, 1b.	3	0	0	11	1
Gibson, c.	4	0	0	8	3
Olson, 3b.	3	0	1	0	2
C'st'ck, p.	2	0	0	0	2
House, p.	0	0	0	0	1
*Stanage.	1	0	1	0	0
Total	29	1	4	27	15

*Batted for Comstock in eighth inning.
Errors—Olson, Brady, Gregg, Gainer, Vitt.

Cleveland	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	8
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Two-base hits—Stanage, Chapman. Three-base hit—Leibold. Hits—Off Comstock, 11 in eight innings; off House, 2 in one inning. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, (2,) Gregg. Sacrifice fly—Chapman. Stolen bases—O'Neil, Cobb, (2.) Left on bases—Cleveland, 3; Detroit, 6. Balk—Gregg. First base on balls—Off Comstock, 1; off Gregg, 5. Struck out—By Comstock, 2; by Gregg, 3. Wild pitch—Comstock. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Ferguson and O'Loughlin.

NEWS OF THE GOLFERS.

On account of the heavy rain yesterday, the tournament of the National Freight Traffic Golf Association at the Essex County Country Club was called off after the first round had been almost completed. Many competitors did not care to brave the storm, with the result that there were many defaults. The ninth green was so deeply flooded that it was impossible to put.

It is likely that when Vardon and Ray return from the Pacific Coast early in November they will play against Francis Ouimet, the national open champion, and Jerome D. Travers, the national amateur champion, at Wykagyl before sailing for home. In fact, the match has been arranged at the request of the Englishmen, the date to be announced later.

Alec Smith, the metropolitan open champion, and John Robens, former holder of the title, will play a thirty-six-hole match with John J. McDermott, former open champion of the United States, and Tom McNamara of Boston at the Englewood Country Club on Oct. 19.

Mrs. R. C. Brown won the September tournament for women at the Wykagyl Country Club by defeating Mrs. M. S. Busey, Jr., 3 up and 2 to play in the final round.

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ALLEN LEADS DE ORO 200 POINTS TO 148

Kansas City Expert Makes High Run in Pocket Billiard Match.

Bennie Allen, the Kansas City challenger for the pocket billiard championship of the world, led Alfredo De Oro, the title holder, in the first of the three-night series at Doyle's Academy by a score of 200 points to 148. The match will consist of two more blocks of 200 points each for a total of 600. Allen showed himself a particularly cool player in the face of several big leads obtained by the many times champion, and at the end of the match overcame De Oro's advantage of over 30 points, ultimately defeating him in somewhat easy fashion.

The winner made the best high runs with 38, 29, and 24, as against 34, 21, and 15 by the title holder. Several times during critical stages Allen had the misfortune to jaw his object ball on a break shot which left the balls wide open for the Cuban. De Oro developed a tendency to call the wrong ball, and was twice compelled to end his time at the table by this mishap.

De Oro displayed all his old time steadiness, taking advantage of his opponent's failures, but in his desire for position managed to get himself in difficulty time and again. The youngster from the West, who was making his fourth essay as an aspirant for the title, played very much the same throughout, getting into his stride as his father, who was an interested onlooker, said, in the last few frames.

De Oro won the bank and as a result of his break left the cue ball tight against the top rail, from which position Allen missed. Left in almost a similar part of the table, De Oro located a three-ball combination and succeeded in holding the ball intended. After running nine balls he called the 11 in the corner, and the sphere had barely dropped when Allen called the referee's attention to the fact that the ball dropped was the "15," which caused the Cuban to lose his shot. De Oro ultimately holed eleven in the first frame and followed this with 13 in the next.

Allen responded in kind during the succeeding two frames, and at the end of the fourth rack up was within two buttons of the Cuban with the score 29 to 27.

Successive gathers in the next two frames by De Oro of 14 and 10 sent the Cuban's string up to 53 with 31 for the Kansas City expert. Matters appeared all in favor of the Cuban until Allen got into his stride in the ninth frame when he ran his total up to 53, being 20 points to the bad of the Cuban. Another bevy of 14 in the next frame aided the Westerner's cause materially and showed De Oro 73, Allen 67. The latter made a nice long cut and made the string show 72 all, which he added to until at the next rack-up it was Allen 81, De Oro 72, the latter having lost one point by a scratch early in the frame.

Positions were changed as to leadership at the end of the next frame when De Oro showed to the fore by the small margin of one with the string showing 84 to 83. Allen got into the game in convincing fashion in the next frame and incidentally well into the lead when he netted the output of 14 for a total of 97, eventually getting over the century mark for 104 balls, while De Oro showed 90 as his score.

De Oro displayed his old time "pool" when he drew level with the Westerner at 104 all, with the entire layout as his portion of the fifteenth frame. The Cuban then proceeded to race away into the van to the end that successive breaks of 14, 11, and 12 appeared to place him out of harm's way with a gross score of 141 to Allen's 109.

The latter, however, got on the firing line during the next four frames and clusters of 13, 14, 12 and 14 sent him well to the fore with the string showing at the end of the twenty-second frame Allen 162, De Oro 143. During these frames each had his measure of ill luck, but Allen was the steadier and continued to add to his tally with breaks of 9, 14, 14, and 1, which helped him gain the high run of 38 and the match by 200 to 148. The score by innings:

De Oro—11 13 1 4 14 10 5 14 1 0 *1 12 0 6 14 14 11 12 *1 0 2 0 5—148.
Allen—3 7 13 16 0 4 0 0 13 14 14 2 14 *8 0 0 3 2 13 14 12 14 9 14 14 1—200.
*Scratches.
High runs—Allen, 38, 29, 24; De Oro, 34, 21, 15.
Referee—Charles Peterson, St. Louis.

FRESHMEN PULL OARS.

Jim Rice Starts Rowing Work at Columbia—Plaisted to Help.

Although Columbia's 'Varsity crew candidates will not be called out for at least a month, Jim Rice, the coach of the Blue and White oarsmen, had his first look at the freshman class yesterday, when practice for the first year crew was held in the rowing room in University Hall. About forty-eight youngsters reported, and from the batch Rice thinks that he will be able to get together a fairly husky eight. By next Monday he expects to have at least twice this number on hand, and after several days' training on the machines will take them out on the Hudson at Edgewater for their first introduction to real rowing.

Fred Plaisted, who was an assitsant coach at Yale for several years, and rigged the Yale crew in the first year of the new graduate coaching system at New Haven, will be Rice's assistant at Columbia this year. His chief duties in the Fall will be to assist Rice in developing the freshman oarsmen. In the Spring, however, he is to have charge of the Gould boathouse, and will encourage general university rowing.

NEW MOTOR CAR RECORD.

30-Horse Power Machine Driven 1,078 Miles in 12 Hours.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A thirty horse power motor car covered 1,078 miles 480 yards in twelve hours at the Brooklands track to-day. This beats the best previous record—914 miles 640 yards—made by W. G. Scott over the same course last May, by more than 163 miles.

ONLY ONE EVENT FINISHED.

Bismaya Victor In 2:20 Trot—Other Races Go Over.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 1.—Drenched by rain Tuesday night the Columbus Grand Circuit track was not made safe for racing this afternoon until 3 o'clock, when a short programme of class events was taken up. The Buckeye $5,000 stake for trotters was postponed until to-morrow. Only one of the three races started was finished, Bismaya winning the 2:20 trot after the first heat had been won by George Rex of the Murphy stable.

Fay Richmond, after getting two heats of the 2:13 pace, was nosed out of third by Princess Margaret, the favorite. The Richmond gelding did most of the leading in the fourth heat, but broke when overhauled in the stretch, and finished fourth, while Cleo B., and Hydric had it out with Princess Margaret. This race, like the 2:10 pace, in which different horses won each of the three heats decided, will be completed to-morrow.

Don Patch, favorite for the 2:10 pace, stumbled going away in the first heat, and Driver Jamison was unseated. The horse was placed last, the mishap being declared unavoidable. Don Patch was a contender in the next two heats.

In scoring for the first heat of the 2:13 pace, Chistobel swerved into Kinney Sham and Driver Ben Walker was thrown against the inside fence. Kinney Sham made the round of the track before being caught. Walker resumed his seat and raced three heats. The summaries:

2:20 Class.—Trotting. Purse $1,200. Best three in five heats.

Bismaya, b. m., by Bingara, (Proctor)	4	1	1	1	
George Rex, blk. c., by Jim Todd, (Murphy)	1	4	2	3	
Marta Bellini, b. m., (Dickerson)	2	3	3	2	
Palma de Forest, b. g., (Osborn)	7	2	4	7	
Virginia Hill, b. m., (Jamison)	3	10	6	10	
Westerville Girl, b. m., (Andrews)	6	8	7	4	
Hall Mark, b. c., (McDonald)	8	5	8	5	
Norma, g. m., (McCarthy)	5	7	9	9	
Lon McDonald, b. g., (Dompler)	10	6	5	8	
Donie B., blk. m., (Reidy)	9	9	10	9	

Time—2:16¼; 2:13¼; 2:12¾; 2:12½.

2:13 pace: 3 in 5; purse $1,200; unfinished.

Princess Margaret, b. m., by The Earl, (Lane)	2	2	1	1
Fay Richmond, g. g., by New Richmond, (Campbell)	1	1	2	6
Cleo B., s. m., (Hedrick)	8	11	5	2
Woodcliffe King, br. h., (Cox)	3	3	4	3
Hydric, b. g., (Valentine)	10	8	3	3
Nelda Schnell, b. m., (

FOOTBALL AND BOXING

PENN GOAL LINE CROSSED BY F. & M.

Blocked Ball Rolls Back and Lancaster Player Scores a Touchdown.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—The little Franklin and Marshall team of Lancaster, Penn., played great football against the heavy eleven of the University of Pennsylvania on Franklin Field this afternoon, and although the Red and Blue scored a victory, it was not accomplished until after the visitors had crossed the Quakers' goal line for the first time this season. The final score was 13 to 6.

Coach Brooke's team was weakened somewhat by the absence of Capt. Young. A continual drizzle fell during the contest, and the field was a regular quagmire, much fumbling resulting from the wet condition of the ball.

Pennsylvania scored first in the opening period, when, after Carter picked up a fumble and ran twenty yards, Bolger stood on Franklin and Marshall's fifteen-yard line and hurled a beautiful forward pass to Kelly over the goal line. In the third period, with the ball on Pennsylvania's fifteen-yard line, Avery fumbled Simpson's pass, and after recovering it tried to kick, but Hartman blocked the ball and it rolled behind Pennsylvania's goal line, where Smith fell on it for a touchdown. Jones, however, failed to kick the goal.

Pennsylvania changed her tactics in the final period, and instead of resorting to a kicking game used straight line plunges. After working the ball down to the fifteen-yard line, Avery, on a double pass from Minds, went around Franklin and Marshall's right end for the second touchdown. The line-up:

Pennsylvania.	Position.	Frank. & Marsh.
Kelly	Left end	Schaffner
Bloom	Left tackle	Teske
Russell	Left guard	Mumma
Simpson	Centre	Diehl
Journeay	Right guard	Wagman
Harris	Right tackle	Smith
McCall	Right end	Seibert
Marshall	Quarter back	Mylin
Carter	Left half back	Hulse
Avery	Right half back	Herhart
Bolger	Full back	Jones

Referee—Mr. Murphy, Brown. Umpire—Mr. Palmer, Swarthmore. Head Linesman—Mr. Whiting, Cornell. Time of periods—Eight minutes each. Pennsylvania scoring. Touchdowns—Kelly and Avery. Goals from touchdown—Marshall; Franklin and Marshall scoring. Touchdown—Smith.

Substitutions.—Pennsylvania—Hill for Carter, Carter for Bloom, Koons for Kelly, Merrill for Hill, Minds for Merrill, Kelly for Koons, Koons for McCall. Merrill for Bolger. Franklin and Marshall—Hartman for Mumma.

GARDINER QUITS FOOTBALL.

Harvard Player Acts Upon Advice of Physician—Once Seriously Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 1.—Before Harvard's practice this afternoon it was announced that Tudor Gardiner, the 'Varsity tackle of two seasons ago, who was out for end this Fall, would not play any more football. He broke his arm in 1911 at Princeton in Harvard's game against the Tigers and did not play the following year. His injury was so serious that it was months before he was able to be about. However, after rowing for two Summers, it was thought that he would be able to go out for the eleven again, although it was decided that it would be unwise for him to play tackle.

As an end Gardiner was coming along fast, but found that his old injury was bothering him a little. He was urged by Harvard's medical advisor, Dr. Nichols, to stop playing football, as another injury to his arm might cause him to undergo another operation which probably would mean that his arm would have to be amputated.

Harvard has other good ends besides Gardiner, but his loss will be felt keenly, as he was one of the best all-round football players that ever played at Cambridge.

FORDHAM MEN DROP OUT.

Football Team Loses Several Players Because of Parental Objections.

Daily defections from the football squad because of parental objection and injuries has alarmed the Fordham coaching staff. Ed Murphy, right guard, and Frank Riley, regular halfback last season, have received rigid instructions from home not to don football togs again, while Grantfield and McAviney, who were confidently expected to star in the Maroon backfield, are both incapacitated and have not appeared for practise this week. These setbacks coupled with the fact that the medical school men, among whom are Finnegan and O'Brien, Varsity forwards, are unable to practise because of recitations, are worrying the coaches. Finding suitable quarterback material is another source of trouble at the Bronx institution.

Rain prevented outdoor practise yesterday. Head Coach Tom Thorpe ordered the candidates into the gym, where signals were rehearsed and the new plays to be used against Princeton on Saturday were explained thoroughly. The coaching staff was increased by the arrival of "Bull" McCaffrey '04 and Jim McCarthy, who is now coaching at Stuyvesant High School.

YALE SCORES IN THE RAIN.

Four Touchdowns Made with Scrubs as Opponents.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 1.—Using a substitute backfield, Yale's first scrimmaging of the week was ordered by the coaches to-day in the rain. The best results of the season were obtained. There was no fumbling and four touchdowns were accomplished through the mud. Carter rushing the scrubs' kick-off for the first, Wilson running sixty yards to the fifteen-yard line, where Wheeler chased over for the second; Wilson plunging through tackle for ten yards and the third, and Castles scoring the third similarly.

Tom Shevlin's new plays proved constant ground gainers, and one of them netted the third touchdown. Line-up: Left end, Roberts; left tackle, Stillman; left guard, Capt. Ketcham; centre, Martin; right guard, Cooney; right tackle, Pendleton; right end, Carter; quarter back, Wilson; left half back, Wheeler; right half back, Beckert; full back, Castles.

Dickinson Plays with Indians.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 1.—The Carlisle Indian football team and the team from Dickinson College, which has not yet played a schedule game, met in practice scrimmages this afternoon on Indian Field before a crowd of local enthusiasts. Drizzling rain fell the greater part of the day, but the practice with a wet ball and on uncertain ground was appreciated by both elevens. Capt. Goldstein was put with Dickinson and the team was run by ex-Capt. Dunn, who featured with end runs. The early afternoon saw both teams working out signals and driving hard at rudiments. Coaches Glenn Warner and "Tac" Harrington were aided by their assistants, while Leo Harris and Prof. Forest Craver of Dickinson officiated. A welcome helper to Warner arrived this afternoon in the person of Albert Exendine, who has been coaching Otterbein University. Both teams had their share of both offensive and defensive work, and while the Red and White players could not always stop the onslaughts of the redskins, they put up a fine defense. The scrimmages seemed to indicate that Dickinson will have a good team. Carlisle's line players are showing up better every day, while the back field is gaining speed.

Hamilton Player Injured.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Woolnough, Hamilton College's big football guard, will not be in the game against Syracuse Saturday, in fact will be out of the game the rest of the season. In a scrimmage during practice today he broke his collarbone.

ENGLISH BOXER HERE.

McDonald Brings Sapper O'Neill for Bouts with Lightweights.

George McDonald, who has managed Matt Wells, former lightweight champion of England, and many other English boxers during their American tours, arrived in New York on the Olympic yesterday with another Briton who aspires to high honors in the lightweight division. The newcomer is Sapper O'Neill, who has been in the ring for the past four years. Good lightweights are scarce in England, Matt Wells being in Australia and Freddie Welsh in America, so O'Neill has not been able to get any work against boxers of much ability. But he has shown so much skill and so far outclassed all opponents in bouts of the last few months that Mr. McDonald decided to sign him for an American trip.

Another English boxer, also under Mr. McDonald's management, will arrive here in about two weeks. He is Young Fox of Leeds, who recently sprang into prominence by a victory over Eddie Morgan, the bantam who showed up so strongly in America a few months ago. Both boys can make the American weights for their respective classes, and Mr. McDonald hopes to start both at local clubs during the month.

Mr. McDonald has rented the Olympia, the scene of the London Horse Show, for Dec. 6, and is endeavoring to sign Jack Johnson for a bout with Sam Langford on that date. Joe Woodman, manager of Langford, has given his consent. The police have given their sanction, and if Johnson signs there will be no difficulty putting on the bout, for either fifteen or twenty rounds. The Olympia will hold a crowd of 12,000 people. A Paris club is angling for the same match, but Mr. McDonald is satisfied that the purse he has offered gives London at least an even chance of getting the bout.

Bostonians Coming to See Bout.

Sam Langford, who is billed to box ten rounds with Joe Jeannette at Madison Square Garden to-morrow night, arrived in this city yesterday with his manager, Joe Woodman, who has been superintending Langford's training at Boston. According to Woodman, there is much interest in Boston over this bout, and a crowd of 200 boxing enthusiasts are to come to New York. Langford has been training for more than two weeks, first for the bout with Gunboat Smith and then for the Jeannette bout. He has taken off the superfluous flesh which he carried into the ring for his bout with John Lester Johnson here three weeks ago, and will face Jeannette.

At his training quarters in Hoboken where he has prepared for all local bouts, Joe Jeannette has been training diligently with Frank Moran. There is no question of Jeannette being in condition as he is always physically fit. With the incentive that he will get Langford's place against Johnson next December if he defeats the Bostonian, Jeannette is working harder than usual for this bout.

The early demand for seats is the biggest in many months at Madison Square Garden, and Manager Gibson has predicted that the crowd will run a close second to that which attended the bout between Knockout Brown and Matt Wells. Both men finished their hard training yesterday and the usual predictions of confidence came from both sides. To-day will be marked by only light work for both men, Langford going to Woodlawn Inn as soon as he arrives here. Jeannette will have the advantage in weight, height and reach but Langford has youth in his favor, is a harder hitter and a wonderfully shifty boxer.

Ritchie Due Here Soon.

The open season for challenging Lightweight Champion Willie Ritchie will reopen in New York next week, when the title holder comes here for a sojourn of several days. Ritchie is tentatively matched with Leach Cross for a bout at Madison Square Garden in a few weeks, but there are numerous other New York lightweights, including Tommy Murphy, Johnny Dundee, Jack Britton, Young Brown, and others, who have been clamoring for a bout with the champion. Ritchie's coming trip to New York centres around an act which he will show at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. He has notified Manager Gibson of the Garden A. C. that he will be ready to resume his ring work in a few weeks, and it is likely that his first bout will be in this city.

Signal Drill at Annapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 1.—There was a long signal drill this afternoon at the Naval Academy, followed by a line-up for about a half hour. The team was arranged about as it will start the game against the University of Pittsburgh on Saturday. Mitchell was placed at quarter back, but otherwise the team was the same as it lined up yesterday, with W. H. Harrison at full back, McReavy and Leonard at the halves, Perry centre, Brown and Vaughan at guards, Ralston and Redman at tackles, and Capt. Gilchrist and Oversch at the ends. Though the team will start with this line-up against Pittsburgh, a large number of other players will be used during the game.

Norwich Cancels All Games.

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Oct. 1.—The cancellation of the entire schedule of the Norwich University football team, because of the death of Half Back Verner Belyea, was announced to-day. Belyea's death resulted from injuries received in a game with Holy Cross on Sept. 24.

Boy Dies of Football Injuries.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 1.—Allen Weldman, the high school boy whose spinal column was fractured while playing football Sept. 24, died to-day. Weldman was running with the ball when he collided with another player and was thrown.

Football Results.

At Philadelphia.—Pennsylvania, 13; Franklin and Marshall, 6.

At Burlington.—Vermont, 10; Middlebury, 7.

At South Bethlehem.—Lehigh vs. Western Maryland, canceled; rain.

Submarines on Two-Day Test.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 1.—A forty-eight hours' steaming test on the surface of Long Island Sound was started to-day by the second group of submarines of the Atlantic submarine flotilla, consisting of the submarines E-1, D-1, D-2, D-3 and E-2, accompanied by the tender Tonopah. The vessels left Newport this forenoon. After the tests they will go to the North River, New York, and anchor for several weeks.

MOTOR CYCLE RUNS FAR ON HEAVY FUEL

Makes 140 Miles on Two Gallons of Kerosene and Gasoline Mixture.

An interesting experiment in the handling of fuels heavier than gasoline for internal combustion engines, including automobile motors, was made in a run to Springfield, Mass., of a twin cylinder motor cycle. The distance of 140 miles was made with a consumption of two gallons of fuel composed of two parts of kerosene to one part of gasoline. There was a saving of two-thirds of the usual consumption of lubricating oil. No overheating occurred and clean spark plugs were found at the end of the journey. The good results were due to a novel method of carburetion. The theory is that of igniting the particles of heavier fuel by means of the lighter portions of the charge, which in turn are ignited by the usual spark. By the use of varying proportions of lighter and heavier fuels in a series of tests this theory has developed results which are being watched with interest by carburetor, motor car and motor cycle experts.

***

Allotment of floor space to those who are to exhibit at the fourteenth National Automobile Show to be held in the Grand Central Palace from Jan. 3 to 10 and in the Coliseum and First Regiment Armory, Chicago, from Jan. 24 to 31, will be made to-day at the offices of the Automobile Chamber of Commerce, under whose auspices both exhibitions are to be held. Judging from the applications in hand the four floors of the Palace, which are to be used for the show here, will be well filled with cars and accessories. Members of the chamber will be the first to receive allotments. Other applicants will be classified by the Board of Directors, and each class will determine the order of choice by lot.

***

Plans for a thorough exploration of the proposed Lincoln Highway route across the continent have been made by J. Neil Patterson, who will start from San Francisco early this month. Mr. Patterson has had a special body fitted to his car. Enough photographic material will be carried to make about 5,000 pictures, many of which will be used in a book on trans-continental motoring, which will be written after the tour. Instruments for determining altitude, temperature and grades along the route also will be carried, and a careful log of the journey will be kept. The party expects to reach New York about Dec. 15.

***

Now that the Fall touring season is in full swing, the Bureau of Tours of the Automobile Club of America has issued a warning to motorists to avoid starting forest fires. There have been many fires this Fall in New England States. In the vicinity of Portland and Biddeford, Me., thirty fires were reported burning at one time in a radius of fifteen miles. One of these, on Oak Hill, in West Scarboro, cut a swath from road to road two and one-half miles wide, and destroyed a valuable lot of timber. Near Old Orchard Beach a lumber tract purchased on a Monday for $11,000 was made worthless on the following Wednesday. In some places proof has been furnished that lighted matches, cigars and cigarettes had been thrown from automobiles on the forest roads.

ORE BOAT BREAKS RECORD.

Detroit to Duluth in 47 Hours, Winning Four-Cornered Race.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 1.—When the steamer J. J. Sullivan arrived to-day it won a four-cornered race and smashed all former records for the trip up here made by ore carriers.

The Matthew Andrews of the Steinbrenner fleet, the Roberts, Jr., and the Richard Trimble of the Pittsburgh fleet left Lorain, O., together, and were joined at Detroit by the J. J. Sullivan, which had left Lorain two and a half hours after the others. The Sullivan's time was forty-seven hours from Detroit to Duluth.

COMPLETE VACATION

$28 $28 Fall Tour of 6 Days to Gettysburg, Luray and Washington. Leave New York Oct. 11. Under Escort. Expenses Included.

$29 $29 Fall Tours of 7 Days to Old Point and Washington, Oct. 4, 18. Under Escort, Expenses Included. By Sea and Land. Also visiting Annapolis and Philadelphia. Send for details of both tours.

MARSTERS, 31 W. 30th St., N. Y. City.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

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ROME

FOR SALE.

Billiard and Pool Tables. Lowest prices. Supplies, repairs; bowling alley builders. (Established 1856.) DECKER CO., 105 East 9th St.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:56|Sun sets..5:43|Moon sets..6:32

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:30	9:20	2:38	3:12
Governors Island	9:20	9:45	3:13	3:50
Hell Gate	11:10	11:35	4:53	5:30

Arrived—Wednesday, Oct. 1.

SS Carmania, Liverpool, Sept. 23.
SS Pres. Grant, Hamburg, Sept. 20.
SS Snestad, Philadelphia, Sept. 30.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, Sept. 28.
SS El Oriente, Galveston, Sept. 25.
SS Broadmayne, Tyne, Sept. 15.
SS San Gregorio, Rotterdam, Sept. 15.
SS Birkenfels, Hamburg, Sept. 16.
SS Aros Castle, Philadelphia, Sept. 30.
SS Montanan, Puerto Mexico, Sept. 25.
SS Bowden, Port Antonio, Sept. 26.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Provencia	Lisbon	Sept. 18
Camaguey	Tampico	Sept. 24
Emelia	Trieste	Sept. 2
Carpathia	Gibraltar	Sept. 22
Gregory	Para	Sept. 20
Lutetian	Shields	Sept. 20
Momus	New Orleans	Sept. 27
Metapan	Kingston	Sept. 25

DUE TO-MORROW.

Adriatic	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Bristol City	Las Palmas	Sept. 20
Schilddurm	Antwerp	Sept. 18
Virginia	Havre	Sept. 19
El Norte	Galveston	Sept. 27
Apache	Jacksonville	Sept. 30
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Sept. 30

DUE SATURDAY.

New York	Southampton	Sept. 27
Campania	Liverpool	Sept. 27
Lorraine	Havre	Sept. 27
Kaiser Franz Josef I	Palermo	Sept. 24
Patria	Patras	Sept. 17
Uranium	Rotterdam	Sept. 18
Buenos Aires	Havana	Sept. 30
Cristobal	Colon	Sept. 27
Nickerie	Trinidad	Sept. 27
Europa	Naples	Sept. 22
Alamo	Key West	Sept. 30

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Fannonia, Gibraltar	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Druncree, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Jamaica	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Baltic, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Bremen, Bremen	——	10:00 A.M.
Santa Clara, Havana	——	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Chalister, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Seguranca, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Prins de Nederlanden, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

G. Washington, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Olympic, Southampton	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lady Ninion, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Florizel, St. Johns	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vandyck, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:30 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Carl Schurz, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Seminole, S. Domingo	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Denver, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Caledonia, Glasgow	——	11:00 A.M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	——	12:00 M.
Perugia, Naples	——	2:00 P.M.
Touraine, Havre	——	3:00 P.M.
Prinzess Irene, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Carmania, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Minneapolis, London	——	10:30 A.M.
America, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Nueces, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Czar, Libau	——	2:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., OCT. 1.

SS Victoria Luise, Hamburg to New York, was 1,285 miles E. at 9 A. M.; due 4th, late, or early 5th. Hamburg-American Line.

SS Patris, Patras to New York, was 740 miles E. at noon; due 3d, 4:30 P. M. Greek Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 136 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Morro Castle, Vera Cruz to New York, was 770 miles S. at noon.

SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 21 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 300 miles W. of Tortugas at 7 A. M.

SS Panama, Cristobal to New York, was 428 miles N. of Colon at 8 P. M.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close in New York at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Sierra.Oct. 2
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Tacoma)—Canada Maru .....Oct. 5
Japan, Korea and China, (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco) —Tenyo Maru .....Oct. 2
Japan, Korea and China, (specially addressed,) (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru .....Oct. 2
Japan, Korea, China and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress Lurline .....Oct. 9
Japan, Korea, China and Philippine Islands, (via Tacoma)—Canada Maru .....Oct. 5
Japan, Korea and China, (via Seattle)—Ajax .....Oct. 6
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Lusbin .....Oct. 9
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Persia .....Oct. 13
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Ventura ....Oct. 16
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand (via Vancouver)—Makura .....Oct. 24
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New eZaland and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Makena .....Oct. 24
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (specially addressed) (via San Francisco—Willochia .....Oct. 10

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Sept. 6; Hongkong, Sept. 10; Shanghai, Sept. 12, and Yokohama, Sept. 18—which arrived at Seattle per steamer Russia, were dispatched east at 11:25 P. M. Sept. 27, and mails dated Hongkong, Sept. 1; Shanghai, Sept. 4; Yokohama, Sept. 13, and Honolulu, Sept. 22, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Tenyo Maru, were dispatched east at 4 P. M. Sept. 28. These mails are due in New York on the mornings of Thursday, Oct. 2, and Friday, Oct. 3, respectively.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Amerika, at Cherbourg, Oct. 1.
SS Provence, at Havre, Oct. 1.
SS Winamo, at Fayal, Oct. 1.
SS Russia, at Rotterdam, Sept. 30.
SS Verona, at Genoa, Sept. 27.
SS Sant' Anna, at Marseilles, Sept. 29.
SS Ultonia, at Fiume, Oct. 1.
SS Nanerlc, at Buenos Aires, Sept. 27.
SS Bielefeld, at Durban, Sept. 27.
SS Ockery, at Dunkirk, Sept. 28.
SS Berwick Law, at Brisbane, Sept. 29.

Sailed.

SS Majestic, from Southampton, Oct. 1.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Southampton, Oct. 1.
SS Imperator, from Hamburg, Oct. 1.
SS Buenos Aires, from Havana, Sept. 27.
SS Volga, from St. Lucia, Sept. 29.
SS Ivernia, from Messina, Sept. 30.
SS Montserrat, from Cadiz, Sept. 30.
SS Mendoza, from Genoa, Sept. 27.
SS Argenfels, from Colombo, Sept. 27.
SS Galileo, from Hull, Sept. 30.
SS Parima, from St. Thomas, Oct. 1.

Passed.

SS Patricia, New York for Hamburg, passed Lizard.
SS New York City, New York for Bristol, passed Fastnet.

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Oct. 2, SS Fannonia.
Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Thursday; SS Philadelphia.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. Monday, SS Kronprinz Wilhelm at 5 P. M. Wednesday, SS Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, and at 5 P. M. Friday, SS George Washington.
France—Close at 5 P. M. Thursday, SS Philadelphia.
Austria—Close at 11:30 A. M. Wednesday, SS Oceania, and at 9 A. M. Thursday; SS Pannonia.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 7, SS Lapland.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Monday, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Norway, Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Oct. 9; SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 11:30 A. M. Wednesday, SS Oceania, and at 5 P. M. Friday, SS Prinzess Irene.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The following is the forecast for Thursday and Friday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina—Fair Thursday and Friday; light west winds.

Georgia and Florida—Generally fair Thursday and Friday; light variable winds.

Alabama—Fair in north, cloudy in south portion Thursday and Friday; light variable winds.

Mississippi—Cloudy, probably local rains in south and central portions Thursday and Friday; light variable winds.

Louisiana—Local rains Thursday and probably Friday; light variable winds.

Eastern Texas—Rain Thursday and probably Friday; moderate east and southeast winds.

Western Texas—Cloudy Thursday, probably rain in south portion. Friday fair.

Utah, Tennessee, Kentucky, Iowa, Missouri, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas—Fair Thursday and Friday.

Oklahoma—Cloudy Thursday. Friday fair. Arkansas—Cloudy in north, probably rain in south portion Thursday and Friday.

Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota—Fair Thursday and Friday; moderate to fair winds.

Illinois—Fair Thursday and Friday; light to moderate west winds.

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IMPERATOR
World's Largest Ship.
OCT. 11, 3 P. M.
NOV. 1, 11 A. M.

To the Mediterranean
Madeira, Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa
*S. S. MOLTKE, OCT. 7, 11 A. M.
S. S. CINCINNATI, OCT. 28, 12 Noon.
*S. S. CLEVELAND, NOV. 20, 12 Noon.
S. S. CINCINNATI, DEC. 9, 12 Noon.
*Will not call at Madeira.

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MAURETANIA OCT. 22
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QUICKEST ROUTE via FISHGUARD for
LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
*Carmania, Oct. 4, 10 a.m. | †Caronia, Nov. 15, 10 a.m.
*Campania, Oct. 8, 1 a.m. | Mauretania Nov. 19
*Caronia, Oct. 18, 10 a.m. | *Carmania, Nov. 29, 10 a.m.
*Carmania, Nov. 1, 10 a.m. | Lusitania Dec. 3
Lusitania Nov. 5 | *Calls at Queenstown, East and West Bound.

Mediterranean — Adriatic Service
Calling at Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Fiume. Sailings noon. See Itinerary.
†FANNONIA....Oct. 2 | Ivernia.....Oct. 23
†Carpathia.....Oct. 9 | †Ultonia.....Nov. 6
*Omits Madeira. †Omits Genoa. ‡Omits Madeira, Gibraltar, and Genoa; carries 2d and 3d class only.
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"OLYMPIC"
OCTOBER 4 12 NOON
and regularly thereafter.
LONDON—PARIS
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OTHER SAILINGS
Majestic, Oct. 11, noon | Nov. 1 | Nov. 26
Oceanic, Oct. 18, noon | Nov. 8 | Dec. 5
N. Y.—Queenstown—Liverpool—12 noon
BALTIC.....Oct. 2 | CELTIC.....Oct. 18
ADRIATIC.....Oct. 9 | CEDRIC.....Oct. 23
Boston—Queenstown—Liverpool.
One Class Cabin (II.) Steamers.
CYMRIC, Oct. 7, 4 P. M.; ARABIC, Oct. 21.

American Pier 62, N. R., 10 A. M.
N. Y., Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.
PHILA'PHIA...Oct. 3 | ST. PAUL....Oct. 17
NEW YORK...Oct. 10 | ST. LOUIS....Oct. 24

Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct. Pr. 68, N. R.
Minneapolis, Oct. 4, 10:30 a.m. | Minnewaska, Oct. 18
Minnehaha...Oct. 11, 8 a. m. | Minnetonka, Oct. 25

Red Star Pier 61, N. R., 10:00 A. M.
N. Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
SPLENDID STEAMER
LAPLAND, Oct. 8
VADERLAND..Oct. 15 | FINLAND.....Oct. 29
KROONLAND..Oct. 22 | ZEELAND.....Nov. 5

Winter Cruises
THE RIVIERA ITALY and EGYPT
Largest Steamers in the Trade
Adriatic, Celtic
NOVEMBER 29, Jan. 10, Jan. 24, Feb. 21, Mar. 7, a double pass from Minds, went around Franklin and Marshall's right end for the second touchdown. The line-up:
PANAMA CANAL WEST INDIES SOUTH AMERICA
Large New Cruising Steamers
Lapland Laurentic Megantic
JANUARY 7, Jan. 17-24-31, Feb. 11-25, Mar. 4, Mar. 14 Apl. 4, 16 to 28 days.
$145 to $175 and up.
CANOPIC, Oct. 25, Nov. 27
CRETIC, Nov. 1, Dec. 11
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Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent.

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Sparkling weather, sea air with a "whip" in it, ocean and sky absolute perfection on

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Famous cuisine, seasonable delicacies a feature.

White steel steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill, the fastest merchant vessels flying the American flag.

Last trip of the season, Saturday, Oct. 4.

Leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray St., at 5 P. M. daily. Due Boston 8.30 next morning, Inside 2-berth staterooms, $1.00; 2-berth outside rooms, $2.00. Electric fans in inside rooms. Tickets and staterooms at Wharf Offices, at 290 Broadway, also Tourist and N.Y. Transfer Co. Offices.

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Wonderful Tour leaving October 18. Other departures in January and February. Other tours to Panama and Round the World. Send for booklet.
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Russian American Line
Regular Fortnightly Sailings
To Rotterdam, $60 & up, 1st cabin; $45 2d
To Libau, $70 & up, 1st cabin; $50 2d
Czar.....Oct. 4, 2 PM | Russia.....Nov. 1
Kursk.Oct. 18, 2 PM | Czar.....Nov. 15
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., G. P. Agts., 27 B'way, N. Y.
Pier foot 31st St., South Brooklyn.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via Moville LONDONDERRY
Caledonia, Oct. 4, 11 AM | Cameronia, Oct. 18, 9 AM
Columbia, Oct. 11, 2 PM | California, Oct. 25, 2 PM
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $30 and upward.
THIRD CLASS, $31.50.
For Book of Tours, Rates, etc., apply HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

Holland America Line
21-24 State St., N. Y.
PARIS—LONDON—ROTTERDAM.
Twin-Screw Sailings Tuesday, 10 A. M.
*Noordam.....Oct. 7 | †Rotterdam.....Oct. 21
*Ryndam.....Oct. 14 | †Potsdam.....Oct. 28
*Via Boulogne. †Plymouth & Boulogne.

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Investment Bonds
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Members New York Stock Exchange.
31 Broadway, New York.
Bond and Open Market Securities Department
T. F. SHIELDS Mgr.
Dealers in Investment and Other Securities of the United States, Canada and Mexico.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Recover at End of Day—Temporary Demands Carry Call Rate Up to 5 Per Cent.

Until the final hour of trading yesterday the market made a very indifferent showing. Then considerable firmness developed and prices moved forward with sufficient briskness to bring net gains of a point or more in several leading issues, including Amalgamated Copper, Reading, and Union Pacific. United States Steel moved up about a point from its low price of the day and showed a net gain of a substantial fraction. Before this upturn occurred it had been made clear that temporarily, at least, the pressure upon the market had relaxed. Measured by the improvement in the general level of prices, the advance called for no other explanation than that a moderate recovery was the logical sequel to the sharp setback of the last couple of days, in which concerted professional operations seemed to have played a substantial part.

The tariff was much in people's minds, but the fact is that the business community has long looked forward to practically the changes which now seem on the eve of being enacted into law, and they have with very few exceptions approached the changed conditions without giving any sign of apprehension. The recovery in Union Pacific somewhat tempered conclusions previously drawn regarding the probable extent of the delay in formulating the company's plans in respect to a distribution to the road's shareholders, but no definite information on this score became available yesterday.

If the advance in call money to 5 per cent. had not very generally been regarded as the result of purely temporary demands in connection with the October 1 requirements, that rise in the call rate would have assumed the proportions of an adverse market influence. As it was, a speedy reaction from this rate was expected. In fact, before the close, call loans were being made as low as 3½ per cent. Doubtless more significance attached to the further advance in discount rates at London, which yesterday were quoted even with the 4½ per cent. Bank rate. The expected withdrawals for shipment to Egypt were made. There was discussion, natural enough under the circumstances, of the possibility of an advance in the official rate. Such an advance, however, may yet be avoided. There is reasonable ground to expect that the Bank of England will be able to obtain a good share of next week's supply of new gold. Even though the banks here are running somewhat close to reserve requirements it seems at the moment improbable that New York will compete for that gold and it seems fair to assume also that Germany will not be in need of it. Discount rates at Berlin yesterday dropped of a good fraction, strengthening the likelihood of a reduction in the German Bank rate. Exchange rates moved in favor of London at Paris and Berlin as well as here. Taking all the factors into consideration, the chances seem to be against an advance in the English rate to-day, and with the passing of this week the money markets, temporarily at least, should move into a condition of greater ease.

The fortnightly statement of European copper stocks made a favorable showing and contributed to the strength which was displayed in the copper shares in this market. The news from the steel trade threw very little additional light on the effect which the change in the tariff will have on that industry. So far the impending reduction in duties on iron and steel have had little practical effect. Prices for steel are irregular but as the Iron Age points out the iron market is showing renewed firmness.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2¾@5 per cent., with the last loan at 3 per cent. The renewal rate was 3 per cent.

Time money rates were 4¼@4¾ per cent. for sixty days, 4¾@5 per cent. for ninety days, 4¾@5 per cent. for four, five and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5¾@6 per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $376,442,107; balances, $22,406,861; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $475,371.

The total banks have lost $2,002,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 4½ per cent. for short bills and 4⅝@4¾ per cent. for three months bills; Paris, 3% per cent. and Berlin, 4⅜@4¾ per cent. Money was 6 per cent. in Berlin and 3@3½ per cent. in London.

The Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 44½ pfennigs. The Paris check rate on London was 25f. 25c.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London — Cable. $4.8630; demand, $4.8585.

Paris—Cable, 5.19⅝ plus 1-64; check, 5.20 plus 3-64.

Berlin—Cable, 95⅛; check, 94 15-16 plus 1-32.

Switzerland—Cable, 5.20; check, 5.20 less 5-64.

Holland—Cable, 40.16; check, 40.13.

Belgium—Cable, 5.22½; check, 5.22½ less 5-32.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.82; 90 days, $4.80.

London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.81¾; 90 days, $4.79¾.

Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.23⅛ less 1-16; 90 days, 5.25.

Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.23⅝; 90 days, 5.25 less 1-16.

Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94¼; 90 days, 94.

Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 94; 90 days, 93 11-16.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c. premium; St. Louis, 5c. premium; St. Paul, 20c. premium; San Francisco, 30c. premium; Montreal, par.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was unchanged in London at 28 5-16, and unchanged in New York at 61⅝c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for September and for the fiscal year as follows:

	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$26,794,494	$85,536,101
Internal rev., ordinary	25,619,284	77,532,580
Corporation tax	83,340	2,225,366
Miscellaneous	3,576,278	12,611,003
Total receipts	56,073,593	177,905,118
Expenditures	54,654,540	188,247,927
Surplus	2,058,856	
Deficit		10,342,809

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s..May, 1957	102⅝	103	102¼	102⅜
4½s..Nov., 1957	102⅝	103	102¼	102⅜
4½s..May, 1917	100⅞	101¼	101	101¼
4½s..Nov., 1917	100⅞	101¼	101	101¼
4½s..Mar., 1930-60	97½	98¼	98	98¼
4½s..Mar., 1962	96½	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝
4½s..Sept., 1960	96½	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝
4s ..May, 1959	94½	95	94⅜	95
4s ..May, 1958	94½	95	94⅜	95
4s ..May, 1957	94½	95	94⅜	95
4s ..Nov., 1956	92⅜	93½	92	93½
4s ..Nov., 1957	92⅜	93½	92	93½
4s ..Nov., 1958	93½	95	93⅛	95
4s ..1918-19	97¼	98	97¼	99
3½s..Nov., 1954-56	82¾	83	82½	83
3½s..May, 1954	82¾	83	82½	83
3½s..1956-54	81¾	82	81¾	83

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Notes Too Few for the Demand.

Investors in securities had several months in which to consider the possible effect of a new tariff on business and trade, but it seems as though the close proximity of lower duties has promoted much more conservatism than the long period of contemplation. Bond men say that the demand for long term bonds has flattened out surprisingly in the last ten days in contrast with the active market during August. A prominent bond dealer yesterday characterized the market for his wares of the long term variety as practically dead. He said that both institutions and individuals appeared to have decided that it would be better to keep their funds in cash, or its equivalent, until many uncertainties over the tariff have been ironed out. As the return on cash held in bank is inconsiderable for the average possessor, there has been a concentration of interest in short term notes on so extensive a scale that there are by no means enough to go around. Railroad and industrial corporations that desire to raise funds just now and are willing to pay off their obligations in from one to three years are finding well-secured note issues taken with eagerness by the investment houses. A note can be disposed of either in this country or abroad with dispatch if the need arises, at some sacrifice, possibly, but without a heavy loss. Under prevailing conditions in the international credit situation, on the other hand, a bond maturing far in the future is not certain of finding a ready market.

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No Detinning Delay This Time.

With the criticism which followed their last dividend meeting evidently in mind, the Directors of the Vulcan Detinning Company allowed no time to pass yesterday in announcing that the preferred payment had again been omitted. Three days elapsed on the previous occasion before the Stock Exchange and the general public were informed that the preferred shareholders would receive no return for that quarter. After the Directors adjourned their meeting yesterday afternoon the secretary sent out the information via the telephone. In the morning 100 shares sold at a price 6 points under the last preceding sale.

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Dextrous Printers.

The heavy rainfall yesterday caused much discomfort and inconvenience in the conduct of business downtown, but, doubtless, no one was as greatly put out by the unfavorable elements as the printers who make up the official lists of stock and bond quotations. The building housing them in Broad Street was not equal to resisting the downpour. The work simply had to be done, and there was no time to move elsewhere. So the men put on raincoats and held umbrellas over their heads with one hand while they set type with the other, no mean feat when the rapidity required is considered.

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Few New Companies Chartered.

New companies with charters of $1,000,000 or more were put out in the Eastern States in September to the total of $43,750,000, the smallest monthly output in a number of years, according to the records of The Journal of Commerce. In the same month of last year the aggregate was $115,050,000. The grand total of all companies incorporated in the month with a capital of $100,000 or in excess of that figure was $72,714,000 as compared with $158,165,000 in September, 1912. In point of distribution among States Delaware led with incorporation papers filed for $29,500,000 capital, while Maine stood second with $8,000,000 and New York third with $3,250,000. Applications for the raising of new capital by the country's railroad and industrial corporations amounted to $78,774,000, an increase of $16,945,000 over the preceding September, a month in which the total was abnormally small.

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India's Crop Funds.

The movement to utilize Government funds for crop-moving purposes appears to be gaining ground rapidly. Recently the Brazilian Government decided to raise extra funds for the purpose by floating loans in Europe, and now it is learned that the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay has petitioned the Government Council to loosen its purse strings. India is reported to be preparing to harvest bumper crops, and bankers and business men do not mean to have a repetition of the monetary stringency, if they can prevent, which retarded economical marketing of last year's values.

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Central's Net Income Down.

The Street has not become so far hardened as to receive a statement like the New York Central's of August without comment. The system showed an increase in gross receipts amounting to $794,000, but net income fell behind the same month of 1912 to the extent of $2,357,000. Increased maintenance costs of the various lines evidently caused the sharp decrease, as the company has been pursuing the policy of taking from tarnings funds which might be charged to capital account in times of easier credit.

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Subway Bond Offering.

The quota of about $30,000,000 Interborough Rapid Transit Company first and refunding mortgage bonds divided among a syndicate of bankers yesterday will, it is understood, comprise the only public offering of Interborough bonds this year. The bonds will be offered to investors within a few days at a price which has not yet been made known. A large part of the bonds were delivered yesterday, despite the storm, in huge bundles taken from the Interborough offices.

Heavy Drop in Stock Transfers.

ALBANY, Oct. 1.—Stock transfers in New York fell off almost one-third in the fiscal year just ended. A year ago the stock transfer tax for the previous year was $3,653,037. This year's report, issued to-day, showed collections of only $2,927,154.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO,

Alta	.05	Gould & Curry	.03
Alpha Con.	.02	Hale & Norcross	.04
Andes	.04	Justice	.03
Belcher	.23	Occidental Con.	.70
Best & Belcher	.36	Ophir	.23
Caledonia	1.55	Overman	.05
Challenge Con.	.10	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.03	Savage	.11
Confidence	.31	Sag. Belcher	.07
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	Sierra Nevada	.11
Con. Imperial	.02	Union Con.	.10
Crown Point	.24	Utah Con.	.01

TONOPAH.

Belmont	7.00	Comb. Fraction	.04
Jim Butler	.66	Diamondf. Daisy	.02
McNamara	.10	Diamondf. B. B.	.01
Midway	.43	Florence	.27
Mispah Ext.	.39	Goldf. Con. M.	1.42½
Montana	1.18	Goldfield Merger	.14
North Star	.41	Jumbo Ext.	.12
Rescue Eula	.11	Lone Star	.02
Tonopah Merger	.70	Nevada Hills	.89
West End	1.50	Round Mount.	.40

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.14	Booth	.03
Booth	.01	Manhat. Big F.	.20

MANHATTAN.

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	8¾	9	Jackpot	4¼	5¼
Elkton	55½	56	McKinney	57¾	58¼
El Paso	351	380	Old Gold	1¾	2½
Findlay	2¾	3¼	Portland	97	100
Gold Dollar	7½	9¼	Vindicator	89	90
Isabella	10¾	10⅞	Rev. B. H.	4½	4¾

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading at a Low Ebb on the Curb and Prices Move Narrowly.

Trading was at a low ebb on the Outside Security Market yesterday, and the day's transactions as a whole were devoid of significance. Even in the recent leaders the movement of prices was within a narrow range.

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Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Brit.-Am. Tob.	26⅝	12 26⅝	25½	25½
900	Brit.-Am. Tob., new	26½	26⅜	26¼	26¼
40	Manhat. Tran.	1½	1½	1½	1½
400	Marconi of A.	5	5	5	5
2,000	*Mays Oil	27	27	27	27
700	People's Gas rts., w. i.	2¼	2 5-16	2¼	2 5-16
320	Puebla S. & R.	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
70	Standard Oil of New Jersey	378	378	377	377
700	Un. Cig. Stores Co. of Am.	95	95	94¼	95
95	Willys Overl'd	68	69	68	69

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Arizona Bel.	10½	10½	10½	10½
6,000	*Big Four	20	20	20	20
800	Braden Copper	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
500	Butte-N. Y.	1 5-16	1⅜	1 5-16	1⅜
4,500	Can. Gold S.	20	21	18	18
100	First National	3	3	3	3
300	Giroux Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,300	‡Goldfield Con.	1 7-16	1½	1 7-16	1½
225	Kerr Lake	4	4 1-16	4	4 1-16
2,000	‡La Rose Con.	2 3-16	2 3-16	2¼	2¼
200	Mason Valley	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	McKinley-Dar.	1½	1½	1½	1½
450	*Nevada Hills	91	91	90	90
1,800	Stewart	1 11-16	1¾	1 11-16	1¾
250	Tono. Ex.	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16
2,500	*Tono. Merger	72	72	71	71
200	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	*West E. Con.	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16

LISTED PROSPECTS—MINING COMPANY.

1,000	West End Ex.	6	6	6	6

BOND.

$5,000	B. R. T. 5% notes	96 9-16	96 9-16	96 9-16	96 9-16

*Sell cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex dividend.

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INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were:

	Oct. 1. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 30. Bid.	Asked.
Allis-Chalmers	9¼	9½	9¼	9½
Anglo-Am. Oil	20¾	20⅞	20¼	20⅜
Am. Writing Paper	1	1½	1	1½
Bay State Gas	3-16	5-16	3-16	5-16
Borden's Con. Milk	116½	117½	116½	117½
Borden's Con. M. pf.	107	108	107	107
Cluett-Peabody	58	62	58	62
Cluett-Peabody pf.	97	102	97	102
Con. Rubber Tire	34½	37	34½	37
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	93	96	93	96
Emerson-Brant	23	28	23	28
Emerson-Brant. pf.	80	87	80	87
Havana Tobacco	2½	4	2½	4
Havana Tobacco pf.	5	10	5	10
Houston Oil	16	18	16	18
Houston Oil pf.	50	60	50	60
Int. Rubber Tr. ctfs.	8	9	8	9
Leh. V. C. Sales Co.	200	210	200	210
Maxwell Motors	2½	3½	2½	3½
Maxwell Mot. 1st pf.	26	30	26	30
Maxwell Mot. 2d pf.	6	8	6	8
New York Transp.	3	5	3	5
Otis Elevator	76	79	76	79
Otis Elevator pf.	95	97	95	97
R. J. Reynolds	240	260	240	260
Tobacco Products	105	125	105	125
Tobacco Products pf.	90	92	88	91¼
U. C. S. Co. of A. pf.	110	116	110	116
U. S. Light & Heat	7	8	7	8
U. S. Light & H. pf.	45	55	45	55
Willys Overland pf.	85	92	85	92

MINING STOCKS.

Beaver Cons.	33	35	33	35
Brit.-Col. Copper	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾
Buffalo Mines	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
C. O. D. Cons.	3	4	3	4
Consol. Ariz. Smelt.	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Davis-Daly Copper	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Diamond Black Butte	2	3	2	3
Diamond Field Daisy	2	4	2	4
El Paso Consol.	3½	4	3½	4
Esperanza	20	25	20	25
Goldfield Midway	3	5	*3	5
Gold Hill	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Greene-Cananea	6	7	6	7
Greene-Can., new	30	34	30	34
Greenwater	4	5	4	5
Halifax Tonopah	1½	1⅝	1 7-16	1 9-16
Mines of America	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Nipissing M. Co.	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
North Butte Devel.	3-16	5-16	3-16	5-16
Ohio Copper	7-16	½	7-16	½
South Utah M. & S.	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Tonopah Mining	4 11-16	4¾	4 11-16	4¾
Tuscarora	10	11	10	11-16
Tuolumne Copper	9-16	11-16	9-16	11-16
Union Mines	4	6	4	6
United Copper	⅛	⅓	⅛	⅓
United Copper pf.	5	8	5	8
Wett. Sil. Mines	12	14	12	13
Yukon Gold Mines	2	2½	2	2½

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	150	152	150	152
Braden Copper new 7s	150	152	150	152
Chicago Elevated 5s	95½	96¾	95½	96¾
Consol. Rubber Tire 4s	64	67	64	67
Havana Tobacco 5s	50	60	50	60
Mason Valley 6s	60	85	60	85
N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Western Pacific 5s	79	80	79	80

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Bid. Wednesday.	Asked.	Bid. Tuesday.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	20½	21¼	20¾	21¼
Atlantic Refining	675	680	682	687
Borne-Scrymser	295	305	293	305
Buckeye Pipe Line	168	170	168	170
Chesebrough Mfg.	655	670	655	670
Colonial Oil	125	135	125	135
Continental Oil	187	192	187	192
Crescent Pipe Line	60	63	61	64
Cumberland Pipe L.	68	73	68	73
Eureka Pipe Line	360	375	360	375
Galena-Signal Oil	177	182	178	182
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	140	145	140	145
Indiana Pipe Lines	133	138	134	137
National Transit	41	43	42	44
New York Transit	317	323	317	323
Northern Pipe Line	108	112	108	112
Ohio Oil	129	131	130	131
Prairie Oil & Gas	372	377	372	377
Prairie Pipe Line	218	223	218	223
Southern Pipe Line	242	245	242	245
South Penn. Oil	216	219	217	220
S. W. Penn. Pipe L.	155	162	155	162
Standard Oil (Cal.)	187	189	187	190
Standard Oil (Ind.)	383	389	386	389
Standard Oil (Kan.)	390	395	390	400
Standard Oil (Ky.)	455	465	463	472
Standard Oil (Neb.)	300	310	305	310
Standard Oil (N. J.)	377	379	376	379
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	150	152	150	152
Standard Oil (Ohio)	290	295	293	295
Swan & Finch	285	295	286	295
Union Tank Line	78	80	78	80
Vacuum Oil	173	176	173	176
Washington Oil	33	36	33	36
Waters-Pierce Oil	2,100		2,100	

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Oct. 1. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 30. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	145	147	145	148
American Cigar pf.	85	86	85	86
British-American	25⅝	25¾	25⅝	25¾
British-Am., new	26	26¼	26¼	26½
Conley Foil	280	295	280	295
Johnston Tin & M.	160	180	160	180
J. R. Young	140	160	140	160
McAndrews & H.	187	197	187	197
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	220	230	220	230
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	135	142	135	145
R. J. Reynolds	245	255	245	255
Tobacco Products	100	125	100	125
Tobacco Products pf.	88	93	88	91½
United Cigar Stores	94½	95	94½	95
United Cig. Stores pf.	110	115	110	115

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	353	357
American Light & Traction pf.	105	107
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	49	52
American Gas & Electric	73	76
American Gas & Electric pf.	49	52
American Power & Light	66	69
American Power & Light pf.	73½	76
American Public Utilities	46	49
American Public Utilities pf.	72	74
Appalachian Power Co.	8	10
Appalachian Power Co. pf.	43	45
Cities Service	78	82
Cities Service pf.	56	57
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	54	57
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	77	80
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	91	95
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	65	70
Electric Bond & Share Co. pf.	97½	100
Empire District Electric 6s	80	85
Empire District Electric pf.	76	78
Federal Light & Traction	25	28
Federal Light & Traction pf.	74	77
Federal Utilities Co., Inc.	32	36
Federal Utilities Co., Inc., pf.		72
Gas & Electric Securities	95	105
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	85	90
Lincoln Gas & Electric	25	30
Montana Power Co.	41	42
Montana Power Co. pf.	97	100
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	59	63
Northern States Power	18	20
Northern States Power pf.	72½	74
Ozark Power & Water Co.	40	50
Pacific Gas & Electric	37½	38½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	84½	86½
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	18	21
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	72	75
Southern California Edison	85	
Southern California Edison pf.	94	97
Standard Gas & Electric	7½	8½
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	33	35
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	17	18
Tennessee Ry., Light & P. pf.	63½	71
United Light & Rys.	79½	81½
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	76	77
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	67½	69¼
United Utilities Co.	23	30
United Utilities Co. pf.	97½	100¼
Utah Securities	19	21
Utilities Improvement	45	47
Utilities Improvement pf.	66	71
Western Power	14	18
Western Power pf.	46½	48½

*Ex dividend.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
7	Fidelity & Dep.	153	153	153
15	Mercantile Trust	170	170	170
10	Merch. & M. Bank	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
160	United Ry. & Elec.	26¼	26¼	26¼

BONDS.

$31,200	City Balt. 4s, '61	95	95	95
3,500	Con. Coal 6s	101	99¼	101
2,000	Con. Power 4½s	87¼	87¼	87¼
1,000	Mt. V.-W. Cotton Duck 5s	68	68	68
10,000	Omaha Sug. Mfrs. 6s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5,000	Penn. W. & P. 5s	90	90	90
9,000	Un. Ry. & E. 1st 4s	83	83	83
2,000	Un. Ry. & E. fdg. 5s	86¼	86¼	86¼
150	Un. Ry. & E. fdg. 5s	85½	85½	85½
1,400	Un. Ry. & E. notes	105	105	105

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,375	Alaska Gold	23¼	22¾	23¼
10	Allouez	36	36	36
1,215	Amalgamated	75⅝	74½	75⅝
10	Anaconda	37	37	37
170	Ariz. Com'l	4¾	4¾	4⅞
280	Butte & Bal.	3⅛	3	3
385	Butte & Superior	35⅝	34½	35⅝
388	Cal. & Ariz.	67	66	67
34	Centennial	14	14	14
395	Chino	42	40⅝	42
160	Copper Range	40	40	40
185	East Butte	12½	12¼	12½
66	Franklin	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,100	Granby	73½	71¼	72½
11	Greene-Cananea	31	31	31
31	Greene-Can. frac	31	30	30
40	Isle Royale	19½	19½	19½
30	Kerr Lake	4 1-16	4	4 1-16
1,000	Lake	9	9	9
55	La Salle	4	4	4
100	Mass. Consol	2½	2½	2½
30	Mayflower	8	8	8
15	Mohawk	42½	42½	42½
10	Nevada Consol	16½	16½	16½
65	New Arcadian	2½	2½	2½
25	Nipissing	8½	8½	8½
825	North Butte	28	27½	28
320	Old Colony Mining	5	5	5
185	Old Dominion	52	51¾	52
10	Osceola	79	78	79
150	Pond Creek	21½	21	21½
95	Quincy	60	58	60
130	Ray Consol	19	18⅞	18⅞
80	Shannon	7	7	7
75	Shattuck	28½	28½	28½
355	Superior & Boston	2⅞	2¾	2¾
175	Trinity	4⅝	4½	4⅝
100	Tuolumne	59c	59c	59c
430	U. S. Smelters	40¼	39⅝	40¼
280	U. S. Smelters pf.	47¾	47¼	47¾
80	Utah Copper	52	52	52
90	Winona	1¾	1¾	1¾
6	Wolverine	44	43¾	44
50	Wyandotte	75c	75c	75c

RAILROADS.

30	Boston & Albany	200	200	200
122	Boston Elevated	88	87	87
77	Boston & Maine	63½	61½	63½
10	Boston & Providence	265	265	265
20	Bos. & Worcester pf.	42½	42½	42½
40	Fitchburg pf	99¼	99	99
15	Mass. Elec. pf.	68	68	68
816	N. Y., N. H. & H.	89½	89	89¼
217	N. Y., N. H. & H. rights	2 5-16	2 5-16	2 5-16
11	Old Colony R. R.	165	165	165
40	West End St. R. R.	72	72	72

TELEPHONES.

962	American	129½	128½	129¼
4	New England	147	147	147

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	92½	92½	92½
35	Amoskeag pf	95	95	95
30	Am. Pneu. Serv.	2¾	2¾	2¾
20	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	18	18	18
70	Am. Sugar	110	110	110½
80	Am. Sugar pf.	115¼	115	115¾

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1, 1913.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales Oct. 1, 1913	310,796
Same day last year	688,490
Total year to date	65,269,991
Same period last year	97,874,927
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	70.36 +.22
Same day last year	84.55 —.62

	High.		Low.	
Range year to date	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10
Same period last year	86.83	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1

	—Call Money.— High.	Low.	Ren'al.	—Sterling Exchange.— High.	Low.	Close.
Oct. 1, 1913	5	2¾	3	$4.8585	$4.8575	$4.8585
Same day last year.	6	3	6	4.8570	4.8540	4.8570
Range year to date.	7	1	...	4.8790	4.8540	.....
Same period last y'r.	7½	1¾	...	4.8785	4.8510	.....

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
23	23¼	2,800	Alaska Gold Mines	22¼	23	22¼	23	+ ⅝
7½	9	100	A. C. tr. rcts. 5th pd.	8	8	8	8	+ ½
75⅛	75½	28,000	Amalgamated Cop.	74¾	75¾	74¾	75½	+1⅝
25⅛	25⅞	700	Am. Beet Sugar	25⅜	25⅝	25	25	— ⅛
33⅜	34	11,500	Am. Can	33½	34⅛	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅛
94½	95	1,100	Am. Can pf	93½	94¼	93½	94⅞	+1⅛
44⅝	45	100	Am. Car & Fdry	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅝
115⅞	118	100	Am. Car & Fdry. pf	116	116	116	116	+ ⅝
36⅝	37½	100	Am. Cities	37¼	37½	37½	37½	+1½
41¼	42	250	Am. Cotton Oil	41⅜	41⅝	41½	41½	...
22⅝	23¼	200	Am. Ice Securities	23¼	23⅝	23	23	— ¼
101	101⅝	200	Am. Locomotive pf	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	— ⅛
6½	7	100	Am. Malt	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	—1½
45⅞	46¾	200	Am. Malt pf	46	46	46	46	—1
66¼	66½	1,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	65⅞	66⅝	65⅞	66¼	+ ⅝
82½	84	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	83	83	83	83	—1
27	29	100	Am. Steel Fdries	27	27	27	27	—3
115¼	116	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	115⅜	115⅝	115⅜	115⅝	+ ¼
129½	129¾	600	Am. Teleph. & Tel	129¼	129¾	128¾	128¾	— ⅝
236½	239	400	Am. Tobacco	238⅝	238⅞	236⅞	238	...
101	102	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	102	102	102	102	...
16½	17	100	Am. Writing P. pf	16⅝	16¾	16¾	16⅝	+ ⅛
37⅝	37½	2,025	Anaconda Cop. Co	37	37¼	36⅞	37¼	+ ⅛
75	81	100	Assets Realization	77	77	77	77	...
94½	95	1,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	94½	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	+ ⅝
94¼	94½	400	Baltimore & Ohio	94	94½	94	94½	+ ⅛
34⅞	35	1,100	Bethlehem Steel	34⅝	35¼	34⅝	35	+ ¼
73	73½	400	Bethlehem Steel pf	73½	73⅝	73⅛	73⅛	+ ⅛
88⅞	89	800	Brook. Rapid Tran	89	89	88¾	88⅞	+ ⅛
51	51¼	200	California Pet. pf	52	52½	52	52¼	—1½
229⅝	229⅞	8,350	Canadian Pacific	229½	230	228½	229⅝	+1
22	22¼	200	Central Leather Co	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	— ⅝
58⅜	58⅝	2,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	58¼	58⅝	58¼	58½	+1
28¾	29½	100	Chi. Gt. West'n pf	29	29	29	29	— ⅛
103⅜	103½	1,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	103	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ⅛
134⅜	135⅛	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	134⅜	134⅞	134⅜	134⅞	+ ⅛
42¼	42¾	5,800	Chino Copper	40⅝	42⅝	40⅝	42⅝	+2⅜
132½	133	200	Consolidated Gas	132½	132½	132½	132½	...
10½	10⅝	450	Corn Products Ref	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	...
68⅛	69½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	69⅜	69⅝	69⅜	69⅝	— ⅛
13	13⅜	200	Distillers' Secur	13	13	13	13	...
29⅜	29½	6,850	Erie	28⅞	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅛
46⅛	46¾	700	Erie 1st pf	46⅛	46⅞	45⅞	46⅞	+ ½
36⅞	37	200	Erie 2d pf	37	37	37	37	+ ½
144¾	145¼	300	General Electric	145	145	145	145	— ½
26	27	300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	27	27	27	27	— ½
127	127½	200	Great Northern pf	127	127	127	127	+ ½
34½	35	600	G. N. certs.ore prop	35	35¼	35	35	+ ⅛
110	111	600	Illinois Central	111	111	110¼	110½	— ⅝
16¼	16¾	300	Inspiration Copper	16¼	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+ ¼
15⅜	15⅞	285	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15¾	+ ¼
62	62¼	2,600	Inter.-Met. pf	62¼	62½	61⅞	62	+ ½
6¾	7	100	Int. Steam Pump	7	7	7	7	— ½
100	107½	20	Kayser (J.) & Co. pf	107	107	107	107	...
80	85	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	+ ¾
98	99	25	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	99	99	99	99	...
36	38	100	Lackawanna Steel	37	37	37	37	—1½
98	100	100	Laclede Gas	100	100	100	100	—1¾
156¾	157	1,600	Lehigh Valley	156	156⅜	155¾	156¼	+ ¾
135½	136	100	Louis. & Nash	135½	135½	135½	135½	...
66	68	600	Mexican Petroleum	66	66	66	66	+ ½
...	...	550	Mex. Pet. rights	3.50	3.50	2.00	2.00	...
22⅝	22⅞	400	Miami Copper	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
35½	43	100	Minn. & St. L. pf	36	36	36	36	...
133	134	100	M., St. P. & S. M	133	133	133	133	+ ½
21¼	22	100	M., K. & T.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅝
30	30¼	3,500	Missouri Pacific	30¼	30½	29⅝	30	+ ½
121	123	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	123	123	122¼	122¼	—1⅝
44¼	44⅝	200	Nat. Lead Co	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
16¼	16½	500	Nev. Consol. Copper	16	16¼	16	16¼	...
95	95½	4,900	N. Y. Central	95¼	95⅝	94⅜	95⅛	— ⅛
55	60	100	N. Y., O. & St. L	55	55	55	55	—1¼
88½	89	1,200	N. Y., N. H. & H	88⅜	89¼	88⅜	89	+ ½
104⅜	105	100	Norf. & Western	104½	104½	104½	104½	— ⅛
71	75	100	North American	71½	71¾	71½	71¾	—3¾
111⅞	112⅛	950	Northern Pacific	111⅜	112	111⅜	112	+ ½
112½	112⅝	700	Penn. Railroad	112⅜	112⅝	112⅜	112⅝	+ ½
127¼	127½	1,400	People's Gas, Chi	128	128	127½	127¾	+ ⅛
88	90	100	P., C., C. & St. L	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	— ¼
95	120	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	100	100	100	100	...
20	20⅞	2,500	Pittsburgh Coal	21⅝	21⅝	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅝
87½	88	1,800	Pittsburgh Coal pf	86¾	90	88	88	—1¼
25¼	26¼	200	Pressed Steel Car	25½	25½	25½	25½	— ½
153	154	100	Pullman Company	153½	153½	153½	153½	— ½
2	2¾	100	Quicksilver	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
25	26	100	Ry. Steel Spring	25	25	25	25	...
18¾	19	2,350	Ray Consol. Copper	18⅝	19	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
167½	167⅝	40,800	Reading	166⅞	167⅝	166⅝	167⅜	—1¼
20½	21	1,100	Rep. I. & S.	21½	21⅞	20½	20½	— ⅝
83⅛	84	900	Rep. I. & S. pf	84½	84½	83½	83½	—1⅝
14½	14⅝	3,000	Rock Island Co	14⅜	15	14¼	14⅜	— ⅜
23	23¼	900	Rock Island Co. pf	23	23¼	22	22⅝	— ⅝
19	19½	100	Rumely (M.) Co	19¼	19½	19¼	19½	— ⅜
45	49	100	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	+3¾
5¼	6	100	St. L. & S. F.	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ½
8	8½	375	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	8½	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
47¼	47½	200	Seaboard A. L. pf	47¼	47½	47¼	47½	— ⅜
187½	180½	200	Sears, R'buck & Co	188	188½	188	188½	+1½
30	32	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	30	30	30	30	—5
90⅜	90½	11,950	Southern Pacific	90⅝	90⅞	90¼	90½	+ ⅛
94¾	95	5,600	So. Pac. tr. rects	95⅛	95¾	94⅝	94⅞	— ⅛
23	23¼	500	So. Ry. extended	23	23⅛	23	23¼	+ ⅛
31½	31¾	400	Tennessee Copper	31¼	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅜
41	41⅞	2,500	Third Avenue	41	41⅝	40⅞	41	+ ⅛
10½	11	200	T., St. L. & W.	11	11¼	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
22	23	200	T., St. L. & W. pf	22¾	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
158¼	158⅜	39,000	Union Pacific	157⅝	158⅝	157⅞	158⅜	+1⅜
99⅛	102	100	United Dry G. pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	+ ⅝
20¼	22¼	400	United Rys. Inv	20	20⅜	20	20⅜	—1½
56½	58	280	U. S. R. & I. Co	56½	57	56½	57	—1
62	63	100	U. S. Rubber	62½	62½	62½	62½	+ ½
59½	59⅝	81,400	U. S. Steel	59⅝	59⅝	58⅞	59⅛	+ ⅝
108¼	108⅝	400	U. S. Steel pf	108½	108⅞	108½	108⅞	+ ½
53⅝	53⅞	5,100	Utah Copper	52	53½	51⅞	53½	+2¼
28½	29	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	30	30	29	29	...
95¼	97	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	97	97	97	97	+1
45	53	120	Vulcan Detinning pf	49	49	49	49	—6
3¾	4¼	100	Wabash	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
10¼	11	500	Wabash pf	11	11	10¾	10¾	+ ⅝
67¼	68½	100	W. U. Telegraph	67	67	67	67	—2
68¾	69	1,400	West'house E. & M.	69	69½	68½	69	+ ¾
47½	48	200	Wisconsin Central	48	48	48	48	+ ⅛
110¼	113⅝	20	W'worth (F. W.) pf	110¼	113½	113½	113½	...

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	96	97
2s, c, 1930	96	98
3s, r, 1918	102¾	103
3s, c, 1918	102¾	103
4s, r, 1925	106½	110¾
4s, c, 1925	106½	110¾
Pan 2s, r, 1938	96	..

	Bid.	Asked.
Pan 2s, r, 1938	96	—
Pan 3s, r, 1961	99½	100
Pan 3s, c, 1961	99½	100

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	125	190
Allis-C. pf.	5th paid.	17	18¼
Am Ag C.	85	90
Am Ag C. pf	91½	93½
A B S pf.	67	75
A B S & F dy.	90½	94
Do pf.	121½	124½
Am C pf.	64½	65½
Am Coal.	75	100
Am C Fr.	82½	85
Do pf.	99	105
Am C O pf	03½	110½
Am Exp.	117	119½
A H & L.	4	4½
Do pf.	21	23½
Am Lin.	8½	9½
Do pf.	25	28½
Am Locom	32	33
A S & R pf.	100	101½
Am Smelt.	160	168
Do pf.	100	102
Am S R.	109½	111
A T & C.	98	101
Am Wool.	21	25
Do pf.	80	81½
Ann Arbor	10	20
Do pf.	35	70
A T & S F pf.	98½	99⅜
Atl C L.	120	127
Bald Loco.	40	45½
Do pf.	102	106
B & O pf.	80	82
Batop M.	1	1¼
B Un G.	120	126
Brune T.	7½	8
B R & P.	103¼	113½
Do pf.	115	150
But'k Co.	22	27½
Cal Pet.	18½	20
Canada So.	55	64
Case (J I) pf.	94	106
Cent Leath.	92	94
C R I & P pf.	50	80
C & N W.	128½	130½
Do pf.	175	182
C St P. M & Om.	120	125
Do pf.	130	135
C C. C & St L.	36½	39½
Do pf.	60	74
Col F & I.	29½	31½
Do pf.	100	105
Col & So.	27½	29
Do 1st pf	62	66
Do 2d pf.	58	60
Crex Carp.	65	82
Cub-Am S pf.	84	84
Del & H pf	97¾	97¾
Del & H.	157	160
D, L & W.	405	414¾
D & R G.	19	21
Do pf.	33	35
D M & P.	7	10
D.	1¼	5
Det & M.	85	..
Do pf.	85	..
D, S S & A.	5½	6¼
Do pf.	10	12½

	Bid.	Asked.
pf.	90	..
Do 2d pf.	70	88
N Y Dock.	16	20
Do pf.	25	40
N. Y. C. & West	29	30
Nor So.	40½	47½
N & W pf.	81	87
N O G & Light	62½	..
N W Tel.	..	120
Ont Min.	3	4
Pat Sel pf.	100	110
Pac Coast.	80	87
Do 1st pf	75	95
Do 2d pf.	78	100
Pac Mail.	20	20¼
P & T.	27¾	30
Do pf.	90	94
Peo & E.	9	14
Pett-Mull.	25	30
Do 1st pf	85	95
Phelps-D.	188	..
Philа Co, ex div.	84	88
Pitts S pf.	92¾	96¼
Pr St C pf	97	99
Pub S C.	111	117
Q'ksil'r pf.	3½	4½
R R Sec I C stk	..	78
Ry S S pf.	94	97
Rdg 1st pf.	86	88
Do 2d pf.	89	92
St J. & S F 1st pf.	14	22
St L & S F. C & E 1 ctfs	..	40
Do n ctfs	15	..
St L S W.	24	25
Do pf.	58	63
Seab S.	18	19
Sears-R pf.	119	..
S-S S & I pf.	89	91½
So P R S.	..	65
Do pf.	..	106

	Bid.	Asked.
So Pac 1st paid	94¼	..
So R R pf.	79	79⅝
So R. M.	30	40
Stand Mill.	32	33
Do pf.	62	67
Studeb Co.	29	25
Do pf.	90	84
Texas Co.	111	112
Texas Pac.	14½	15⅛
T P L T.	92	97
T C I & R T.	97	100
Do pf.	128	145
Und Type.	90	93
Do pf.	107	110
U B & P.	4⅞	5
Un Bag & Paper	23	26½
Un Pac pf.	88⅛	85
Un Clg Mill.	44	47
Do pf.	95¼	99
U R I pf.	37	40
U S C I P.	10¼	12½
Do pf.	46	49
U S Exp.	47	50
U S Ind A.	125	129
Do pf.	85	92
U S R 1st pf.	106	107¼
Vand R R.	..	85½
Va I, C & Coke	44	48
Va R & P.	..	56
Do pf.	94	..
Vul Detin.	114	17
W F Exp.	87	90
West Md.	40	41½
Do pf.	58	75
W B & M 1st pf.	107	117
Weym-B	225	285
Do pf.	110	120
W & L E.	30	5
Do 1st pf 1st	20	..
Do 2d pf.	8	10
W'worth (F W)	94¾	97

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

By order of executors of the estate of Edward Hjonsberg, deceased:

500 shares Belt Mountain Ranch, $50 lot.

For account of Grant Squires, trustee:

$1,000 Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad Company, West Division, first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bond, due October, 1935, interest April and October, 102⅜.

By order of executor:

1 Free Right New York Society Library, $116.

By order of administrator:

100 shares Home Woolen Mills Company, $100 each; 100 shares Star Consolidated Mines Company, $1 each; 50 shares Barney Dumpling Boat Company $100 each, $3 lot.

64 shares Brooklyn Edison Selling Stockholders, Central Trust Company certificates of deposit, stamped, 8 dividends paid, new securities delivered, $10 lot.

For account of whom it may concern:

50 shares Amsterdam City National Bank, Amsterdam, N. Y., $100 each, 267.

175 shares Degelman Realty Company, $100 each, $6 lot.

Bank of France's Metal Holdings.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France when issued to-morrow will show a decrease in gold in hand amounting to 96,000 francs and an increase of 2,767,000 francs in silver in hand.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

The grain markets were weak yesterday, with partial recoveries toward the close. Wheat was forced down for a net loss of ¾c. after being more than a cent a bushel under th previous day. Corn declined ⅝ to ⅞c., and oats fell away from ½ to ⅝c. Cotton moved firmly for a net gain of from fifteen to twenty-five points. Provisions were soft, but cotton oil gained ground.

WHEAT.

The recent heavy movement of new Spring wheat in the Northwest, as well as in Canada, appears to have undermined bullish sentiment in the wheat market, and during yesterday's operations the market declined sharply under heavy liquidation. Prices lost 1 to 1¼c, with more or less selling on stop loss orders, but near the close there was a partial reaction on covering and final figures showed losses of only ¾c. The foreign situation was also against quoted values, prices abroad being generally lower. The Russian crop was officially estimated at 693,000,000 bushels, as compared with 630,000,000 bushels last year, and, on these figures, the exportable surplus was estimated at 152,000,000 bushels, compared with last year's shipments of 108,000,000 bushels.

Receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth amounted to 1,007 cars for the day, compared with 814 cars last year, and so far this week stocks at Minneapolis have increased 1,376,000 bushels, while during the same time Duluth has gained 586,000 bushels. Bromehall estimated production in the Northern Hemisphere, not including India, at about 8,000,000 bushels more than last year, and said that the quality is much better.

In the local market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 94½c. cost, insurance, and freight, New York basis, and 98c. free on board; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 94¼c. free on board.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last
Dec.	..	..	95 5-16	94¾	95 5-16	95½ 99
May	..	..	..	98⅝	98¼	4.03

CHICAGO PRICES.

Dec.	87⅛	80½	87¼	87⅝	90¾
May	92⅝	91⅝	92¼	92⅝	95⅝

CORN.

The corn market was under heavy selling pressure during the greater part of the day, at one time showing losses of 1½c to 1¾c from the previous close under heavy liquidation prompted by more favorable crop advices and liberal offerings of Argentine corn. Stop loss orders were encountered on the decline, but late in the day there was a partial recovery, and final prices were ⅝c to ¾c net lower.

On the local cash market export corn was quoted at 70¾c, free on board.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	70¼	69½	69⅝	70⅝	52⅝
May	71⅝	70⅝	71¼	71⅞	52⅛

OATS.

There was comparatively little feature to the oats market, but prices were lower in sympathy with the decline in wheat and corn, closing at a net loss of ½c to ⅝c. The local cash market was barely steady, standard white being quoted at 47 to 47½c, No. 3 47⅛ to 48c, No. 3 46 to 46½c, No. 4 45½ to 46c, ordinary clipped white 46½ to 48c, fancy clipped white 48½ to 49¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	42⅝	41¾	42	42⅝	31⅞
May	45⅝	45	45¾	45⅞	34¼

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was heavy during the first part of the day, owing to lower prices for live hogs in the leading Western markets, but during the afternoon a firmer feeling developed on improved buying, and closing prices were at about the best for the day. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 32,000, estimated for Thursday, 24,000. Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 6,500.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	10.97	10.87	10.97	10.87	10.25
May	11.12	11.00	11.10	11.02	10.92½
Ribs—					
January	10.00	10.45	10.60	10.45	10.40
May	10.70	10.57	10.70	10.55	10.05
Pork—					
January	20.12	19.85	20.07	19.85	16.82½
May	20.25	19.95	20.22	20.02	18.87½

COTTON.

The cotton market more than recovered Tuesday's losses, and closed steady last night at a net advance of 15 to 25 points. Renewed rains in the Southwest, and a bullish private crop report evidently caused rebuying by recent sellers, and also inspired rather more aggressive support from bullish traders. Reports that Lancashire spinners threatened a general lockout, should Bolton strikers fail to return to work by Oct. 25, checked the buying movement somewhat during the middle of the day, and caused a little irregularity.

The market opened steady at a decline of 1 point on October, but generally 1 to 9 points higher, and October soon firmed up with the rest of the list, becoming relatively strong.

Two crop reports were published during the day. The Journal of Commerce made the condition 67.1 against 71.4 last month, or a deterioration of 4.3 per cent., which was about in line with expectations, but the Giles report was more bullish, as it indicated a falling off of 6.2 per cent., and contained a preliminary crop estimate of 13,500,000 bales, excluding linters. This report was evidently reflected in Liverpool, for, after an early decline, prices there rallied sharply before the local opening.

Two Government reports are due in the cotton market to-day. The first will be published at the opening and give the amount of cotton ginned to Sept. 25. It is anticipated that this report will show something less than 3,500,000 bales ginned since the beginning of the season, comparing with 3,005,000 last year and 3,675,594 bales to the same date two years ago. A canvass of the local trade on Tuesday showed an average expectation that the October Bureau, which will be published at noon to-day, would show a condition of around 64 per cent., but views may have been reduced somewhat by yesterday's developments, and at the close of the market last night probably ranged slightly under 64 per cent. The official condition will compare with 68.2 last month and 69.6 last year. The ten-year average has been 65.6. Southern spot markets were generally unchanged to 3-16c higher.

The range of contract prices in the local market to-day was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	14.01	13.70	14.00@14.01	13.75
November	..	..	13.84@13.88	13.84
December	13.87	13.69	13.85@13.86	13.65
January	13.70	13.53	13.68@13.69	13.50
February	13.56	13.56	13.68@13.70	13.50
March	13.75	13.57	13.73@13.74	13.54
April	13.66	13.66	13.72@13.74	..
May	13.79	13.62	13.76@13.77	13.61
June	..	..	13.68@13.70	13.53
July	13.71	13.51	13.67@13.69	13.52

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was a comparatively small volume of business in the cottonseed oil market, but the undertone was very steady, and prices at the close showed net gains of 3 to 8 points. Crude oil was very firmly held around 45c per gallon, and in the absence of offerings there was little pressure in the near positions. The range of contract prices in the local market to-day was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.22@7.65	7.20
October	7.23	7.20	7.21@7.22	7.18
November	7.15	7.11	7.14@7.15	7.10
December	7.15	7.11	7.14@7.15	7.11
January	7.20	7.15	7.19@7.21	7.16
February	7.27	7.25	7.28@7.30	7.24
March	7.39	7.34	7.37@7.39	7.33
April	7.43	7.43	7.45@7.48	7.40
May	7.58	7.50	7.56@7.58	7.48

COFFEE.

Coffee was again nervous and active. At the outset prices were 23 to 29 points above the finals of Tuesday, prompted by strength abroad, where Hamburg was 2¼ to 2½ pfenigs higher, while Havre showed an advance of 2 to 2½ francs. The opening proved to be the high point of the day. Values gradually receded to close at net gains of only 8 to 10 points. Leading roasting interests were again on the selling side. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were very firm, showing gains of from ¼ to ⅜c over Tuesday.

Sales aggregated 181,500 bags, with large transactions both ways.

Spot coffee firmer. Rio 7 10¾c.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	9.74@9.77	9.65
November	..	..	9.86@9.88	9.77
December	10.20	9.95	9.99@10.01	9.90
January	10.26	10.07	10.11@10.13	10.02
February	..	..	10.20@10.22	10.12
March	10.48	10.30	10.31@10.32	10.23
April	10.58	10.57	10.30@10.41	10.31
May	10.68	10.45	10.50@10.51	10.40
June	10.80	10.77	10.58@10.60	10.48
July	10.86	10.65	10.64@10.65	10.56
August	10.85	10.81	10.66@10.68	10.56

CHICAGO RAILWAYS COMPANY

To the Registered Holders of Participation Certificates, Series 1, Series 2, and Series 3, issued under that certain Participation Certificate Agreement dated as of August 1, 1907, between Adolphus C. Bartlett, Chauncey Keep, Charles H. Hulburd, Albert A. Sprague, and Charles G. Dawes, with themselves as Depositaries, and Central Trust Company of New York, as Custodian, and the Holders of Participation Certificates concerning the Capital Stock of the Chicago Railways Company and other Deposited Securities, and to all others concerned:

You and each of you are hereby notified that on the 11th day of September, 1913, there was delivered to and deposited with Central Trust Company of New York, Custodian, under the above-mentioned Participation Certificate Agreement, a direction in writing purporting to be executed in person or by attorney thereunto duly authorized by the registered holders of more than ten per cent. of the whole number of equal parts represented by said Series 1, Series 2, and Series 3 of said Participation Certificates, addressed to the Depositaries under said Participation Certificate Agreement, directing that said Depositaries, at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Railways Company, to be held on October 23, 1913, or at any adjournment thereof, vote in favor of the following persons as Directors of the Chicago Railways Company for the then ensuing year, viz.:

HENRY A. BLAIR,
CHARLES C. ADSIT,
R. G. CHANDLER,
EDWARD S. HUNTER,
ARTHUR B. JONES,
SEYMOUR MORRIS,
R. W. HOSMER,
JOHN M. ROACH,
JOHN A. CHAPMAN,

As provided by the last paragraph of Section 4 of Article Three of said Participation Certificate Agreement, the registered holders of any and all Participation Certificates of said Series 1, Series 2, and Series 3 are authorized to deliver to **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,** Custodian as aforesaid, at its office, 54 Wall Street, New York City, such written instruments or concurrent written instruments of direction in reference to the election of said Directors at said annual meeting of the stockholders of Chicago Railways Company, or at any adjournment or adjournments thereof, as they may elect. Said Participation Certificate Agreement provides that all such instruments or concurrent instruments so delivered to the day upon which such stockholders' meeting shall be held, or to which it may be adjourned, including the instrument or instruments delivered and deposited as aforesaid with said Central Trust Company of New York, Custodian, shall be computed and included in determining what binding direction, if any, has been expressed to the Depositaries.

Dated New York, September 22, 1913.

[Corporate Seal.]

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
As Custodian under the said Participation Certificate Agreement,
By E. FRANCIS HYDE,
Vice President.

Attest:
M. FERGUSON, Secretary.

CHICAGO RAILWAYS COMPANY

To the Registered Holders of Participation Certificates, Series 1, Series 2, and Series 3, issued under that certain Participation Certificate Agreement dated as of August 1, 1907, between Adolphus C. Bartlett, Chauncey Keep, Charles H. Hulburd, Albert A. Sprague, and Charles G. Dawes, with themselves as Depositaries, and Central Trust Company of New York, as Custodian, and the Holders of Participation Certificates concerning the Capital Stock of the Chicago Railways Company and other Deposited Securities, and to all others concerned:

You and each of you are hereby notified that on the 10th day of September, 1913, there was delivered to and deposited with Central Trust Company of New York, Custodian, under the above-mentioned Participation Certificate Agreement, a direction in writing purporting to be executed in person or by attorney thereunto duly authorized by the registered holders of more than ten per cent. of the whole number of equal parts represented by said Series 1, Series 2, and Series 3 of said Participation Certificates, addressed to the Depositaries under said Participation Certificate Agreement, directing that said Depositaries, at the next annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Railways Company, to be held on October 23d, 1913, or at any adjournment thereof, vote for the following-named persons as Directors of the Chicago Railways Company, viz.:

CHARLES C. ADSIT,
JOSEPH BEIFELD,
HENRY C. BRUMMEL,
NAPOLEON PICARD,
JOHN MILTON OLIVER,
GEORGE A. YUILLE,
WILLIAM A. TILDEN,
WILLISTON FISH,
JOHN F. MURPHY.

As provided by the last paragraph of Section 4 of Article Three of said Participation Certificate Agreement, the registered holders of any and all Participation Certificates of said Series 1, Series 2, and Series 3 are authorized to deliver to **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,** Custodian, as aforesaid, at its office, 54 Wall Street, New York City, such written instruments or concurrent written instruments of direction in reference to the election of such Directors at said annual meeting of the stockholders of Chicago Railways Company, or at any adjournment thereof, as they may elect. Said Participation Certificate Agreement provides that all such instruments or concurrent instruments so delivered to the day upon which such stockholders' meeting shall be held, or to which it may be adjourned, including the instrument or instruments delivered and deposited as aforesaid with said Central Trust Company of New York, Custodian, shall be computed and included in determining what binding direction, if any, has been expressed to the Depositaries.

Dated New York, September 22, 1913.

[Corporate Seal.]

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
As Custodian under the said Participation Certificate Agreement,
By E. FRANCIS HYDE,
Vice President.

Attest:
M. FERGUSON, Secretary.

New York City, Aug. 28th, 1913.

METROPOLITAN BANK.

The following is a true and accurate statement of every account made with this bank, and of each dividend and each item of interest declared upon any of the stock, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness of this bank, which at this date amounts to Fifty Dollars ($50) or over, and which has remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same for the last five years, to wit:

April 30, 1906, H. N. Luesing $130.74
April 30, 1906, Oscar W. Rogers..... 159.91
State of New York, County of Queens, ss.:

A. C. CORBY, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Cashier of the Metropolitan Bank, and that the foregoing statement is true and accurate in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

A. C. CORBY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of August, 1913.

[Seal of Notary.] JAMES R. WRIGHT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co. No. 4,120.

DIVIDENDS.

STANDARD MILLING COMPANY,
49 WALL STREET.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 21.

New York City, October 1, 1913.

The Directors of this Company have to-day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½%) PER CENT. from the earnings of the Company upon the Preferred Stock, payable October 31, 1913, at the offices of the Company, to the preferred stockholders of record on October 23, 1913.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on October 23, 1913, at three o'clock P. M., and open on November 1, 1913, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOS. A. KNOX, Treasurer.

GEORGIA COAST & PIEDMONT R. R.
First Mortgage 5% Bonds.

TAMPA & JACKSONVILLE R'WAY
First Mortgage 5% Bonds.

LORAIN, ASHLAND & SOUTHERN R. R.
First Mortgage 5% Bonds.

Coupons due Oct. 1, 1913, from the above mentioned bonds will be paid on and after that date at the office of the undersigned.

F. J. LISMAN & CO.,
30 Broad St., New York City.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER CO.
149 Broadway, New York City,
September 26, 1913.

The Board of Directors of Virginia Railway & Power Company has this day declared a dividend of One and one-half Per Cent, equal to One Dollar and Fifty Cents per share, on the Common Stock of said Company, payable on October 20th, 1913, to the Common Stockholders of record on October 6th, 1913. The Transfer Books will not be closed. Dividend cheques will be mailed.

G. B. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

An extra dividend of Two Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable November 1st, 1913, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business October 20th, 1913.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Wednesday, October 15, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, September 30, 1913.

New York, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1913.

THE SECURITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

The following is a true and accurate statement of every account made with this bank, and of each dividend and each item of interest declared upon any of the stock, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness of this bank, which at this date amounts to Fifty Dollars ($50) or over, and which has remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same for the last five years, to wit:

Sept. 10, 1907—Geo. H. Mitchell, 46 West 14th St., N. Y. City, (formerly 14th St. Bank)....	$376.65
Aug. 21, 1908—J. O. Childers, Pier 58, North River, N. Y. City, (Gansevoort Branch of former 14th St. Bank)....	67.00
June 23, 1908—F. H. Keeler & Co., 104 Murray St., N. Y. City, (Gansevoort Branch of former 14th St. Bank)....	98.33
Aug. 14, 1906—Aug. Menken, 154 West 101st St., N. Y. City, (Gansevoort Branch of former 14th St. Bank)....	100.00
May 23, 1908—Brody & Nimkowsky, 3,802 12th St., Brooklyn, (East Side Branch of former 14th St. Bank)....	63.23
Aug. 15, 1906—S. Wagner, 76 Sheriff St., N. Y. City, (East Side Branch of former 14th St. Bank).....	400.00
Oct. 21, 1905—Chris. Goiz, 961 2d Av., N. Y. City, (in former 19th Ward Bank)	116.21
April 27, 1886—A. M. Brockway, Treas., 50 East 126th St., N. Y. City, (in former 12th Ward Bank).....	86.63
April 30, 1908—Anna Grande, 152 East 106th St., N. Y. City, (in former 12th Ward Bank)	53.93

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

LOUIS V. ENNIS, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Cashier of The Security Bank of New York, and that the foregoing statement is true and accurate in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief. LOUIS V. ENNIS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of September, 1913.

ROBERT ROY,
[Seal.] Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

Southwestern Utilities Corporation Five-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Notes.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee under Trust Agreement, dated June 15, 1912, with Southwestern Utilities Corporation, invites proposals in writing pursuant to Article V. of said agreement for the sale to it of Southwestern Utilities Corporation Five-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Notes, issued thereunder, at not exceeding 101 and accrued interest, for which purchase said Trustee has now on deposit $503,006.40. Such proposals should be delivered in sealed envelopes to the undersigned at its office, 16 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at any time prior to the close of business on October 15, 1913. Notice of purchase of notes will be mailed on October 16, 1913, and the notes so purchased must be delivered to the undersigned before the close of business on October 22, 1913, on which date interest will cease.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.

Dated October 2, 1913.

THE EQUITABLE ILLUMINATING GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Article Third of the Mortgage to New York Security and Trust Company, dated February 1, 1898, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 30th day of October, 1913, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, at a price not exceeding the rate of 105 and accrued interest, sufficient to exhaust the sum of $252,511.92, preference to be given by the Trustee to bonds offered at the lowest price. The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Formerly New York Security and Trust Company,
Trustee.
By H. W. Morse, Secretary.

Dated, New York, October 1, 1913.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.
Albany, September 9th, 1913.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y., until twelve o'clock noon of Tuesday, October 7th, 1913, at which place and hour they will be publicly opened and read:

For the construction of certain highways along the Oneida River in and adjacent to Peter Sauquoit Creek, Village of Schroeppel, Oswego County, N. Y., and completing the same on or before December 1st, 1913, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 13 of the Laws of 1913, and

For improving the New York State canals pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 147 of the Laws of 1903, and of the amendments thereto, as follows:

CONTRACT NO. 108.
Erie Canal—Section 8.

For the construction of a substructure and superstructure for bridge at Macedon, Station 7500, on Contract 49; and at Edgett Street, Station 6906, at Newark, on Contract 76; and for a bridge superstructure at Peeks, Station 6984, about 2 miles west of Newark, on Contract 76.

Sheets 1 to 14 inclusive.

Plans may be seen and detailed specifications, showing estimate of quantities, proposal blanks, form of contract and bonds required and other information for proposers may be had at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., at the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works for the Middle Division at Syracuse, N. Y.; at the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works for the Western Division at Rochester, N. Y.; and at the canal office, Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Copies of detailed plans or drawings may be obtained from the State Engineer and Surveyor at Albany, N. Y., upon payment to him of the cost of producing them.

Monthly estimates will be paid of ninety per centum (90 per cent.) of the work done at the contract price. Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a money deposit in the form of a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution in the City of Albany or New York, issued by a national or State bank in good credit within the State and payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for five per centum (5 per cent.) of the amount of the proposal.

The person whose proposal shall be accepted will be required to execute a contract and furnish bonds within ten days from the date of notice of award delivered to him or them in person or mailed to the address given in the proposal.

Upon execution of the contract and approval of bonds, the certified check or draft will be returned to the proposer unless the same shall have been presented for collection prior to such time, in which case the amount of the deposit will be refunded by the Superintendent of Public Works.

The deposits of bidders other than the one to whom the award of contract shall be made will be returned immediately after the award has been made.

The amount of bond required for faithful performance will be ten per centum (10 per cent.) of the amount of the estimated cost of the work according to the contract price, and an additional bond, known as the labor bond, in the sum of ten per centum (10 per cent.) of the amount of the estimated cost of the work according to the contract price, will be required as security that the contractor will pay in full at least once in each month all laborers employed by him upon the work specified to be done in the contract.

In the event that more than one surety company is offered as surety on said bonds, co-insurance only will be accepted.

Each proposal must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., and must be endorsed on the envelope with the name of the construction for which the proposal is made.

Award, if made, will be made to the person or persons whose proposal shall be lowest in cost to the State for doing the work, and which shall comply with all provisions required to render it formal. Before any award shall be made the lowest bidder will be required to satisfy the Superintendent of Public Works of his ability to provide suitable equipment and materials for the proper performance of the work.

The right is reserved to reject all proposals and if reserved to award the contract in the regular manner if in the judgment of the undersigned, the interests of the State will be enhanced thereby.

THOMAS DUNCAN W. PECK,
Superintendent of Public Works.

Bankruptcy Sales

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of FRANCKLYN W. HOWES, trading as "FRANCOIS," Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property of the estate in bankruptcy herein, consisting of ladies' trimmed hats, furs, coats, untrimmed hats, flowers, wings, trimmings, ribbons, feathers and plumes, office furniture, fixtures, two safes, desks, typewriter and chairs, will be sold at Public Auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, in Bankruptcy, at No. 12 East 46th Street, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 10th day of October, 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

The aforesaid property may be inspected on the 8th and 9th days of October, 1913, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Dated N. Y., October 1st, 1913.

JESSE WATSON, Receiver.
HENRY B. SINGER, Attorney for Receiver,
No. 55 Liberty Street, New York City.

Employers

When in need of skilled assistance in office or shop, refer to the Want Page of The New York Times. The class of advertisers in The New York Times is the highest, and direct communication with desirable applicants is thus effected.

DENIES STEEL TRUST HAS ORE MONOPOLY

Prof. Leith Testifies in Federal Suit That Its Holdings Are Less Than in 1911.

MANY FIELDS STILL OPEN

New Concern Could Get 100,000,000 Tons in Lake Region—4,000,000,000 Tons to be Had in Brazil.

Prof. C. K. Leith, an ore expert, asserted yesterday at the resumption of the hearings in the Government suit for the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation that it was not possible for any company to obtain a monopoly of iron ore. This was to controvert the allegation that the Steel Corporation had such a monopoly when the suit was filed.

Mr. Leith has been a Professor of Geology at the Universities of Chicago and Wisconsin. He was a member of the Tax Commission of Michigan and Wisconsin in 1911 and 1912, when a valuation was made of the ore deposits of the two States. He also served in the United States Geological Survey, and is the author of several works on ore reserves in this country and abroad and their value.

Of the available ore in the Michigan district, he said, the Steel Corporation owned about 30 per cent. in 1911, which was the year the dissolution suit was filed. In 1912, he said, its percentage of the total available was lower. He said the Steel Corporation had been the least active of any company having interests in the Michigan ranges in the direction of acquiring more ore lands or in developing new deposits. More exploration work had been done by the Cleveland-Cliffs Company, Pickands & Mather, M. A. Hanna and others. The Cleveland-Cliffs Company controlled about twice as much ore now as the Steel Corporation in that district.

David A. Reed, who conducted the examination for the Steel Corporation, asked whether it would be possible at the present time for a new steel manufacturing company to obtain in the Lake region a sufficient ore reserve, putting its needs at 2,000,000 tons a year or 100,000,000 tons in all. Prof. Leith said it would. Most of it could be obtained in the Cuyuna Range, and other supplies were available, aside from the Steel ore holdings, now under lease to the Steel Corporation, which lease will expire in a little more than a year.

Besides the available ore, he said, there were other deposits the exploration of which was not actively carried on because independent ore mining companies are not able to sell their present output. Jones & Laughlin, the Lackawanna Steel Company, and the Inland Steel Company, all outside of the Steel Corporation, had considerably increased their holdings without causing a ripple in the ore market.

If an attempt were made to monopolize Lake ores, Prof. Leith said, companies that wanted to sell in the monopolists would begin new explorations that would result in bringing to light enormous additional supplies.

Prof. Leith was asked about the Brazilian ore regions, which he visited in 1910. The Brazilian ore, he said, was of very high quality, easily mined, and of enormous extent. In the Rio Doce Valley alone, without going to a greater depth than 600 feet, there were 1,000,000,000 tons revealed, he said. Of soft ore, about the same amount had been brought to light so far. He estimated the known Brazilian ore as a whole at 4,000,000,000 tons, showing 64 per cent. or more of metallic contents.

George P. Crosby, known as the greatest ore explorer in the Cuyuna district, and with larger interests there than any other, said that 145,000 tons had been shipped from the region in 1911, 300,000 tons in 1912, and for 1913 the tonnage would be about 400,000. In this range, the Steel Corporation has no interests. He estimated that the unexplored land in the range would yield 350,000,000 to 400,000,000 tons.

"Is the land for sale or lease in portions to any one who offers a fair price?" he was asked.

"We have sold or leased to those who offered a fair price," he replied.

The available ore he estimated at 100,000,000 tons, and of this he said 50 per cent. was held by individuals. Of the remaining 50 per cent. was so held.

C. D. Tripp, President of the Rogers-Brown Ore Company, testified along similar lines concerning the Cuyuna range, and will continue as a witness today.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Final prices on the Consolidated Stock Exchange were generally either at or close to the best for the leading stocks. There were indications of an oversold condition of the market from the start of business at 9:30 o'clock, floor traders who had been bearish and operating on the short side displaying nervousness regarding retaining their position. Their covering was supplemented by commission house purchases. On the opening call improvements were recorded ranging from ⅛ to ⅝ of a point, compared with Tuesday's closing quotations, with further gains made after the call. There were sales after the call of Colorado Fuel at 29¾ and Kansas City Southern at 24½, the only market for those stocks in the financial district during the day.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Alaska Gold..	22	22	22	22
9,320	Amal. Copper.	74½	75⅝	74	75¼
110	Am. B. Sugar	25½	25⅝	25¼	25¼
2,660	Am. Can	33¼	34⅛	33¼	34
10	Am. Car & F.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
20	Am. Cot. Oil.	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
10	Am. Ice Sec..	23⅜	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝
280	Am. Smelting.	65⅞	66⅛	65⅜	66
70	Anaconda C..	37½	37½	37½	37½
80	A., T. & S. F.	94⅝	94⅝	94½	94½
10	Balt. & Ohio.	94	94	94	94
250	Brook. R. T..	89	89½	88⅜	88⅞
300	Can. Pacific.	229½	230⅛	228⅝	229⅝
20	Cent. Leather.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
90	Ches. & Ohio.	57⅞	59	57⅜	58⅝
40	C., M. & S. P.	105⅛	105¼	104⅞	104⅞
60	Chino Consol.	40⅝	42⅜	40⅝	42⅜
10	Col. F. & I.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
1,020	Erie	28⅜	29¼	28⅜	29¼
30	Erie 1st pf..	46	46	46	46
30	Gt. North. pf.	127	127	126⅞	127
230	Inter.-Met. pf.	62⅜	62⅜	61⅜	61⅞
10	Kan. City So.	24½	24½	24½	24½
360	Lehigh Val..	156	156½	156	156⅛
510	Mo. Pacific...	30	30⅝	29⅝	29⅞
370	N. Y. Central.	95¼	95¼	94⅝	94⅞
190	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	89½	89⅝	88½	89⅜
170	Nor. Pacific..	112	112	111½	111⅝
40	Pennsylvania.	112⅜	112⅜	112⅛	112⅜
20	Pitts. Coal....	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
11,580	Reading.....	167⅛	167½	166⅜	167½
580	Rock Island..	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
30	Rock Isl. pf..	23	23	22½	22½
490	Southern Pac.	90⅜	90⅞	90	90½
190	Third Ave....	41	41	40⅞	41
6,720	Union Pacific.	158½	158⅝	157½	158¼
21,140	U. S. Steel...	59½	59⅝	58⅝	59½
10	U. S. Steel pf.	108¼	108½	108¼	108¼
10	Va.-Car. Ch..	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜

57,020	MINING STOCKS.				
200	Atlanta	.14	.14	.14	.14
300	Cons. Va....	.15	.15	.15	.15
100	Goldfield C..	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
400	Jim Butler...	.67	.67	.67	.67
1,250	McNamara....	.10	.10	.10	.10
1,800	North Star...	.42½	.44½	.42½	.44½
400	Oman	.48	.48	.48	.48
300	S. Nevada....	.12¼	.12½	.12¼	.12½
500	Tonopah M..	.71	.71	.71	.71

5,250	MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.				

BEEF.—There were no wholesale price changes yesterday for Western bef cuts.

SUGAR.—The refined sugar market was quiet and unchanged. There were no changes reported in the raw sugar market. The London beet sugar market was also featureless.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—The market was steady and unchanged yesterday, and the demand was light.

RICE.—No notable changes occurred in the rice market. Trading continued quiet, with dealers covering only immediate needs.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market was dull and unchanged yesterday.

OILS.—Refined petroleum and linseed oil were steady and unchanged.

NAVAL STORES.—All branches of the market were quiet yesterday, with prices standing about as last quoted.

L. & N. PROFITS DECLINE.

Gross Income Up, but Operating Expenses Make Net Lower.

An increase of operating expenses of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, amounting to $5,184,553, balanced against a $3,253,900 advance in gross income during the fiscal year ended on June 30, showed a decline in net revenue of $1,930,642 below the record of 1912. Gross receipts were $59,465,699 and net income was $14,654,819, as set forth in the pamphlet report issued yesterday. The balance after charges had been met was $8,880,298, an equivalent of 11.64 per cent. on the stock, as compared with 15.9 per cent. in 1912.

The bonded debt of the company was increased in the year by $14,211,500, bringing the total bonds outstanding up to $150,290,000. Additions and betterments charged to property investments amounted to $7,806,615, as compared with $4,819,586 in the preceding fiscal period. The capital stock was increased from $60,000,000 to $72,000,000, the $12,000,000 new stock being subscribed for by old shareholders. The report said that the funds acquired by the sale of stock and bonds would be applied to proposed additions and improvements to the company's existing lines which would entail the expenditure, all told, of $40,000,000.

The balance sheet showed cash on hand amounting to $14,514,408, against $11,085,961 last year. Total assets were placed at $311,411,014.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 1.—The stockholders of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company at their annual meeting here to-day authorized the Directors to accept the offer for the purchase of the physical property of the North & South Alabama Railroad. The amount of the offer was not made public. For a long time the North & South Alabama Line has been controlled and operated by the Louisville & Nashville, which owns virtually all the preferred and common stock of the former company.

The stockholders re-elected all the Board of Directors, who will organize in New York next week.

FEWER FAILURES.

Commercial failures in the United States during the first nine months of 1913, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., were 11,712 in number and $196,746,370 in amount of defaulted indebtedness. Numerically, this represents a substantial decrease from the 11,816 defaults in the corresponding nine months last year, but, owing to several insolvencies of exceptional size, the aggregate liabilities were swelled above normal and compared with $153,544,360 in the same period of 1912.

Separation of the statistics according to the usual general classification shows that there were 3,022 suspensions in manufacturing lines for $84,158,194; trading losses numbered 8,216 and involved $83,806,688, while reverses among agents, brokers, and concerns of a similar nature were 474, with debts of $28,781,494. These figures compare with 2,839 manufacturing reverses for $65,693,312 last year, 8,523 failures in trading occupations for $69,646,987, and 454 in other commercial branches, involving $12,294,854. Thus, it appears that the falling off in the number of insolvencies was confined wholly to the trading division, whereas the indebtedness was larger in all three classes—the difference in both manufacturing and trading being especially marked.

Banking suspensions during the first nine months of 1913 were seventy-six in number and only $8,324,669 in amount, as compared with sixty-three in 1912 for $20,906,254.

New Eyelet Machine.

A new eyelet machine has been put on the market which will fasten together as many as fifteen sheets of paper. The machine punches the hole, places the eyelet and clamps it in one operation. The base of the machine is made to hold a string of fifteen eyelets and feeds automatically.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 1.—Among the companies incorporated to-day were:

Buttola Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, all kinds of oils; $450,000. Leo Mandelstamm, Fannie Mandelstamm, and Samuel N. Freedman, 55 Liberty Street, New York.

National Quotation Bureau, Incorporated, of Manhattan, to publish price quotations; $100,000. John Reid, Jr., William R. Conklin, and Arthur F. Elliott, 66 Liberty Street, New York.

Crudol Products Corporation of Manhattan, general manufacturing; $100,000. C. W. Gorning, Charles A. True, and J. A. McGuckin, all of 43 Cedar Street, New York.

The D. H. Stoll Company, Incorporated, of Brooklyn, general manufacturing; $500,000. Daniel H. Stoll, Kenneth B. McDonald, and Roy J. Mackenzie, all of Buffalo.

General Electric Company, Brazil, Incorporated, of Rotterdam, electrical and mechanical apparatus; $500,000. Jesse R. Lovejoy, Arthur W. Jones, and Edgar A. Carolan, 30 Church Street, New York.

Reiss & Lang, Incorporated, of Manhattan, ostrich feathers; $50,000. Louis Ehrenberg, Julian W. Chevers, and Aaron Hirsch, 310 Garfield Place, Brooklyn.

Max Bonwit & Co., Incorporated, of Manhattan, garments; $30,000. Henry Herzbrun, Robert F. Randall, and Ellen V. Lucey, all of 60 Wall Street, New York.

Dandridge Company, Incorporated, of Brooklyn, realty; $25,000. Evan L. Tamblyn, Ethel M. Jennings, and Almet R. Latson, Jr., 430 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.

Peerless Silk Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, silks, linens, &c.; $25,000. David Peir, Joseph Masloff, and Samuel Strauss, 331 West Twenty-seventh Street, New York.

Ingram Manufacturing Specialty Company, Incorporated, of Richmond Borough, tin, iron, and steel specialties; $25,000. Joseph A. Ingram, Andrew J. Grimes, and John T. Oates, of Stapleton.

Star Jobbing House, Incorporated, of Manhattan, silks and trimmings; $10,000. Abraham Smith, Louis Glerckman, and Daniel Smith, 106 West 115th Street, New York.

Straight Edge Distibuting Corporation of Manhattan, food products; $10,000. Samuel E. Crum, Wilbur F. Copeland, and Thomas F. Stryker, all of 111 Manhattan Street, New York.

John Berry Company, Incorporated, of Buffalo, fur garments; $10,000. John Berry, Jacob Benej, and Jennie Krenz, all of Buffalo.

Van Nest Realty Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, $10,000. Douglas B. Green, Kathryn Lefferts, and Melvin G. Palliser, 472 West End Avenue, New York.

Increases in capital stocks were certified to-day by:

Broad Abstract Company of Buffalo, from $1,000 to $50,000.

Stillman-Betts Transfer Company of Troy, $25,000 to $50,000.

Price-Wielar Neckwear Company, Incorporated, of New York, from $1,700 to $3,000.

The Charles H. Brown Paint Company of Brooklyn, from $20,000 to $100,000.

Foreign corporations were authorized to do business in this State as follows:

Firth Booth & Co., Limited, of Bradford, England, textile fabrics; $80,000. Representative, Samuel Birkin, 345 Broadway, Manhattan.

Martha Lane Adams of Chicago, publisher; $25,000. Representative, James P. McGovern, 27 William Street, Manhattan.

Dissolution certificates were filed to-day by these corporations:

Nobles of Manhattan, incorporated on Feb. 9, 1907, with $25,000 capital. Louis Levy, President; John G. Levy, Secretary.

Rochester Electric Contracting Company of Rochester, incorporated Aug. 9, 1907, with $5,000 capital. J. J. Finucane, Secretary; Claude S. Smith, Vice President.

The Signal Accessories Company of New York, incorporated Dec. 15, 1911, with $50,000 capital. James T. Holland, President; Frederick C. Lavarack, Secretary.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Exports of domestics and cotton duck from the Port of New York for the week ended Sept. 27 totaled 2,246 packages, valued at $161,824, compared with $602,000 for the week before. The greatest amount shipped to a single country, $21,081 worth of merchandise, went to China. The Philippines led in the preceding week, with $246,701 worth of merchandise.

The latest report received in this market from Holland regarding the herring catch showed that it so far amounted to about 32,000 barrels, against 18,000 in 1912, 25,000 in 1911, and 39,000 in 1910.

According to advices received by a local importer there is no olive oil of the better qualities of last year's crop to be had in Italy. The only good oils that remain are from the crops of two or three years ago, but the new crops that are to be gathered about the end of the year promise to be satisfactory.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

There is a better volume of ordering noted for fancy cotton goods in the local market.

The idea of making large posters from photographs of living models instead of from idealistic drawings is rapidly gaining favor with the Retail Dry Goods Merchants' Association in a Western city in the advertising of its fashion show.

A prominent selling agent said yesterday that the vogue of plaids in the dress goods field would be limited, and although they were selling satisfactorily for the coming Spring, the demand would probably end there.

Oriental laces continue to move well with local sellers, and the novelty effects are especially active. Those with cluster floral designs in scalloped effects are preferred for demi-flounces.

Green, brown, gray, blue, and blendings of those colors are favorite colors for men's sack suits this Fall. Besides the familiar striped patterns there are small checks, faint plaids, and mottled mixtures of green with gray, brown with purple, and similar effects.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Lecture for Bad Penmen.

The general manager of one of the big stores told a TIMES reporter yesterday that he had instituted a plan that was helping to eliminate bad writing among employes. When errors or delays occur in getting out orders through inability to read the order slips, he summons all clerks who have been careless in that respect to the assembly room at the close of each day. There all badly or incorrectly written checks are flashed by a stereopticon upon a large screen, and the employes are told, in each instance, how much the mistake had cost the store and what steps had been necessary to rectify the trouble. As all the checks are numbered each clerk knows when his careless work is being made the subject of the illustrated lecture.

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Want Export Agencies.

The current bulletin of the American Manufacturers' Export Association contains requests for agencies for American goods from business men in Spain and Holland. Joseph M. Blanc, whose address is 14 Plaza de Cataluna, Barcelona, desires to communicate with American firms wishing to do business in chemicals and drugs in Spain. Mr. Blanc says that he has had considerable business experience in England and Germany, and that for the last six years he has been manager of one of the largest firms in Spain dealing in drugs and chemicals. The references given by Mr. Blanc may be obtained from the association. The Holland Company of Home and Foreign Agencies, 174 Keizersgracht, Amsterdam, informs the association that it desires to do a strictly commission business throughout Europe, Asia Minor, Egypt, and Algeria in general hardware, kerosene motors, agricultural implements, and other mill and agricultural supplies. Arrangements have been made by a member of the firm for the best local agents available in the countries mentioned. American and European references are given.

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Textile Labor Scarcity General.

The scarcity of experienced operatives is not confined to the silk field. Reports from New England say that the woolen and worsted mills of that part of the country are also severely handicapped by lack of help. While business has not been overactive on many lines of men's wear goods since the recent opening for the Spring season, quite a few of the mills are said to have booked sufficient business to keep their looms in operation for some time if the proper amount of help could be obtained. Mills in the vicinity of Lawrence, Mass., are said to have been especially hard hit by the present scarcity. At the present time there appears to be little relief in sight, many of the operatives having sought employment in other lines. Whether the coming of colder weather will bring them back to indor employment is said to be problematical. In view of the stories that have been circulated about lower wages coming as a result of the tariff cut.

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Waste in Changing Shoe Styles.

A prominent shoe dealer said yesterday that the waste caused by the constant style changes in both men's and women's shoes is a much larger item than is generally supposed and affects the manufacturer even more than the retailer. "Each new style calls for a large number of separate wooden lasts," he continued. "These lasts very rarely be turned into another style and are consequently thrown out. I have tried using them for firewood but have been unsuccessful because they are hardwood and do not burn readily. The novelty shoe is invariably overplayed and we are frequently left with stocks that we cannot give away. The dealers and manufacturers are as much to blame for this evil of 'something new all the time' as the public. We are constantly devising something a little different from the style shown by our competitors, but we have to pay dearly for it."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

White, R. H., Co., Boston, Mass.; F. H. Bell, upholstery goods; A. H. Shannon, dress goods, silks; 60 W. 33d.

Jacoby Bros., Los Angeles, Cal.; A. J. Collins, cloaks, suits; 60 W. 33d.

Meldrum, H. Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. S. Hart, jobs, white goods, ratine; 60 W. 33d.

Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; F. A. Krim, suits; Mrs. Thornton, waists; 71 W. 23d

CRISIS IN SUBWAYS THAT BELMONT MET

Loss of Construction Funds Threatened, He says, Until he Got a Charter to Operate.

GOT W. C. WHITNEY TO LET GO

And After That He Won His Fight at Albany—Testifies in Venner Suit for Return of Interboro Fee.

Two enlivening features developed at the hearing before Supreme Court Justice Van Siclen in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon of the suit instituted by Clarence H. Venner and his Continental Securities Company as minority stockholders against August Belmont and the other Directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for the restoration of the stock bonus that Mr. Belmont received for his financing of the original Subways. The first came when Mr. Belmont, who was on the witness stand, said that the late William C. Whitney headed the opposition at Albany to the remedial legislation of April, 1902, through which the Interborough got its operating franchise for the Subways. The second was when De Lancey Nicoll, attorney for Mr. Belmont, lost his usual calm in open court and denounced Venner as a blackmailer. Mrs. August Belmont, formerly Eleanor Robson, the actress, and August Belmont, Jr., were interested spectators throughout the afternoon session. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Andrew Freeman, and other Directors of the Interborough, together with Walter Luttgen, of Redding, Conn., a member of the firm of August Belmont & Co., listened attentively while Mr. Belmont recited for the first time in any court the full story of his connection with the construction and operation of the Subway system.

Mr. Belmont was called to the stand by J. Aspinwall Hodge, attorney for the plaintiffs. He explained that his first connection with the Subway construction was when he and his associates invested $500,000 in 5,000 shares of stock in the contracting company of the late John B. McDonald.

"Did you make a profit in that transaction?" demanded Mr. Hodge.

"I think not," was the reply.

"Did you know that the value of the franchises of the City Island and Pelham Park Railroad were worth more before than after the so-called remedial legislation of 1902?" Mr. Hodge inquired.

The witness answered in the affirmative.

"Was Mr. Wickersham an attorney for one of your companies?" continued Mr. Hodge.

"Yes, he was," replied Mr. Belmont.

He was asked whether in the event that a verdict was returned for the plaintiffs he would be willing to turn back to the Interborough Company the profits which he had received under the Directors' agreement of May 14, 1902.

Mr. Belmont smiled broadly as he replied:

"No, certainly not."

His Compensation Fair, He Says.

"Do you know any one else except yourself and Mr. McDonald who received any share of the $1,500,000 in the stock of the operating company?" pursued the lawyer.

"No," said the witness frankly.

Mr. Belmont explained that he regarded the 15,000 shares of stock transferred to his firm as a fair compensation for their services in the work of subway construction and operation.

"How about the 2½ per cent. commission on the $10,000,000 secured by you?" persisted Mr. Hodge.

"That was solely a banker's affair. It represented the underwriters' commission which had to be paid for clearing the contracts," Mr. Belmont replied.

"That 2½ per cent. was distributed among the underwriters, was it not?" interrupted Mr. Nicoll. The witness answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Nicoll, beginning the cross-examination, skillfully elicited from Mr. Belmont the story of his connection with subway construction. The witness testified that he had first become interested when Mr. McDonald and Mr. Freedman came to his office for financial assistance, and that from then on until rapid transit was assured he had devoted his time and energies almost exclusively to the enterprise. He said that his first act had been to raise $1,000,000 as security against the contracts for construction held by the Subway Construction Company.

"The Subway Construction Company," said he, "had only $6,000,000 capital and the contracts amounted to $35,000,000, so that the $1,000,000 security was merely evidence of responsibility."

Did you help to organize the Subway Construction Company and assist in interesting men of capital in the enterprise?" continued Mr. Nicoll.

"I solicited practically all of the parties who became interested in the underwriting of the contracts," answered Mr. Belmont.

"Did you encounter any difficulty?" the attorney inquired.

"It is sufficient to say that there was a great deal of difficulty in interesting any one in the project at the time because of the popular doubt as to the practicability of the scheme and because of the hostility of the other railroad and traction interests in the city. I was successful in interesting capital solely because I was able to show that I had a legitimate interest in the project, and had invested my own money. I felt complimented at the confidence which was shown in me at that time," explained the witness.

Mr. Belmont said that the various bonding companies in this city had failed to make good their assurances to Mr. McDonald that they would go on the bond of the construction company, and that the house of August Belmont & Co. had been obliged to use its own capital and to interest other capital as security against the fulfillment of the contracts.

His Work for Rapid Transit.

"Tell the court what you did personally for the construction of the subways," suggested Mr. Nicoll.

"I not only organized the construction company," said he, "but I personally secured the best engineers, both railroad and mechanical, which were to be had, and the best sub-contractors as well. Eighteen months after the organization of the construction company I went abroad with the entire engineering staff under Mr. Parsons for the purpose of investigating rapid transit on the Continent." Mr. Belmont added that it was in February, 1900, that the contracts were entered into.

"The object of my giving so much of my personal attention to the problem of construction," explained Mr. Belmont, "was not that I could not have hired some one to do it for me, but because my personal activity in the enterprise inspired confidence."

Mr. Hodge objected to the admission of this part of the witness's testimony on the ground that it was irrelevant, and did not tend to establish his claim for the $1,500,000 worth of stock afterward voted to his firm.

"Mr. Belmont was at this time President of the construction company and in receipt of a salary of $50,000 a year," asserted Mr. Hodge, but the court ruled that the testimony should remain as part of the record.

Mr. Belmont then told of the organization of the Rapid Transit Operating Company, afterward known as the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

"Counsel for the construction company came to me," he said, "and informed me that we could not operate the Subway after construction; that we would have to have a charter of some existing railroad in New York City. As a business proposition construction and operation were inseparable, and those who had put their money in the enterprise had done so in the full confidence that we would be able to operate the road upon its completion. The contracts provided that in the event of the failure of the company, either in constructing or operating, the city would take over everything.

"Unless we secured a charter which permitted us to operate a railroad in New York City all of the private capital invested would be wiped out. The cars, power houses, equipment, and so forth would be valueless. That was the risk. The purchase of the City Island and Pelham Park charter was vital. Otherwise it would have been impossible to raise a single dollar from investors. No capital would have been invested unless there was an assurance that we could operate the road upon completion. At the same time, it would have been a terrible mistake for us to have mentioned that fact in the agreements by which, on Dec. 16, 1901, we took over the charters of the City Island and Pelham Park road, because we only secured a part of the stocks and bonds of that little railroad."

In the organization of the Rapid Transit Operating Company, he explained, the subscriptions to the Subway stock and the McDonald interests were turned over to the house of August Belmont & Co., and participation certificates in the railroad company about to be organized were issued in return.

Bought Charters With His Own Money.

"Did you issue to the house of August Belmont on Jan. 12, 1902, a participation certificate in the stock of the operating company for 15,000 shares?" interrupted Mr. Hodge.

"Yes, I did," the witness answered.

"What did it represent?" was the next question.

Mr. Belmont said it represented compensation for the time, labor, and capital which he had devoted to the Subway enterprise, and also the charters of the City Island & Pelham Park Railroad.

"The house of Belmont & Co.," said he, "had secured these charters with its own money and at its own risk. I felt that my associates were entitled to be protected in their investment."

"Did you dedicate then those charters to the protection of your associates?" persisted Lawyer Hodge.

Mr. Nicoll jumped to his feet.

"This lawyer is trying to confuse the witness," he cried.

"What a spectacle this is!" he next exclaimed. "There sits Mr. Belmont, the man who built the subways of New York City, who made rapid transit possible, when Venner, the plaintiff, over there, was engaged in a scheme of blackmail."

"I protest against the use of this language by Mr. Nicoll," shouted Attorney Hodge.

"I have the proof here in this book," yelled Mr. Nicoll. "I can show that Venner was engaged in blackmail."

"I ask the court to direct the attorney for the defendant to desist from such language and to refrain from making such a charge. It is not a point of issue," cried Mr. Hodge.

"Mr. Nicoll, calm yourself," said the court. "The character of the plaintiff is not relevant to this action."

Answering Mr. Nicoll, Mr. Belmont said that the 2½ per cent. underwriter's commission received by his firm was a fair charge from the standpoint of a banker.

"You recall, do you not, the remedial legislation of 1902, which gave to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company the right to operate without having recourse to the charters of the City Island and Pelham Park Railroad?" asked Mr. Nicoll.

Mr. Belmont replied that he did.

"What did you do to promote that legislation?" queried Mr. Nicoll.

"That is a question which I can not answer without some embarrassment, as it involves the name of a man now dead," said the witness.

"Mr. Wickersham came to me and informed me that owing to the hostility of the traction interests in this city he did not expect the bill to pass. I went to a certain man who was a big figure in railroads in this city and told him that in the event that we were unable to operate the subway, under the terms of the contracts the city would take over the road and the result would be municipal ownership and operation, which would be disastrous to private operation of railroads in New York City.

"I told him in strict confidence, which was never violated, that we had acquired these two little franchises under which we would be able to operate, but that we preferred not to do so as it would not be dignified, and that I hoped that opposition to the remedial legislation at Albany would be withdrawn. Whether or not this argument was potent I do not know, but at any rate two weeks later the law was passed by the Legislature and the two franchises became practically valueless so far as subway operation was concerned."

Reluctantly Names Whitney.

In redirect examination by Mr. Hodge Mr. Belmont testified that Mr. McDonald had never sought to acquire more stock than was allowed him under the Directors' agreement of May 14, 1902, nor had he ever mentioned that John Pierce was interested with him.

Q.—You have testified that there was an unwillingness on the part of the bonding companies to go on the bond of the construction company. Was there not one willing to do so? A.—Not one.

Q.—Is it not a fact that the bonding companies were perfectly willing to go on the bond, but on condition that they would have absolute supervision of all moneys expended? A.—Some of the companies refused absolutely to furnish security, while some offered to do so upon conditions which were impossible to accept. It amounted to the same thing.

Q.—Did any counsel tell you that the only way in which the construction company could assume the operation of the subway was by acquiring the charter of some existing railroad privileged to operate in New York City? A.—Not in those exact words.

Q.—Can you show any reason why the franchises and charters which you acquired should be more potent in April than in December by the disclosure of your ownership of these roads?

Mr. Belmont replied that it had been impossible to acquire all of the stocks of the roads in question and that he had obtained 1,900 out of a total of 2,000 shares. He explained that he wished to avoid the necessity of operating under the franchises in question because to do so would make the minority stockholders in the acquired roads participants in the profits of the subway operation, a benefit to which they were in no way entitled.

Q.—You have mentioned a traction magnate to whom you divulged your ownership of these charters as a potent means to persuade the hostile railroad interests from successfully opposing the remedial legislation in 1902. Was this man Thomas C. Platt? A.—I decline to answer. I have stated that the man in question is dead.

Q.—Was it Mr. Platt? A.—I am not going to be forced to divulge the name through the process of natural elimination, but I will state that the man I mentioned was not Mr. Platt.

Q.—Who was this man? A.—I decline to answer.

"Answer the question, Mr. Belmont," said Justice Van Siclen.

"It was William C. Whitney," responded the witness. "He was an intimate friend of mine, but his transit interests were diametrically opposed to mine."

In the forenoon session the testimony given by Walter Luttgen before a referee several months ago was read to the court. Mr. Luttgen had testified that no other banking house would have done what Mr. Belmont did for the Subway project for less than $5,000,000.

STEEL BUSINESS SLOWER.

Soft Prices Contrast with Firmness in Pig Iron Market.

Discussing the condition of the steel trade, The Iron Age says:

The conservative attitude of buyers is emphasized as the accumulations on steel works order books are reduced. The announcement of the conference agreement on the metal tariff and the passage of the bill by the House clears up the doubts as to particular items; but apart from inquiries for foreign iron and steel prices and the efforts of dealers on this side to interest European producers in American representation there are no real tariff developments in the steel trade as yet.

Car builders have not had much encouragement as to new contracts on the present level of prices, but where any business has been offered the steel companies have not been averse to some concession on plates and shapes.

Canada has been a buyer of structural steel, 10,000 tons for bridge work having been closed by one interest in the past week. Bids went in on a 6,000-ton section of the New York Subway this week, and a Havemeyer warehouse in Brooklyn will require about 5,000 tons. There is quite a little railroad bridge work throughout the country.

Canadian purchases of tin plate, chiefly for can companies, have just been made in this country to the extent of 200,000 boxes. Welsh mills made strenuous efforts for this business.

The firmness of the pig iron market is in contrast with present conditions in finished lines. Comparatively little iron has been bought for 1914, and melters are carrying light stocks. Enough furnaces have gone out to adjust production quite closely to consumption.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Animation in new business generally is lacking in the iron and steel industry, but there is a very fair miscellaneous business being placed that attests favorably the assuring consumptive conditions of the country. New business is not increasing, but likewise it is not falling back much, if any. The United States Corporation's bookings in September are understood to be only slightly less than in August. Where the mills are in more urgent need of tonnage price concessions are being made on fresh orders. Generally speaking, true among Eastern mills. The character of the market in the near future apparently still revolves around railroad buying.

Structural steel the indirect factor to be the heaviest month for several years in the buying of rails. In the Chicago district from 225,000 to 250,000 tons now is in final negotiation, and the distribution of the New York Central and Pennsylvania requirements for 1914 appears near at hand. An outcrop of the recent agitation for greater safety in travel is the unusually large demand for steel coaches upon car builders. Fully 600 cars of this type, an unusually large number, were placed in September. Freight car inquiries are a little more active. The pig iron markets generally are quiet. The South seems quite strong, but in the Buffalo district some recession from the recent advances is now noted.

Canada Gets 140,000 Americans.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 1.—Western Canada was invaded by 140,000 settlers from the United States during the season ending yesterday, according to a statement issued to-day by Bruce Walker, Commissioner of Immigration. This was a slight increase over last year.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Daily Consular and Trade Report notes the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding them may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, care of the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., giving the number of the item referred to:

11,741. CINEMATOGRAPH FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.—An American Consul in a European country reports that the President of an association, in his district has requested assistance in securing information in regard to the use of the cinematograph for educational purposes. The inquirer is anxious to have the local society for the fight against the "white plague" adopt similar means of educating the masses to the necessity of adopting more proper sanitary methods. American film companies might do a good business supplying films of this nature to the society in question.

11,742. PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES AND SANITARY GOODS.—The demand in a European country for plumbers' supplies and sanitary goods of American manufacture has increased to a considerable extent during the last few years. Most of these goods, however, come through Germany, and often reach the market as German goods. Local dealers are desirous of importing direct from the American manufacturers. Some of these dealers state that it is impossible to import American supplies, as all inquiries are referred to general European sales agents who try by every means possible to sell European goods rather than American. An American Consular officer has forwarded the names of three dealers who have made inquiries in regard to the lines of goods mentioned.

11,743. COTTONSEED MEAL AND CAKE.—One of the commercial agents of the Department of Commerce reports that a European dealer in foodstuffs makes a specialty of low-grade cottonseed meal and cake. He is now selling several thousand tons per year of Egyptian cake, ground coarsely and the size of grains of corn. He could probably handle some low-grade American cake or meal.

11,744. AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES.—An American Consular officer in Canada transmits the name of an established firm in his district which desires to receive from American manufacturers catalogues and price lists of automobile accessories.

11,745. ASBESTOS.—A report from an American Consular officer states that there is at present a considerable demand in a European country for resin for use in gas works, soap, and paper factories, &c. A local business man is desirous of entering into negotiations with American firms that are able to supply this article.

11,746. OCEAN AND RAILWAY TERMINALS.—The American Consul General at Halifax, Nova Scotia, has forwarded a copy of the form of tender, contract, and specifications for ocean and railway terminals at Halifax, which can be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

11,747. COTTON CRAPE.—One of the American Consular officers in a European country reports that one of the principal dry goods stores in his district desires to import large quantities of cotton crape of American manufacture similar to the samples which it furnishes, and which may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

11,748. ELECTROTECHNIC AND ELECTROCHEMICAL MACHINES AND INSTRUMENTS.—A dealer n electrotechnic, scientific, and similar machines and instruments informs an American Consular officer that he desires to correspond with American manufacturers of machines and instruments in this line for the purpose of placing himself in a position to offer such machines to the various departments of a Government institute of technology which is on the point of equipping its laboratories and workshops with the most modern machines and instruments in all lines of science. The inquirer desires illustrated catalogues, price lists, &c.

11,749. SILESIAS OF VARIOUS COLORS.—A report from an American Consular officer in a European country states that a local business man desires to be placed in communication with American manufacturers of silesias of various colors, such as are used in lining ladies' garments and for making skirts. Samples should be submitted, giving the width of the cloth, and terms and discounts should be stated plainly. The silesias used at present are said to be not very durable, and it is believed there is a market for American makes. References are furnished. A sample of black silesia accompanied the report, and may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. All correspondence should be in German.

11,750. COAL-TAR OIL.—An American Consular officer reports that a European firm desires to import from the United States 1,500 tons of coal-tar oil in monthly shipments via a certain seaport, and to this connection solicits correspondence with American producers who are able to deliver this product as desired. This oil is to be used for the saturation of wood. Samples and analysis are desired.

11,751. ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES.—The acting chief railway storekeeper, South African Railways, Johannesburg, has advised the American Consulate at Durban, South Africa, that tenders are invited by the High Commissioner of South Africa, 32 Victoria Street, London, S. W. England, for supplying the following: Two fifty-ton electric overhead cranes for machine shop at Durban, one three-ton electric overhead crane for brass foundry at Pretoria, one two-ton electric overhead crane for foundry at Salt River, and one direct electrically driven hydraulic wheel press for workshop at Bloemfontein. Particulars may be obtained from the High Commissioner at the address given.

11,752. STEEL BRIDGE AND CEMENT.—The American Consul at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, reports that the municipality of Port Elizabeth will shortly call for tenders for a single span steel road bridge, to carry double steel car tracks, 138 feet long and 60 feet wide. The municipality will also be in the market for a considerable quantity of cement to be used in connection with the improvements at the mouth of Baakens River. A channel of concrete is to be made 100 feet wide and 1,600 feet long. Davis & Soper, 54 St. Mary's Ave. London, E. C., England, will act as purchasers for the municipality, and particulars may be obtained from this firm.

11,753. JUTE BAGS AND COTTON WASTE.—An American Consular officer in Canada has forwarded the name of a firm in his district which desires to enter into communication with American manufacturers of jute bags, suitable for use in packing granulated sugar. The same firm is also in the market for a considerable quantity of cotton waste, and would be glad to receive prices from exporters in the United States.

11,754.—POLISHING STONES, EMERY WHEELS, VASELINE, AND MACHINE TOOLS.—A large and important firm of watch and clock repairing manufacturers in a European country informs an American Consulate that they would be glad to hear from manufacturers of the following articles: Polishing stones, emery wheels, vaseline guaranteed free from acid, and various American machine tools. Correspondence may be in German, French, or English.

11,755. MAHOGANY BOARDS.—A report from an American Consul in the United Kingdom states that a large firm of lumber merchants is desirous of getting into communication with exporters of American sawed mahogany boards, which find a ready sale in the district in question. Firms should give an approximate specification of lengths and widths, also state whether the boards are dry and the most favorable terms of payment they can offer. The firm states that the terms of payment frequently demanded by American shippers (75 to 100 per cent. cash against documents) are not acceptable, and it would be advisable to accept payment by bill at reasonable length from date of delivery. If American firms want to do a large and regular trade.

11,756. WHETSTONES.—An American Consul in Germany forwards the name of a merchant dealing in abrasives, who is desirous of entering into correspondence with American manufacturers of whetstones. He desires to purchase whetstones made from native stone, and not from artificial abrasive materials. Correspondence may be in English or German.

11,757. MACHINES USED IN GUMMING AND GLAZING PAPER, &c.—A business firm in a European country informs an American Consulate that it is in the market for machines used in gumming and glazing paper, envelopes, stamps, postcards, &c. Illustrated catalogues with discounts and prices are requested. Correspondence may be in Bohemian or German.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—A disturbance that was over the upper lake region Tuesday night is now off the New Jersey Coast and moving northeastward. It has been attended by rains in the Middle Atlantic States, the Upper Ohio Valley, the lake region and Southern New England.

Heavy rains have fallen in Texas, and there were scattered rains in the southern Rocky Mountain region. Temperatures are above the normal generally, except in the far Southwest, and have risen decidedly since Tuesday over the Plateau region and in Northern California. With the exception of rains in the West Gulf States Thursday and Friday, and in New England Thursday, fair weather will prevail generally during the next forty-eight hours.

No important temperature changes are indicated for any part of the country during Thursday and Friday.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate to brisk east and southeast, shifting to west; Middle and South Atlantic Coasts, light west and northwest.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Thursday and Friday; moderate west winds.

Southern New England—Rain, followed by clearing Thursday; Friday fair, brisk east shifting to west winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday and Friday; light west winds.

Western New York—Cloudy Thursday, probably showers at night; Friday fair; moderate southwest and west winds.

Northern New England—Cloudy, probably local rains Thursday; Friday fair, moderate to brisk east winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	47	58	4 P. M.	60	58
6 A. M.	47	59	6 P. M.	56	60
9 A. M.	51	58	9 P. M.	52	59
12 M.	60	59	11 P. M.	50	59

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 60; for the corresponding date last year it was 54; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 62.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 59; at 8 P. M. it was 60. Maximum temperature, 62 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 57 degrees at 1 A. M. Humidity, 89 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 90 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.96 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.69 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.

8:05—Barretta and Manida Sts.; William Helfrich, (auto).....$3,500

8:35—1,127 Lexington Av.; A. Frank..None

10:45—226 Bowery; M. Reiber.....$500

P. M.

12:30—9 to 13 Hancock St.; P. Cavaro..None

12:35—75 E. 110th St.; Michael Schlesberg .....Trifling

1:45—939 E. 153d St.; A. Harris.....Trifling

2:35—480 Park Av.; Progressive Dyeing and Cleaning Establishment...$4,000

3:40—516 3d Av.; Fred Foster.....Trifling

3:45—140 W. 7th St.; not given.....$50

5:00—35 Walker St.; Joseph Siegal.....$500

5:15—650 E. 180th St.; Ludwig Seitz.Trifling

8:35—774 Jackson Av.; H. Cohen.....Trifling

9:45—370 Avenue B; R. Guck.....Trifling

10:30—281 Water St.; Am. Prod. Co..Trifling

EDUCATION NOTES.

City Superintendent Maxwell announces that in order to replenish eligible lists for service in the evening high schools during the season 1913-14, applications for evening high school licenses in the following subjects will be received by the Board of Examiners not later than Oct. 6 from persons who hold corresponding licenses for service in the day schools:

Bookkeeping, chemistry, German, Latin, mathematics, women only.

Machine shop practice, men only.

Freehand drawing, Italian, music, penmanship, physics, Spanish, stenography and typewriting, women and men.

Holders of day high school licenses to teach commercial branches may also apply for placement upon the eligible list of teacher of penmanship in evening high schools. An examination may be required of his class of applicants. Each applicant must agree to serve for the entire season of 1913-14 or for such part thereof as his or her service may be required.

This announcement is intended only for those who hold day high school licenses in the subjects indicated. All other applicants must pass competitive examinations to obtain placement upon the lists named. Such examinations will not be offered until about the first of January.

The Alumni Association of Public School 40, Carpenter Avenue, near 240th Street, Kingsbridge, the Bronx, will hold a meeting at 8 P. M. to-morrow in the auditorium of the school.

A conference will be held to-morrow at the Board of Education Hall between outside organizations and officials of the Board of Education with regard to the departmental budget which was adopted by the Board at its meeting on Sept. 24.

The Male High School Teachers' Association will hold a meeting at 4 P. M. to-day on the ninth floor of the New York University, Washington Place.

BIG WEEK IN WOOL.

Boston Sales 7,625,000 Pounds—Demand for Stock Now in Bond.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 1.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter tomorrow will report wool sales for the week in Boston at 7,625,000 ponds. In addition to the notable movement in foreign crossbreds, the market has been the scene of greater activity the past week than in any similar period for several months. Prices remain about the same as for the last four weeks, with no indications of a change in either direction in the immediate future. The fact that the London sales, which began last week, show no appreciable decline, has had a tendency to confirm dealers in their opinion that wools, particularly of fine grades, are as low as they will be this season.

The large amount of foreign wools sold, as reported last week, has been increased since that report by some 2,500,000 pounds, making the total purchases of this sort in this market about 5,750,000 pounds. The major portion of these purchases was of foreign wool now in bond, consisting of South American and New Zealand crossbreds. It is confidently expected that the American Woolen Company will be forced into the market in the near future. It has been shipping large quantities of wool from its Boston storehouses to the mills, and must replenish its stocks soon.

Much unsettled, with buyers and sellers differing quite radically regarding the future, and with business proceeding along moderate lines, the condition of cotton has influenced the market quite a little, and prices have advanced somewhat during the week. Conditions in the fancy goods market are gradually improving. Many manufacturers are able to obtain sufficient orders to operate practically all of their machinery. Most of the jacquard looms available are being operated, and the same is true regarding practically all kinds of box looms.

The bugaboo of foreign invasion of the present season's market has been pretty thoroughly disposed of. A careful inquiry fails to reveal any indication that the overseas manufacturer has secured a larger share of the business than in the past, nor is there any impending danger of the feared from such competition. A close survey of conditions here and abroad forces one to the conclusion that the American manufacturer cannot easily be ousted from his home market.

FREE VOYAGERS ON OLYMPIC

Eight Carried Over Here Because Ship Couldn't Dock at Queenstown.

The White Star liner Olympic arrived yesterday from Southampton via Cherbourg without her mails and more than 200 passengers were left behind at Queenstown owing to the heavy weather. She brought here eight first cabin passengers who had booked from Cherbourg to Queenstown and had to come on to New York unprepared, just as they were. They were N. Neilson, Miss Parrott and maid; Rev. R. E. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Arthur B. Clark and L. Shepley the Commissary Superintendent of the line who will sail for Liverpool on the Baltic to-day at noon.

Capt. H. J. Haddock said that he waited eight hours at Queenstown for the sea to go down, and then had to come on to New York.

"I wish I had known that we would not be able to take on the passengers there," said he, "because we had to shut out passengers at Cherbourg on their account."

The mails will arrive early to-morrow on the Adriatic. Owing to the unusually strong flood tide yesterday morning the Olympic was two hours docking, with the aid of fourteen tugboats.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Second Lieut. D. B. Falk, Jr., from Cavalry Arm, Twelfth Cavalry, to Infantry Arm.

Second Lieut. C. H. Walsh, from Infantry Arm, Fourteenth Infantry, to Cavalry Arm.

Lieut. Falk assigned to Twenty-second Infantry; Lieut. Walsh to Sixth Cavalry.

The following-named officers will report Dec. 8 to Lieut. Col. H. C. Fisher, Medical Corps, President of Examining Board, Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion: Capt. J. L. Shepard, C. C. Billingslea, W. H. Moncrief, and N. Capen, Medical Corps.

Capts. C. F. Morse and H. S. Hansell, Medical Corps, will report Dec. 8 to Lieut. Col. E. B. Frick, Medical Corps, President of Examining Board, Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for promotion.

The following-named officers of the Cavalry Arm are transferred and relieved as indicated, effective Jan. 1: Majors R. H. Tompkins, from Seventh to Fifth Cavalry; Major H. Beach, from Seventh to Third Cavalry; Major C. Weaver, from Third to Seventh Cavalry; Capts. R. B. Powers, from Seventh to Second Cavalry; J. S. Herron, relieved assignment to Second Cavalry; H. D. Berkeley, from Second to Seventh Cavalry; T. A. Roberts, from Seventh to Second Cavalry; J. P. Wade, relieved assignment to Second Cavalry; N. K. Averill, from Eleventh to Seventh Cavalry; P. W. Arnold, from Seventh to Fourteenth Cavalry; G. E. Mitchell, from Fourteenth to Seventh Cavalry; G. Williams, from Seventh to Thirteenth Cavalry; G. W. Henry, from Thirteenth to Seventh Cavalry; F. Lee, from Seventh to Third Cavalry; J. D. Tillford, from Third to Seventh Cavalry; D. Van Voorhis, from Eighth to Sixth Cavalry; F. E. Buchanan, from Sixth to Eighth Cavalry; P. W. Corbusier, from Eighth to Third Cavalry; J. N. Munro, relieved assignment to Third Cavalry; C. F. Martin, from Fifteenth to Eighth Cavalry; W. S. Wells, from Seventh to Third Cavalry; E. W. S. Grant, relieved assignment to Third Cavalry; L. S. Morey, from Twelfth to Seventh Cavalry; First Lieuts. C. C. Culver, from Seventh to Third Cavalry; J. H. Read, Jr., relieved assignment to Third Cavalry; J. V. Kuznik, from Fourth to Seventh Cavalry; L. Brown, from Seventh to Third Cavalry; M. C. Bristol, relieved assignment to Third Cavalry; F. A. Ruggles, from Eleventh to Seventh Cavalry; A. F. McLean, from Seventh to Second Cavalry; F. T. Dickman, relieved assignment to Second Cavalry; J. C. Pegram, from First to Seventh Cavalry; J. A. Shannon, from Seventh to Thirteenth Cavalry; C. G. Chapman, from Seventh to Thirteenth Cavalry; J. C. Prince, from Thirteenth to Seventh Cavalry. The officers transferred to the Philippine Department will proceed to San Francisco and take transport Jan. 5. The officers transferred from a regiment in the Philippine Department will proceed Jan. 15 to join regiment in the United States.

Transfers in infantry arm effective Jan. 1: First Lieut. O. S. Albright, from Fifteenth to Twenty-second Infantry; First Lieut. B. Terrell, relieved assignment to Twenty-second Infantry; First Lieut. W. R. Wheeler, unassigned, is assigned to Fifteenth Infantry. Lieut. Albright will proceed Jan. 15 to join his regiment in the United States.

The name of Major G. T. Langhorne, Fifth Cavalry, placed on list of detached officers, and the name of Major F. Sayre, Cavalry, is removed therefrom and assigned to Seventh Cavalry Jan. 1, and will proceed to San Francisco and take transport Jan. 5.

Col. J. L. Nicholson relieved from attachment to Seventh Cavalry Jan. 1, and proceed Jan. 15 to the United States and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army.

First Lieut. D. C. T. Grubbs, Sixteenth Infantry, transferred to Sixth Infantry.

The resignation of First Lieut. C. L. Baker, Medical Reserve Corps, has been accepted.

Orders Sept. 19 relating to Capt. S. E. P. Adams, Fourteenth Cavalry, revoked.

Orders Aug. 16 directing Major R. E. Wyllie, Coast Artillery Corps, upon completion of duties at Fort Monroe, Va., join proper station, amended to direct him to proceed to Fort Screven, Ga., for temporary duty.

Major W. H. Hay, Tenth Cavalry, relieved from assignment to that regiment.

Orders Sept. 17 assigning Major E. W. Evans, Quartermaster Corps, to Third Cavalry on Oct. 15 amended to assign him to Tenth Cavalry.

Changes in Medical Corps: Capt. M. Ashford relieved from duty with Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Company No. 1 at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., upon arrival of Capt. W. H. Crum; thence to Fort Washington, Md., and report by letter to commanding General, Eastern Department.

Major T. S. Bratton, upon arrival in the United States, proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty, and report by letter to commanding General, Eastern Department.

Capt. C. T. King, upon arrival in the United States, proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and report by letter to commanding General, Western Department.

Capt. C. M. Weed, upon arrival in the United States, proceed to Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, and report by letter to commanding General, Eastern Department.

Capt. C. L. Carswell, upon arrival in the United States, proceed to Fort Howard, Md., and report by letter to commanding General, Eastern Department.

Capt. W. C. Davis, upon arrival in the United States, proceed to West Point, N. Y., and report to Superintendent of Military Academy for duty.

Major J. F. McIndoe, Corps of Engineers, will transfer temporarily to Major J. L. Morrow, Corps of Engineers, duties in his charge, pertaining to Second Portland (Ore.) Engineer District and proceed to San Francisco and take transport Dec. 5 for the Philippine Islands and report to Commanding General, Philippine Department, for duty in charge of fortification construction and as Department Engineer, relieving Major C. W. Kutz, Corps of Engineers.

Major Kutz to Washington, D. C., and report to Chief of Engineers for duty.

Leaves: Capt. T. W. Woodson, Medical Corps, fifteen days; First Lieut. D. B. Crafton, Twenty-eighth Infantry, ten days; First Lieut. R. M. Hardaway, Medical Corps, two months; Lieut. Col. B. W. Atkinson, Second Infantry, one month; Second Lieut. R. C. Baird, Twenty-fifth Infantry, leave extended to Dec. 5.

The Navy.

Commander B. F. Hutchison, detached the Wisconsin; to the Birmingham.

Lieut. Commander C. P. Huff, detached the Idaho; to duty fitting out the Texas and on board when placed in commission.

Lieut. P. N. Holland, detached the Alabama; to the Birmingham.

Ensign R. E. Sampson, detached the Chester; to the Iowa.

Ensign R. P. Guiler, Jr., detached the Mississippi; to the Birmingham.

Ensign H. P. Leclair, detached Navy Yard, New York; to Harvard University, under instructions.

Ensign C. L. Abbott, detached the Vermont; to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.

Ensign D. F. Patterson, detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; to the South Carolina.

Surgeon R. W. Plummer, detached the Pittsburgh; to temporary duty the Intrepid, as instructor of enlisted men.

Surgeon R. B. Henry, detached Navy Recruiting Station, Detroit, Mich.; to the Hancock.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. B. Henry, detached Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md.; to the Rhode Island.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. G. Stedman, detached the Georgia; to Navy Recruiting Station, Detroit, Mich.

Paymaster C. T. Newman, detached receiving ship at New York; to Navy Yard, New York.

Chief Carpenter E. W. Smith, to duty receiving ship at New York.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—El Cano at Kiukiang; Montgomery at Portsmouth; Iwana at Portsmouth; Yorktown and Justin at Mare Island; Yankton at Hampton Roads; Jouett at Boston; Saratoga at Chefoo; Supply at Hongkong.

Sailed—Florida from Tompkinsville for Southern drill grounds; Nashville from Smana for Puerto Plata; Connecticut from Philadelphia for Lynnhaven Bay; San Francisco, Culgoa, Hanley, Patapsco from Hampton Roads for Southern drill grounds.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following:

Report of Mr. Murray recommending that the request of the Fire Commissioner for an examination for promotion to Automobile Engineman to be open to drivers in the department, be granted.

Notification from the Commissioner of Public Works, Manhattan, of the reassignment to duty of James A. Brennan as Transitman and Computer, after a leave of absence.

Report of Mr. Rafferty recommending that the name of Arthur Golipsky be removed from the lists of Patrolman and Fireman.

Report of Mr. Rafferty recommending that the following persons be marked qualified on the eligible list of Patrolman: Christian H. Lammrich, Emmanuel M. Zwerling, John J. McCusker.

Notification from the Commissioner of Public Works, Manhattan, of the reassignment to duty of Alice Clynes as Attendant, at the expiration of a leave of absence.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination at the New York Custom House for laboratory assistant in engineering, for men only, on Oct. 8, to fill vacancies as they may occur in salaries ranging from $900 to $1,200 a year in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, and vacancies as they may occur in other branches of the service requiring similar qualifications. The duties are identical with those of the assistants in the physical laboratories of scientific and technical institutions. As insufficient eligibles were secured from the examination for this position held on July 2, 1913, qualified persons are urged to enter this examination. Competitors will be examined in general physics, experimental engineering and theory of materials, education, and experience.

Applicants must show that they are graduates in mechanical or civil engineering, with good training in mathematics and physics. Experience in an engineering laboratory in connection with investigational tests of engineering instruments, machinery, or materials is also desirable. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

SULGER, SOPHIE

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Buyer Acquires Fort Washington Avenue Corner, Giving Him Entire Block Front—Washington Heights Sales—Private Residence Deals—Shuberts Lease Forty-second Street Theatre—Good Leasing Market.

There was considerable realty activity yesterday in the upper west side, the Washington Heights and Fort Washington districts furnishing these sales. In the Fort Washington section Bernard Smyth & Sons sold to Charles M. Rosenthal for Annie M. Gerarty the plot on the northwest corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 169th Street, 21.11 on Fort Washington Avenue by 111.4¾ feet on 169th Street. This purchase gives Mr. Rosenthal control of the entire block front on the west side of Fort Washington Avenue, from 168th to 170th Streets, fronting 197.5⅞ feet on Fort Washington Avenue with a depth of 150 feet on 170th Street and 111.4¾ feet on 169th Street.

In the Washington Heights section there were two sales, one of which involved the trade of a Nyack farm. Frank T. Schimpf gave the three frame houses on the southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 158th Street, covering a plot about 50x60 feet in exchange for the Sunnyside Farm at West Nyack, containing twelve acres and a large house with outbuilding. The brokers in the deal were Arnold, Byrne & Baumann.

Near the 157th Street station of the Broadway subway, the Hudson-Fulton Theatre, a two-story building adjoining the northeast corner of Broadway and 156th Street, was sold by Salomon & Greenbaum to John Palmer. The building covers a plot 54 by 55, being 27 feet north of 156th Street and was erected about three years ago.

James Bradley Buys Residence.

The five story and basement dwelling, 316 West 105th Street, has been purchased by James Bradley, the contractor, for occupancy.

Expensive alterations will be made to the structure which occupies a lot 20x100.11, 144 feet east of Riverside Drive. Miss M. Monahan negotiated the transaction.

West 90th Street House Sold.

Julian T. Saxe has sold for Henrietta Goldsmith No. 16 West 90th Street, a four story private house on plot 21x100.8 feet to Samuel L. Hyman.

Deal in Lower Dyckman Section.

Fifteen lots on the east side of Hillside Avenue, near 198th Street, in the lower Dyckman district, have been sold by E. Fellman for John R. Hamilton. The buyer will improve the property with stables.

Old Perry Street Building Sold.

An investor has purchased from Dr. William H. McIntyre, 21 Perry Street, an old fashioned three-story dwelling on a lot 21 by 75. The building, which is located forty feet west of Waverley Place, has not changed ownership since 1872.

Shuberts Lease 42d Street Theatre.

Sam S. and Lee Shubert are the lessees of the theatre to be erected on the old Bruce Library plot at 226 West Forty-second Street, running through to 223-229 West Forty-first Street, between Broadway and Eighth Avenue. Plans for the structure were filed yesterday by Thomas W. Lamb, architect, at an estimated cost of $75,000. The 221-229 West Forty-first Corporation, of which George Kline is President and Sol. Bloom secretary, is the owner of the property, and the theatre was leased a short time ago for twenty-one years at about $40,000 a year.

The building will have a frontage of 100 feet on Forty-first Street and twenty-five on Forty-second Street. The seating capacity will be 999 and it will be used by the Shuberts for the production of photo-plays.

A Recent Buyer.

Henry Goldsmith is the buyer of the Trouville apartment house at 2,783 and 2,785 Broadway, and also of the adjoining five-story house at 2,787, sold last week by N. Taylor Phillips.

In part payment Mr. Goldsmith gave the four-story dwelling on lot 21 by 100.8 at 16 West Nineteith Street, near Central Park West.

Bronx Apartment Houses Leased.

The Everett M. Seixas Company has leased for The Hudson Realty Company to a client the four five-story apartment house 1214-16-18 Boston Road and 729 East 168th Street.

The four-story tenement at 622 East 135th Street has been leased by A. Mantinband to S. Glazer and the building at 516 East 147th Street to M. Burkaus & Co.

Brooklyn.

A client of D. B. Mainzer has purchased from Alexander G. Calder 321 Ocean Parkway.

Long Island.

Herman Frankfort sold for Gabe Lang to Henry L. Geary, his home situated on Summit Drive, Far Rockaway.

The Lewis H. May Company has sold for Edward Bracken Corey the cottage known as the Rosedale, on the north side of Ocean Avenue, Far Rockaway, L. I., on a plot of 5 lots, together with garage and outbuilding, to Mrs. Hannah Blum. This completes the sale of the Corey properties on Ocean Avenue, consisting of seven houses and several plots.

Alexander S. Andrews as referee sold at Flushing yesterday five lots, each 100 by 20 feet, fronting on Central Avenue between Franconia Avenue and Hawthorne Street, to Max L. Harris, sales manager of the Yale Realty Company for $2,400. The sale was in pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure by Kate A. Graham against Josephine Leahy, as administratrix of the estate of John Kremer.

Edwin H. Chase sold a 176 acre farm at Hillsdale, Columbia County, N. Y., for Charles Burghardt to Joseph S. P. Dorlon, who gave in part payment a twelve-room residence on a lot, 60 by 100, on Harts Avenue, Roosevelt, Long Island.

Leases for More Than Land Cost.

E. Fellman has leased for the Potter estate the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 207th Street, a plot 50 by 100, for 30 years. The net rent at the start will be three times as much as the land cost only a few years ago, so that the estate will get back in the first year three times the original cost of the property. A three-story building will be erected by the lessee.

Commercial Leases.

Earle & Calhoun have leased for Klein and Jackson to Alice Maynard of Fifth Avenue, for a term of 10 years, the large corner store, size 31.6 by 95 by 45, in the twelve-story apartment house just completed at the northeast corner of Eighty-first Street and Broadway.

The same Brokers originally sold to the present owners the large plot on which this building is erected, and they report negotiations pending for other store leases in this building.

Ludwig C. Traube has leased to clients the stores at 1,354 and 1,356 Fifth Avenue for a number of years.

Henry E. Coe has renewed his lease for three years of the store and basement at 636 and 638 Broadway through S. M. Bondy.

Pease & Elliman have leased the building at 148 Delancey Street to Sarnoff Brothers, and the store at 48 West Forty-sixth Street to Louis Lebrun.

Huberth & Huberth have leased the building at 106 West Third Street to the United Box and Lumber Company for a term of years.

John Miller has rented the corner store and also the parlor store in the building on the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street for Alvan W. Perry for a term of years.

Loan Associations to Meet.

The Metropolitan League of Savings and Loan Associations will meet this evening at the offices of the Brooklyn City Association, 81 Court Street, Brooklyn, to discuss the proposed revision of the banking law and to appoint committees to represent the league at hearings on heights of buildings.

Realty Notes.

Gibbs & Kirby, agents, report having leased the last of the sixty apartments in the new twelve-story fireproof apartment house, 490 West End Avenue, northeast corner of Eighty-third Street. Henry Mayer is the owner.

The ten-story Ardsley Hall apartment house on the southwest corner of Central Park West and Ninety-second Street, will be sold at auction within three weeks in foreclosure proceedings. The sale will be conducted by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., in the Vesey Street salesroom.

Plans were filed yesterday in the Bronx Building Bureau for the new Teachers' College Building at Riverdale. It will be four stories in height, of brick, 125 feet front by 60 feet deep on the north side of 246th Street, 180 feet west of the Post Road. There will also be erected adjoining on the east a three-story brick dwelling occupying a frontage of 43 feet. The school is estimated to cost $125,000. The architects are Edgar A. Josselyn and Howells & Stokes.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

92d St, 71 West, n s, 125 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; 3-story dwelling; Brodie Realty Company against C. E. Edgar et al.; R. G. Babbage, attorney; J. G. Saxe, referee; due on judgment, $5,558.30; taxes, &c., $342.60. Sold to the plaintiff for $15,562.

34th St, 338-40 East, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 46x98.9, two 5-story tenements and stores; W. C. Diehl against Andrew Diehl et al.; J. J. O'Fitzgerald, attorney; A. S. Norton, referee; partition. Adjourned to Oct. 14.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By James L. Wells Company.

Creston Av, 2305, w s, 97 ft n of 188d St, 18.9x117.6, 3-story dwelling; J. J. Ryan et al. against W. S. Becker et al.; Smith Williamson, attorney; C. E. Moore, referee; due and judgment, $7,603.79; taxes, &c., $315.20. Sold to the plaintiff for $6,000.

Trinity Av, 536-8, e s, 50.2 ft s of 149th St, 50.2x105, 3-story tenement and 2-story rear building; Adeline Dripps against Benjamin Smith et al.; Smith Williamson, attorney; C. E. Moore, referee; due on judgment, $1,479.60. Sold to the plaintiff for $1,500.

Watson Av, w s, 403.9 ft n of Burnside Av, 80.11x109.8x75.6x100.1, 5 vacant lots; Henrietta Renshaw against J. E. Scharsmith et al.; Smith Williamson, attorney; C. E. Moore, referee; due on judgment, $1,373.44; taxes, &c., $182. Sold to James A. Regan for $1,750.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

Local and Suburban Realty Offerings in the Salesrooms.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

79th St, 149 West, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x102.2, four-story dwelling; Charles Fechheimer against K. S. Foye and others; Einstein, T. & G., attorneys; L. S. Marx, referee; due, $6,569.05; taxes, &c., $710.25; subject to first mortgage, $15,000.

127th St, 251 West, n s, 408.4 ft w of 7th Av, 17.2x99.11, three-story dwelling; V. E. Macy and others, trustees, against H. K. Smith and others; Davison & U., attorneys; J. T. Quinlan, referee; due, $12,557.48; taxes, &c., $199.10.

147th St, 344 East, s s, 60 ft w of 1st Av, 20x84.11, five-story tenement and store; Lamber Suydam against Samuel Lewis and others; W. R. Adams, attorney; J. F. Curnen, referee; due, $9,946.80; taxes, &c., $692.

Norfolk St, 181, w s, 125 ft s of Houston, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Pierce, Brennan & Hasbrouck against Max Goldstein and others; L. B. Hasbrouck, attorney; J. A. Lynch, referee; due, $7,083.61; taxes, &c., $983.93; subject to first mortgage, $20,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

181st St, 562 to 566 West, and St. Nicholas Av, 1,408, for a two-story moving-picture theatre, store, and office building, 67.8x119.6; I. Cohn, 653 West 181st St, owner; S. S. Sugar, 140 West 42d St, architect; cost.....$25,000

41st St, 223 to 229 West, for a two-story theatre, 100x88.9; 223-229 West Forty-first Street Corporation, 1,451 Broadway, owner; T. W. Lamb, 644 8th Av, architect; cost.....$75,000

Rochelle St, n s, 344.43 ft e of City Island Av, for a one and one-half-story frame dwelling, 25.6x48.6; Mary D. Melville, City Island, owner; Seifert & Webb, 104 West 42d St, architects; cost.....$2,500

246th St, n s, 135 ft w of Post Road, for a three-story brick dwelling, 43.8x28.4; Columbia University; S. T. McFarlane, 500 West 121st St, Controller, owner; Edgar A. Josselyn and Howells & Stokes, 3 West 29th St, architects; cost.....$15,000

246th St, n s, 180 ft w of Post Road, for a four-story brick school, 124.11x60; Columbia University; S. T. McFarlane, 500 West 121st St, Controller, owner; Edgar A. Josselyn and Howell & Stokes, 3 West 29th St, architects; cost.....$125,000

Stores, s s, 130 ft w of Olmstead Av, for a one-story frame storage, 16x21; William Heinrich, 2,066 Story Av, owner; Henry Conrad, 840 Olmstead Av, architect; cost.$40

179th St, n s, 100 ft w of Honeywell Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 40.2⅞x87.0⅝; J. G. Michels Company, John G. Michels, 881 East 179th St, President, owner; H. G. Sternmetz, 1,007 East 180th St, architect; cost.....$80,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

108th St, 416 East, to a two-story stable; J. Rudden, 175 East 108th St, owner; J. Fisher, 25 Avenue A, architect; cost.....$5,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 166th St, 70.3x100x83.5x95; 19th St, 410 and 412 West, s s, 50x92; 138th St, s s, 120 ft w of 5th Av, 125x99.11; Lots 1 to 7 and 16 to 20, Block 30, map of Section 1 of Bathgate estate; Trinity Av, n e corner of 156th St, 102x97.10; Borton Road, n w corner of 165th St, runs n 81 1-4 ft x w 100 ft x s 16.13 to n s of 165th St x e 100.8 ft to beginning, except any award for 165th St; Cauldwell Av, 92 to 98 ft s of Boston Road, 90x125; American Exchange Trust Co. to Hereford Realty Co., 535 West 163d St, all liens. Oct. 1.....$100

CHRYSTIE ST, 191 and 193, w s, 50x125; Manhattan Realty Co. to Esther Lyon, 552 2d St, Brooklyn, 3-5 parts, and Gitel, wife of, and Harris R. Weller, 655 East 176th St, each 1-5 part, rerecorded from Dec. 12, 1912; attorneys, Rounds, S. & D., 90 Broadway.

CORNELIA ST, 11, n s, 25x95; Nicholas L. Zulla to Teresa Zulla, 109 Macdougal St; all liens, Sept. 30; attorney, Charles Zerbarim, 346 Broadway.....$1

GRAND ST, 10 to 14, n s, 66x72x—x83; William P. Schoen, referee, to New York County National Bank, n e corner of 8th Av and 14th St, Sept. 30; attorneys, Kellogg & R., 115 Broadway.....$10,000

GRAND ST, 207, e s, 23.1x80; Patrick J. McGrath to Leonard Weill, 155 West 103d St, (mtg $17,000,) Sept. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$2,850

GREENE ST, 163, w s, 25x100, Gabrielle Engle to Frieda V. Goldstein, 60 St. Nicholas Av, mtg $50,000, March 13.....$1

JANE ST, 64, s s, 21.7x44.8x20.6x42.5; Stephen Wooldridge to Carl Schaefer, 790 Washington St, (mtg $4,000,) Sept. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

MADISON AV, w s, 20 ft n of 63d St, 20x70; S. H. W. Realty Co. to N. Y. and N. J. Real Estate Improvement Co., 30 Church St, (mtg $50,000,) Sept. 30; attorney Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

NORFOLK ST, 102-106, e s, 75.8x100; Stephen Whitney Mapes to Max Kramer Co., 135 Broadway, all title, quitclaim, Sept. 29; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

PARK AV, s w corner of 124th St, 100.11x80; Jacob and Anna Ruppert to Jacob Ruppert Realty Corporation, 1,639 3d Av, mtg $51,000, all liens, Aug. 26.....$1

PITT ST, s s, 44.8 ft n of Broome St, 42.10x55; Lena Stacy to Leon Stacy, Dyersburg, Tenn., all liens, Oct. 1; attorneys, Brown & Hosken, 299 Broadway.....$1

WEST END AV, n w corner of 88d St, 59x79; Four Hundred and Eighty-three West End Avenue Co. to West End and Eighty-third Street Corporation, 527 5th Av, (mtg $180,500,) Sept. 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$17,800

3D AV, n w corner of 95th St, 25.2x75; Jacob and Anna Ruppert to Jacob Ruppert Realty Corporation, 1,639 3d Av, mtg $24,000; all liens, Aug. 28.....$1

3D ST, s s, 80 ft w of Mercer St, 40x75; Robert M. Miller to the Correco Co., 157 West 42d St, (foreclosure Sept. 30,) Sept. 30; attorneys, Rosenthal & H., 2 Rector St.....$64,205

57TH AV, s e s, equi-distant from 93d and 94th Sts, 25.2x102.2; Jacob and Anna Ruppert to Jacob Ruppert Realty Corporation, 1,639 3d Av, all liens, Aug. 26.....$1

107TH AV, n w corner of 51st St, 25.5x100; John Early, executor and trustee of Margaret Dooley, to Patrick Donnelly, 368 West 17th St, (mtg $12,000, Sept. 26; address, 313 West 51st St.....$27,000

19TH ST, 12 West, s s, 23x92; Annie T. Atterbury to Mary F. Grossman, Morsemere, N. J., Sept. 10; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

50TH ST, 363 West, n s, 19.6x100.9x27.4x100.5; Charles Doll, executor, &c., Otto W. Doll, to Robert M. Fant and wife, 406 West 53d St, (mtg $14,000,) Sept. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

56TH ST, 407 West; 9th Av, n w corner of 213th St, 99.11x100; Washington Terrace, e s, 53.3 ft s of 186th St, 17.9x62.6; Washington Terrace, s s, 106.4 ft e of 9th Av, 17.9x62.6, and the following in the Bronx: St. Ann's Av, 115; 135th St, 306 East; Wendover Av, 447 and 496; Courtlandt Av, 794; Brook Av, 1001; 138d St, 550 East, and Concord Av, 325 to 329 and 351; Moritz L. and Carl Ernst to Hale Realty Co., 35 Nassau St, Sept. 30; attorneys, M. L. & C. Ernst, 35 Nassau St.....$100

57TH ST, 107 East, n s, 17.6x80.5; United States Trust Co., trustee Helena Rogers, to Andrew Shiland, 109 East 57th St, Sept. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

67TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 3d Av, 52.6x100.5; Jacob and Anna Ruppert to Jacob Ruppert Realty Corporation, 1,639 3d Av, all liens, Aug. 26.....$1

88D ST, 610 East, s s, 25x87.2; Max C. Trummel to Henry N. Goebbels, 1,532 Vyse Av, (mtg $17,875,) Sept. 29; attorney, George Ludwig, 1,511 2d Av.....$100

87TH ST, 424 East, s s, 25x100.8; Otto Weis to William C. F. Frankle, 424 East 87th St, mtg $16,000, Sept. 30; attorney, A. & H. Block, 99 Nassau St.....$100

95TH ST, 237 East, n s, 23x75; Abraham Chopak to Adolph Chopak, 109 East 59th St, ½ of right, title and interest, all liens, Sept. 29; attorneys, Chopak & Cohn.....$1

101ST ST, 107 East, n s, 15.6x75; Philip Reilly to Mary J. Rowing, 794 2d Av, mtg $5,500, Oct. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

105TH ST, 239-241 East, n s, 40.8x160.9; Golde & Cohen to Saul Abraham, 540 West 163d St, (mtg $42,400,) Sept. 30; attorney, M. Altmayer, 290 Broadway.....$100

108TH ST, 212 and 214 West, s s, 50x100.11; Albert A. Docler to Betty M. Hilborn, 11A West 94th St, (mtg $70,000,) all liens, C. A. G. Oct. 1; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$1,000

111TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Manhattan Av, 39x irregular x33x106.2; Joseph Abraham to William Oppenheim, 1,057 Hoe Av, or 773 Westchester Av, ¼ part, Sept. 30...$100

121ST ST, s s, 460 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Henry Glass to Sarah Sulzbacher, 185 Audubon Av, (mtg $15,600,) Sept. 29; attorney, I. Hershfield, 99 Nassau St.....$1

123D ST, 444 East, s s, 33.4x100.11; John Aspinwall et al to McKeon Realty Co., 89 Maiden Lane, June 26; attorneys, James, S. & E., 170 Broadway.....$23,848

SAME PROPERTY; McKeon Realty Co. to George Hendrickson, 60 North Prince St., Flushing, Borough of Queens, (mtg $18,500,) Sept. 29; attorneys, O'Grady Bros., 277 Broadway.....$100

130TH ST, 118 West, s s, 25x99.11; Edward Weymann to Beatrice, his wife, 8,801 Bay 33d St, Brooklyn, all liens, Sept. 20; address, 395 Lexington Av.....$100

131ST ST, 614-618 West, s s, 75x99.11; Mary F. Grossman to Annie T. L. Atterbury, Earand Road, New Rochelle, (mtg $35,000.) Sept. 25; attorney, L. Atterbury, 68 William St.....$100

133D ST, 163 West, n s, 20x99.11; Ely Schwartzwald to Daniel Rooney, 64 East 128th St, quitclaim, Sept. 29; attorney, W. E. Slevin, 271 Broadway.....$1

135TH ST, s w corner of Old Bloomingdale Road, being a part of said old road between 133d and 135th Sts; Samson Lachman, referee, to Rebecca Mayer, 45 East 82d St, Sept. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$500

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, w s, from 188th to 189th St, 352.11x186.10; Bathgate Av, e s, from 188th to 189th St, 352.11x150; St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes to St. Elizabeth's Industrial School 235 E. 14th St, Sept. 30, (mtg $72,000;) attorney, E. F. Moran, 57 Chambers St.....$153,000

BELMONT AV, 2,454, n e corner of 188th St, 95x50; Pasquale D'Auria to Alex Di Marco et al, 854 Rogers Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $39,500,) Sept. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

BRIGGS AV, 2,603, w s, 38.11x90.4; William C. Oesting Company to Hy Ronnenberg, 2,846 Valentine Av, Oct. 1, (mtg $20,000;) attorneys, Salter, & G., 140 Nassau St..$100

BROOK AV, 460, e s, 25x100; Helena Wolf to Julius Wolf, 458 Brook Av, Sept. 30; attorney, Paul Hellinger, 320 Broadway..$1

DALY AV, e s, 200 ft n of 176th St, 25.3x150.11; Rose C. Kahn to Clara Kahn, 1,892 Daly Av, Sept. 29; attorney, M. S. Schector, 34 Pine St.....$1

GRAND AV, e s, 50 ft n of North St, 25x100; Gustav W. Beck to Charles E. Nessle, 2,304 Grand Av, Sept. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LIND AV, s e cor 170th St, 105.10x42.11, Hillcrest Building Company to Walter I. Scott, 44 Prospect St, East Orange, N. J., Oct. 1, (mtg $48,000;) attorneys, Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LOT 224, map of Gleason property; Louisa B. Dienes to Frederick O. Muller and another, 1733 Victor St, Sept. 30; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker St.....$100

LOT 74, map Bronx View Park; Henrietta, wife of John De Rose, to Regent Realty Co., 33 West 42d St, (mtg. $600,) Sept. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LOTS, 423 to 425, Map Haight Estate; Edward Frey to Kellbert Construction Company, 535 E. 166th St, Oct. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

NELSON AV, 1,017, w s, 25x62.9; Michael Mullen et al. to Anna Warner, 1,014 Ogden Av, Q. C., Sept. 25; attorney, Lawyers' Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

OGDEN AV, w s, 62.6 ft s of 166th St, 25x90; E. Shannon to Charles C. Marshall, Millbrook, N. Y., Sept. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 348.7 ft n of West Farms Road, 40x100; Johanna M. Siemers to Columbia Construction Co., 3,210 3d Av, (mtg $36,500,) Sept. 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway..$36,500

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of Rae St., 25.1x98.10; George W. Morgan, referee, to Harvard Realty Construction Co., 128 Broadway, Sept. 30; attorney, J. C. Guggenheimer, 52 William St.....$21,000

ST. ANN'S AV, 633, w s, 36.6x90.7; Brown Pl, 166, e s, 33.4x100; Carl Ernst to Hale Realty Co., 35 Nassau St, Sept. 30; attorneys, M. L. & C. Ernst, 35 Nassau St.....$100

4TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Avenue D, 25x103, Unionport; Ernest Ahlberg to Edward Frey, 2,042 Quimby Av, Sept. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

4TH ST, 350 ft w of Avenue D, 75x103; Edward Frey to Kellbert Construction Company, 535 E. 166th St, Oct. 1; attorney, John Kadel, 2,009 Westchester Av.....$100

132D ST, 677 East, s s, 20x110; 132d St, n s, 95 ft e of Trinity Av, 30x110; Paul Qaundt to Paul Quandt, Inc., a corporation, 679 East 132d St, Sept. 29; attorney, Harry Rubitzek, 100 Broadway.....$100

138TH ST, 602 and 604 East, s s, 37.6x100; Martin H. Cohen to Sylvian Werdenschlag, 600 West 113th St, Sept. 29.....$1

139TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Cypress Av, 40x100; Mary A. Thornton to Edward S. Hawes, 155 William St., Brooklyn, Sept. 30, (mtg $30,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

177TH ST, s s, 115 ft w of Walton Av, 25x125; Columbia Construction Co. to Johanna M. Siemers, 1,090 Southern Boulevard, Sept. 30, (mtg $7,000;) attorney, F. C. Hirlemann, 391 East 149th St.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CHRYSTIE ST, 191-193, w s, 50x125; Esther Love and another to Church & Dwight Co., 27 Cedar St, Oct. 1, due Jan. 1, 1916; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$25,000

GREENWICH ST, 364, leasehold; Methodist Episcopal Church to Jacob Kaiser, 224 West St, prior mtg $6,500, July 29, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Holm, W. & R., 35 Nassau St..$5,000

HENRY ST, n s, 75.6 ft e of Montgomery, 27x105.10x27.3x104.9; Louis Weinstein to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Sept. 29, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$27,000

LOT 20, map of 55 plots of Fort Washington and Buena Vista Syndicates; Comfort Realty Co to Henry Morgenthau Co., 30 East 42d St, (prior mtg $140,000,) Oct. 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$60,000

SCAMMEL ST, s w corner of Monroe St, 79x25; Victor Rosenzweig to Miehle Schwartz, 223 Monroe St., prior mtg $30,400, Sept. 30, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Harvey J. Cohen, 51 Chambers St.....$2,000

1ST AV, 12, leasehold; Samuel Rabinowitz and another to James Everard's Breweries, 12 East 133d St, Sept. 2, demand, 6 p. c.....$2,622

1ST AV, 2,321, w s, 25x90; Aaron Schrage to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Sept. 30, 5 years; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St..$15,000

2D AV, 1,023-25, w s, 100x100; 25th St, 217 East, n s, 25x98.9; Harry Rinaldo to Paul Hellinger, 67 East 90th St, Sept. 30, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. Hellinger, 320 Broadway.....$5,000

3D ST, s s, 80 ft w of Mercer, 40x75; Courreco Co. to Albany City Savings Bank, Albany, N. Y., Sept. 30, 3 years; attorneys, Rosendale & H., 57 State St, Albany, N. Y.....$63,000

19TH ST, 12 West, s s, 25x92; Mary F. Grossman to Adolphe H. Fisher, 129 West 70th St, and another, trustees, Sept. 25, due as per bond; attorneys, Baylis & S., 37 Liberty St.....$36,500

SAME property; same to Annie T. L. Atterbury, New Rochelle, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, L. Atterbury, 68 William St.....$5,000

57TH ST, 107 East, n s, 17.6x80.5; Andrew Shiland to Bankers' Trust Co., trustee, 16 Wall St, Sept. 30, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$30,000

81ST ST, 133 West, n s, 18x102.2; Ethel W. Grant to Harriet B. Laidlaw, Sands Point, L. I., Jan. 15, 3 years, prior mtg $18,000; attorney, John C. Travis, 2 Rector St.$3,750

82D ST, 18 West, n s, 23x102.2; Max Mendel to William Menke, (guardian,) 331 Central Park West, Sept. 30, due March 1, 1917; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$25,000

87TH ST, 424 East, s s, 25x100.8; William C. F. Frankle to Otto Weis, 424 287th St, Sept. 30, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$16,000

90TH ST, 2 West, s s, 25x100.8; Mary A. Heydecker to Therese B. Brown, 109 Morningside Av, prior mtg $27,500, Sept. 30, due as per bond; attorney, S. Zipris, 157 East Broadway.....$5,000

101ST ST, 107 East, n s, 15.6x75; Mary J. Rowing to Philip Reilly, 533 Lexington Av, prior mtg $5,500, Oct. 1, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,500

110TH ST, 137 East, n s, 25x100.11; Louis Mendelsohn to Frederick Correll, 1,186 Lexington Av, prior mtg $18,000, Sept. 30, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, L. J. Tompkins, 27 Cedar St.....$1,000

118TH ST, 20 West, s s, 25x100.11; Samuel Levinson and another to J. Blyn & Sons, 2,240 3d Av, prior mtg $26,500, Sept. 30; demand 6 p. c.; attorneys, Jonas, L. & N., 115 Broadway.....$2,500

123D ST, s s, 133.4 ft w of Pleasant Av, 33.4x100.11; McKeon Realty Co. to John Aspinwall and others, trustees, &c., Newburg, N. Y., July 7, due Oct. 1, 1916; attorneys, James, S. & E., 170 Broadway..$18,500

126TH ST, 237 and 239 East, n s, 33.4x99.11; also 134th St, 298 West, s s, 25x99.11; Carroline Wall to Rental Mortgage Securities Co., 15 Broad St, Sept. 26, due as per bond..$2,500

127TH ST, 145-147 West, n s, 50x99.11; Inter-City Land and Securities Co. to Estates Mortgage Securities Co., 160 Broadway, (prior mtg $72,500,) Sept. 30, due March 30, 1914, 6 p. c.....$3,000

134TH ST, n s, 195.9 ft w of 5th Av, 17.10x99.11; John M. Royall and another to Flora E. Solomon, 536 West 113th St, prior mtg $6,000, Sept. 29, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 277 Broadway.....$1,000

135TH ST, 41 and 43 West, n s, 37.6x99.11; David Auge mann to Caroline Wall, 239 East 126th St, prior mtg $45,500, Sept. 12, demand 6 p. c.; attorney, Rental Mortgage Securities Co., 15 Broad St.....$2,500

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, 2,454, n e corner of 188th St, 95x50; Theo. Di Marco et al. to Pasquale (D'Auria, 670 East 180th St, (prior mtg $39,500,) Sept. 30, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

BRIGGS AV, 2,603, w s, 38.11x90.4x38.11x92.1; Henry Ronnenberg to William C. Oesting Co., 2,616 East Kingsbridge Road, prior mtg $20,000, Oct. 1, due, &c., as per bond.....$2,000

FOX ST, e s, 150 ft s of Barretto St, 87.6x105; One Hundred and Seventy-third Street Improvement Co. to Henry Morgenthau Co., 30 East 42d St, prior mtg $72,000, Sept. 30, due Nov. 1, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,250

HULL AV, w s, 96.1 ft s of Mosholu Parkway, 25x113.6; Walter S. Cochran to Sadie I. Carlew, 17 West 122d St, prior mtg $7,000, Oct. 1, due, &c., as per bond; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark, 128 Broadway.....$500

LOTS 423 and 425, map of Haight estate; Kellbert Construction Co., Inc., to Grant Squires, 260 West 76th St, Oct. 1, due as per bond; attorney, Grant Squires, 40 Wall St.....$1,500

LOTS 223 and 224, map of partition of Hunt estate; William A. Loehmann to Philip Zittel, 254 East 129th St, Sept. 30, due Jan. 1, 1919; attorney, Charles H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av.....$3,000

LUDLOW AV, n e corner of White Plains Road, 126.11x—; John C. Fischer to Elizabeth Armstrong, 115 Avondale St, Brooklyn Manor, Queens, Sept. 4, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. A. Acker, 776 Forest Av.$3,500

MARMION AV, s e s, 92 ft ne of 173th St, 82x69.6 to w s of Vineyard Place x52x69.8; John W. Cornish Construction Co. to New York Trust Co., 26 Broad St, Sept. 30, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

QUIMBY AV, s s 350 ft w of Avenue D, 75x103, Unionport; Keilbert Construction Co., Inc., to Elizabeth Gleason, 522 East 177th St, Oct. 1, due as per bond; attorney, G. Squires, 40 Wall St.....$4,500

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of Rae St., 25.1x96.5x25x98.10; Harvard Realty Construction Co. to Clara Guggenhelmer, 36 Talbot Road, Windsor Hills, Baltimore, Md., Sept. 30, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. C. Guggenheimer, 52 William St.....$18,000

TRATMAN AV, s e corner of Rowland St, 127.4x59.1; Margaret Flynn to Helene S. Bauman, West New York, N. J., prior mtg $2,500, Sept. 30, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. B. McHugh, 115 Broadway.....$1,000

135TH ST, 515 East, n s, 27.4x100; Jacob B. Agins to Joseph Agins, 417 Rockaway Av, Brooklyn, Sept. 30, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Abramson & P., 140 Nassau St.....$1,500

136TH ST, 425 East, n s, 16.8x100; Marie Neumann to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Sept. 30, due, &c., as per bond.....$4,000

144TH ST, s s, 90.6 ft e of Willis Av, 17.4x100; Luigi Cascioli to Fannie Catz, 258 East 138th St, Sept. 30, due Jan. 30, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Levison, 258 East 138th St.$300

198TH ST, 19 East, n s, 25.10x Irregular; Cornelius L. Kaeck to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Sept. 30, due, &c., as per bond.....$5,500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e cor 207th St, 49.11x100; the land Frederick G. Potter, (trus.) and ano to Thomas F. Brady, 2334 Andrews Av, 10 years from Sept. 24, 1913; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.$2,000 to $2,300

AVENUE B, 4, s e corner of 14th St, corner store; Olga K. Freyer to Gustav Mayer, 95 Avenue B, 4 years from Sept. 1, 1913; attorneys, Bernheimer & S., 128th St and Amsterdam Av.....$1,080

CANAL ST, 235, store, &c; Myra H. Harper to Samuel A. Blair, 1,027 47th St, Brooklyn, 10 years and 7 months from Oct. 1, 1913; attorneys, Bernheimer & S., 128th St and Amsterdam Av.....$2,500 and $3,000

HOUSTON ST, 522 East, corner store; Barnet Seigel to Joseph Solomon, 332 Stanton St, 1 year from Sept. 12, 1913; attorneys, Bernheimer & S., 128th St and Amsterdam Av.....$480

MADISON AV, 629, all; Fifty-ninth Street-Madison Avenue Co. to Cashmans Sons, 517 West 59th St, 1 year from March 31, 1914; attorneys, Gordon & R., 141 Broadway.....$9,000

MELROSE AV, 768 corner store; Lillie M. Scheele to Michael Geisler, 768 Melrose Av, 4 years from Sept. 1, 1913; attor

Pease & Elliman

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340 Madison Avenue Near 43d Street. Tel. 6200 Murray Hill

55 Liberty Street Corner Nassau Street

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145 East 35th Street
7 rooms, 1 and 2 baths.....$1,500—$2,500

★104 East 40th Street
5-6 rooms, 1 and 2 baths.....$1,600—$2,800

144 East 56th Street
5-7 rooms and baths.....$1,500—$1,600

130 West 57th Street
1, 2 and 3 rooms and bath.....$840—$1,100

116 East 58th Street
8 and 9 rooms, 3 baths.....$2,300—$3,200

135 West 58th Street
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2 and 5 rooms and bath.....$1,200—$3,000

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10 rooms and 3 baths.....$4,500

69-73 East 92d Street Cor. Park Ave.
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136 Madison Avenue Cor. 31st St.
3, 4 and 8 rooms.....$1,100—$2,000

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778-780 Madison Avenue At 67th St.
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★ 555 Park Avenue Cor. 62d St.
10 to 13 rooms and baths.....$3,750—$6,000

829 Park Avenue Cor. 76th St.
7 and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths.....$1,700—$2,900

875 Park Avenue Cor. 78th St.
8 and 10 rooms and 3 baths.....$2,500—$4,500

247 5th Ave. Cor. 28th St.
6 to 9 rooms and baths.....$1,800—$4,000

998 Fifth Avenue Cor. 81st St.
14 rooms and 4 baths.....$10,000

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2 and 3 rooms, studio and bath.....$420—$600

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2 rooms and bath.....$600—$780

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411 West 114th Street
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402-410 West 148th Street
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Elevator and all modern improvements.

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2 and 3 large outside rooms, with bath; modern in detail; day and night elevator attendance; vacuum cleaning, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room; special restaurant feature, with meals served in apartments.
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All-night elevator, hall, 'phone serive; all improvements. Resident agent.
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422 W. End Av.	7 and 8 Rooms and Bath, $1,300 to $1,600.	
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Refined environment, in the centre of the exclusive Washington Square section.
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Opposite Cathedral.
Non-Housekeeping Apartments
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Also smaller apartments.
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14 rooms 4 baths....$6,200-$7,000
Special Duplex, 17 Rooms, 5 Baths. $7,200.
One apartment on each floor.

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New 12-story fireproof building.
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Special Duplex Apartment, 12 rooms, 3 baths, $3,750.

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10-story Fireproof Apartment AT SUBWAY
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All Night Service
Fireproof protection for the same rent as non-fireproof Apartments

3	4	5	6	7 Rooms
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This house is managed by owner living on premises.

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5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

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7 & 8 Rooms
Rents $1,100—$1,300
Apply Supt. on Premises, or
Kempe & Co., Agents,
S. W. Cor. Broadway & 57th St.
Telephone 3640 River.

THE WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,
575 West 159th St.
UNUSUAL APARTMENTS.
Corner Broadway, near Subway.
2 Rooms and Bath.....$35
5 Rooms.....$36 to $50
6 Rooms.....$60
7 Rooms.....$60 to $70

Autumn Number of The New York Times Review of Books, Oct. 12. List of 500 seasonable volumes to help buyers in selection and literary news from all great centres. Order in advance.—Adv.

LOW RENTS
LAST APARTMENTS

3 RMS	Special for physician or dentist: THE WELLWYN,	260 West 72d St., 1st fl. front.	$1200
5 RMS	WELLWYN,	260 West 72nd Street....	$1400
6 ROOMS	VICTORIA,	Riverside Dr., cor. 97th St.	$1050
	ST. ALBANS,	515 West 110th Street....	$1050
	FIORA VILLE,	616 West 116th Street...	$780
	BARNARD COURT,	15 Claremont Avenue.....	$1250
7 ROOMS	VICTORIA,	Riverside Dr., Cor. 97th St.	$1000 up
	COLUMBIA COURT,	431 Riverside Drive	$1150 up
	BROADVIEW,	606 West 116th Street...	$1100 up
	FIORA VILLE,	616 West 116th Street...	$950
	BARNARD COURT,	15 Claremont Avenue....	$1350
8 RMS	DARTMOUTH,	509 West 110th Street...	$1500 up
	COLUMBIA COURT,	431 Riverside Drive	$1000 up
9 RMS	THE WELLWYN,	260 West 72nd Street....	$2800 up

APPLY ON PREMISES, OR

EARLE & CALHOUN

Phone 5116 Columbus — S. W. Cor. B'way and 72nd Street

Now Ready for Occupancy

THE CLEBURNE
105th Street and West End Av.

NEW ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF APARTMENTS

Suites, 6 to 10 Rooms, 3 & 4 Baths

With every modern appointment. Enclosed Driveway, Fountain and Splendid Roof Garden.

Apply on Premises to
HARRY SCHIFF, OWNER,
Builder of a number of high class Apartment Houses on West Side.

166 West 72d St.
Housekeeping Hotel Apartments

3 and 4 Rooms, with Bath and Kitchen

Bathrooms equipped with shampoo and needle showers.
Kitchens have porcelain lined refrigerators cooled by refrigerating plant in basement.
Maid service furnished, if desired, at low rate. A remedy for the servant problem.

Ideal for Bachelors or Small Family

Convenient to Subway, Elevated and Surface Lines.

Manager on premises. 'Phone, 7640—Columbus.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Cliffcrest
S. E. COR. 157TH ST. & ST. NICHOLAS AV.
BEST LOCATED ELEVATOR APTS. ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
6, 7 & 8 ROOMS.
RENTS $660 TO $960.
Convenient to "L" and Subway stations (two blocks to either); half block to surface cars; every worthy improvement; vacuum cleaning, &c.; absolutely permanent light; overlooking Colonial and Jumel Parks, Speedway and Long Island Sound.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Stanley Court
West End Ave. & 106th St.
Corner Apartments of
9 ROOMS & 3 BATHS
FROM $2,500 DOWN.
Immediate Possession.
Can be seen evenings.
Exceptional floor plan.
Very Large Outside Rooms.
Only two families on a floor.
White Hall Service.
Vasa K. Bracher,
Agent on premises,
or 2,010 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 361.

5 Rooms & 2 Baths
All Rooms are Outside and Flooded with Sunlight.
New Fire and Sound Proof Apartment House with Every Convenience.
Rents $1200 up
Northeast Cor. West End Av. and 98th St.
Renting agent on premises
Telephone 6208 Riverside.

3 & 4 Rooms
with Bath and Kitchenette
The Curlew
250 West 78th Street,
Southwest Cor. Broadway.
Attractive apartments, containing every up-to-date improvement; convenient to Subway and all transit lines.
Rents $42.50 to $65.
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning
Broadway, Cor. 105th St.

"Most Centrally Located"

Biltmore--Blenheim
56-62 West 58th St.
7 and 8 Rooms
2 Baths
Extra Maid's Room
Rentals $1500 to $2100

THE MILLARD
14 to 20 West 107th St.
High Class Elevator Apartments
4-5-6 and 7 Rooms
EXTRA LARGE AND LIGHT
Rents $35 to $65
Best in New York at Prices

ELSINORE
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
Telephone, electric light, all conveniences.
6 and 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $40 to $60.
Doctor's Apartment, 10 Rooms, $75
INDUCEMENTS TO RESPONSIBLE TENANTS
502-504 West 151st St.
BET. BROADWAY & AMSTERDAM AV.

RICHMOND HILL
27 Washington Square North
Facing the Park,
All Outside Rooms
6 & 7 Rooms, $1,000 to $1,300
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway

INVERNESS
200-210 WEST 57th ST.,
Southwest Corner 7th Av.
CENTRAL LOCATION.
7 & 8 Rooms, $1,400 to $2,250
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway

New Elevator Apartments,
122d St. & Manhattan Av.
Also Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
Iradell, 420 W. 119th St.
Near Columbia College.
1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 Rooms & Bath,
$25.00 to $65.00.
Large room; southern exposure; extraordinary closet space. Kitchens and Kitchenettes.

PORTSMOUTH & HAMPSHIRE
38-50 West Ninth St.
Apartments of 7 rooms and bath
Elevator Service, Hall Boys
Rent $960 and $1,000
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
7 and 8 large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry, 2 elevators, night and day, passenger and service; steam dryers; convenient to all traction lines; $1,250. Superintendent on premises.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th St.
Private baths; telephone; hall attendance. $30 to $45. Phone 3106 Chelsea.

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Unfurnished apartment of 3 rooms and bath; also one of 2 rooms and bath, from Oct. 1.

Select West Side Apartments

West Point Court
S. E. Cor. Riverside Drive and 135th St.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms
each having a view of the River; plenty of air and sunshine; all modern improvements.
Rents $65 to $90

7-9 W. 108th St.
near Central Park West; convenient to "L," Subway and all surface lines.
4 and 5 Rooms
Rents $30 to $48
A high class house, having elevator, telephone, electric light, and all modern improvements.

Galanthea
510 WEST 113TH ST.
Between Broadway & Amsterdam Av.
5 Rooms and Bath
Rents $45 to $50
All improvements, electric lights, telephone, &c.; hall service.

Barryholm
S. E. Cor. B'way & 164th St.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
5, 6, 7 Rooms and 2 Baths
Rents $55 to $70

The Phaeton
537 West 112th St., near Broadway.
Modern Fireproof Building.
Exceptionally Desirable Apartments.
6-7 Rooms and 2 Baths
Rents $100 to $125

The Quidnet
526 West 113th Street
Between Amsterdam Ave. & Broadway
Modern Fireproof Building.
6 Rooms and Bath
The only apartment left.
LIBERAL CONCESSION.

Fairholm
503 West 121st St. Near Amsterdam Avenue.
Facing Columbia College Grounds.
6 Rooms and Bath
Rents $50 to $55

THOMAS J. O'REILLY
Broadway and 109th Street — Telephone 9700 River.

FORREST CHAMBERS
113TH ST. TO 114TH ST., ON BROADWAY.
Apartments of
6 TO 9 ROOMS, 2 AND 3 BATHS.
These apartments are especially attractive, containing many unique and individual features.
All rooms are large and light and should appeal to families of refinement.
RENTALS, $1,200 TO $2,400.
Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service.
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MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY,
71 Broadway.

3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms
AND BATH
EXTRA MAID'S ROOM
THE OREGON
162 West 54th, Corner 7th Av.
New Fireproof Building
Rents $900 to $1,700 Per Annum
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES OR
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 162 West 72d St.

Northeast Corner Broadway & 81st St.		57th St. & Broadway The Rutland Apts.	
4 rooms & bath	$1000-$1200	5 rooms & bath	$1200
5 rooms & 2 baths	$1200-$1500	6 rooms & bath	$1300
6 rooms & 2 baths	$1300-$1700	7 rooms & 2 baths	$1400
7 rooms & 2 baths	$1600-$1900		

RENTAL OFFICES ON PREMISES
KLEIN & JACKSON
149 Broadway. Telephone, 4100—Cortlandt.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Cornwall
N. W. Cor. 90th St. & B'dway
New 12 Story
Fireproof Apartments
All Southern Exposure
9 Rooms and 2 Baths
7 Rooms and 2 Baths
Renting Agent on Premises.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

39 W. 55TH
Housekeeping Apartments, 3, 4, 5 rooms, 2 baths. Cuisine service if desired. Extra servants' quarters. Rental $1,400 to $2,500. Also Physician's Office. New building.

526-532 W. 112th St.
Near Broadway.
5 Rooms,
Rents $35 to $42.
Steam heat, hot water, electric light, private telephone and hall service day and night. Apply on premises.

241 West 108th St.
NEAR BROADWAY
High Class Elevator Apartments
7 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$1,200.

ANNAPOLIS COURT
634 WEST 135TH ST.
adjacent to Riverside Drive.
Modern Elevator Apartments.
4-6 and 7 Large Rooms and Bath.
Commanding an excellent view of the River; convenient to Subway Station.
RENTS $42.50-$75.
Also one special 4-room parlor floor apt. suitable for physician, &c., $45.
S. E. OSSERMAN, 30 BROAD ST

Concessions Now Being Made.
SONOMA
55TH ST. AND BROADWAY
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS
4, 5 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths
IDEAL CENTRAL LOCATION
Must Be Seen To Be Appreciated

THE HYPERION
320 West 84th St.
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive. Choice elevator apartments of 8 rooms and 2 baths; all modern improvements; rents, $1,100; physician's apartment, 7 rooms and 2 baths, $1,000. LOUIS KEMPNER & SON, Agents, Broadway and 90th St.

111 WEST 43D ST.,
1 and 2 Rooms and Bath, $35 to $45.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.
BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
N. E. Cor. Lexington Av. and 34th St.,
2 Rooms and Bath, $50.
223 LEXINGTON AV.,
2 Rooms and Bath, $35.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

EXCEPTIONAL
SUITE
TWO ROOMS, KITCHENETTE AND BATH.
47 West 72nd Street.
$60 per Month.

31 WEST 11TH ST.
Near 5th Av.
Eight story highest type fireproof elevator housekeeping Apartment, for rent October 1.
Five room and bath suite at reduced rental.

45 WEST 11TH ST.
Eight story fireproof housekeeping Apartments; mail chute; elevator.
Only one 4 room bath suite left.

J. IRVING WALSH,
73 West 11th St.

110 Riverside Drive,
N. E. Cor. 83d St.
Splendid large eight room Apartment; circular drawing room; all rooms command full river view north and south; very large chambers; two baths.
$1,500 to $2,000.
William P. Sheridan,
549 Riverside Drive. Tel. 434—Morningside.

274 WEST 19TH ST.
RALPH COURT
NEAR 8TH AVE.
Elevator apartments, 5 and 6 rooms, electric light, parquet floors, shower baths; rents $600 to $780. Superintendent on premises.

THE GOVERNOR
67 West 12th St., Bet. 5th & 6th Avs.
FIRST APARTMENT.
9 Rooms, tile bath, etc. Rent $70.
Also one 7-room. Apply to Janitor.

REXMERE
328-330 West 85th Street, near Riverside.
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
5 rooms, new, white enamel,
$1200 to $1,400.

The Manhattan Leasing Co
149 Church St. Tel. Barclay 6390

Operate these houses under the direct supervision and management of the owners, thereby assuring tenants the best management and service, as the owner will protect his interests better than any agent.

COMPARE the rentals asked and the size of rooms, together with the service rendered, with the same items offered by other agents and owners in these sections, and you will find our prices lower, the rooms larger and the service better.

ELEVATOR HOMES

BUCKINGHAM COURT
312 West 99th St.
8 Rooms, 2 baths.....$1,200 to $1,500

ST. NICHOLAS COURT
746 St. Nicholas Av.

4 Rooms	$400 to	$480
6 Rooms	540 to	720
7 Rooms	660 to	780

ARUNDEL COURT
772 St. Nicholas Av.

4 Rooms	$420 to	$480
5 Rooms	480 to	570
6 Rooms	600 to	720
7 Rooms	720 to	780
8 Rooms	780 to	900

BIRCH HALL
520 West 183d St.

4 Rooms	$400 to	$450
5 Rooms	540 to	600
7 Rooms	660 to	780
8 Rooms, 2 Baths	720 to	900

EARL'S COURT
108 West 141st St.

5 Rooms	$360 to	$420
6 Rooms	456 to	570

Covent Garden Apartments
SIX HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR HOUSES,
Occupying square block
Convent Av. to St. Nicholas Terrace,
129th to 130th St.

4 Rooms	$432 to	$480
5 Rooms	456 to	600
6 Rooms	600 to	620
7 Rooms, 2 Baths	720 to	950
8 Rooms, 2 Baths	720 to	1,000

EDINBOROUGH COURT
143 West 140th St.

5 Rooms	$390 to	$450
6 Rooms	480 to	600

HAMPTON COURT
133 West 140th St.

5 Rooms	$390 to	$450
6 Rooms	480 to	600

Manhattan Leasing Co.
149 Church St. Tel. 6390 Barclay

THE RIVIERA
To the man who is seeking an apartment of elegance and distinction, the Riviera, Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th Street, will prove highly attractive.

The Riviera is a 12-story building of the highest type of fireproof construction, the most up-to-date apartment house on the Drive.

The house occupies an entire block front facing the Drive, and, as all rooms are outside, an unobstructed view of the Hudson River and Palisades is afforded.

The Subway station is only six hundred feet from the entrance to the building, and the west side elevated is at 155th Street.

The Riviera contains every modern improvement which can be found in any apartment house on the west side, and at a 33⅓% less rental.

5 Rooms,	$660 to	$750	Per Annum
6 Rooms,		$1,100	Per Annum
7 Rooms,	$1,000 to	$1,200	Per Annum
8 Rooms,	$1,200 to	$1,500	Per Annum
9 & 10 Rooms,	$1,400 to	$2,000	Per Annum

Any further information can be had from resident manager on premises, 5400—Audubon, or

MANHATTAN LEASING CO.
149 Church Street. 6390—Barclay.

BROOKLYN. | BROOKLYN.

"THE WOODHULL,"
62-66 Pierrepont Street.
"THE GRAYDON,"
68-74 Montague Street.
Accessible to Manhattan and within ten minutes of Wall Street.
NEW 8-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDINGS
Elevator Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 rooms and bath, with ample closet space; every known modern improvement; beautiful tiled bathrooms, pedestal basins, shower baths and sprays; dining rooms panelled and finished in natural oak; liberal house attendance. Rents $540 to $1,080 per year. Apply on premises, or
ARTHUR H. WATERMAN,
185 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

MORRIS HALL
N. W. Cor. Cathedral Parkway (110th St.) and Amsterdam Ave.
10-story fireproof apartment house.
Absolutely Up to Date in Every Respect
Apartments of
6-7-8 Rooms and 2 Baths

STRATHMORE
S. E. Cor. 113th Street and Riverside Drive
Apartment of
10 LARGE ROOMS
Foyer, Pantry and
THREE BATHS
Delightful Duplex of
11 LARGE ROOMS

Most Attractive and Best Located Houses on West Side
Managed as permanent investments. Renting Agents on premises, or
HAWKES & MORRIS
Telephone 5567 John — 32 Nassau Street

MANHATTAN—West Side.

530 West End Av.
To Sublet at Sacrifice
Apartment
11 extra large rooms, 4 baths.
Exceptionally desirable arrangement.
A. B. SQUIRE,
95 William St. Tel. John 1215.

BROOKLYN.

1585-1601 BEDFORD AV.
One Block South of Eastern Parkway
NEAR PROSPECT PARK
Four and 5 rooms and bath, with all improvements, parquet floors, electric lights, exceptionally handsome paneled dining room and hardwood trim, steam heat and hot water; resident janitor; rents $26 to $32. See superintendent on premises or
ARTHUR H. WATERMAN
185 Montague St., Brooklyn

THE LAURA
MODERN APARTMENT HOUSE
In a refined residential section.
4 AND 5 ROOMS
East 17th St., between Beverley and Albemarle Roads; half block from Beverley Road station, Brighton Beach line; 25 minutes to Manhattan.
RENTS $33 TO $50.

BACHELOR Apartments
615 Fifth Av.
Between 49th and 50th Sts.
EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS
Non-Housekeeping. Hotel Service. Two rooms and bath; additional rooms if desired. Apply for plans and particulars to D. C. JONES, Buckingham Hotel.

36 Central Park South
JUST WEST OF 5TH AV.
Overlooking Central Park Lake.
New 14-story, high-class, fireproof apartment house; finest location on the Park; a few remaining attractive apartments, $1,000 up.

If you are looking for an Up-to-Date Housekeeping Apartment, why not look at 1285-89 DEAN STREET?
7 and 8 large, light, airy rooms and bath; ample closet space; all improvements; parquet floors; steam heat; hot water and electricity; rents, $45 to $62.50. See Superintendent on premises or ARTHUR H. WATERMAN, 185 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BRONX.

MORRIS ARMS
Corner of 179th and Morris Avenue.
Just Completed.
High-class elevator apartments, 3-4-5 rooms and bath.
$288 to $552 Per Year.
TRANSIT FACILITIES:
(a) One block from Jerome Avenue, connecting at 155th Street with Sixth and Ninth Avenue "L."
(b) 180th St. Crosstown to East or West Side Subway.
(c) N. Y. Central & Hudson station five minutes' walk from premises.
(d) Near 3d Av. "L." Tremont station.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Furnished Apartment
9 Rooms 3 Baths
$3,750
Wellsmore
S. E. Cor. Broadway & 77th St.
Corner Apartment, All Light Outside Rooms.
See Superintendent on Premises

Real Estate

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

10th, near Prospect Park; modern brown stone house; price $8,500; terms to suit; perfect order; inducement; immediate possession. Burrill Brothers, 7th Av., on 2d St.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

MUST sell my eleven-room, all-year-round seashore home, fully furnished and equipped in one of the finest and restricted sections on the Rockaway shore; about one-half an acre of ground, beautifully laid out with lawns, shrubs, trees, vegetable garden, etc.; must be seen to be appreciated. Address Bargain, Box R 815 Times.

Must have $200; will give you my deed and transfer mortgage of $2,000 on a house and two lots at Jamaica, 2½ blocks from trolley, 5 minutes from station. Mortgage, 14 Times.

Westchester—For Sale or to Let.

FOR SALE AT RYE,
on Milton Road, exceptionally attractive gentleman's place of over 7 acres; beautiful and convenient location; modern house, 16 rooms; stable, chicken houses, &c.; lawn, garden, beautiful trees and shrubs, all in perfect condition. J. H. Skillin, 174 Fulton St., N. Y.

Attractive homes and apartments for rent in charming village on the New York Central; also building plots; modern prices. Gramatan Realty and Construction Co., Gramatan Bank Building, Bronxville, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

VERY CHEAP AT $2,500.
Two story six-room house and bath. Wide piazzas front and side. Cellar under whole house. 50x150 feet of the highest ground in Babylon, and most healthful on Long Island. Fifty-five minutes by express from Penna. Terminal. Grounds laid out in lawn, flower and vegetable gardens and chicken run. Will sell house with 100x150 feet of ground for $2,800. Easy terms. House is brand new, and will stand any inspection. Address N 20 Times.

FOR EXCHANGE.
Free and clear residence. Long Island, twenty minutes from Pennsylvania Station. Value $11,000, and anything submitted must have same conservative value as mine. Lot 90x100. Nine-room house with bath. California Bungalow style; in A1 condition. Will take in exchange any good income in Bronx, Brooklyn, or Manhattan, for all or part, or will take back purchase money mortgage and part equity. V. X. 23 Times.

A.—My 10-room Dutch Colonial home for sale at liberal reduction from actual cost to prompt purchaser; large living and dining room, tiled veranda, bright and airy bedrooms; a delightfully planned country home; plot is large, well planted, and near water and fine beach; vicinity is fully improved and has attracted many prominent New York business men; 40 minutes from Manhattan; excellent train service; terms to suit. M 169 Times.

FINE RESIDENCE, ELMHURST.
Large, beautiful residence for all-year-round; almost acre lawn and garden; garage; near electric railroad and trolley lines; 15 minutes from residence to New York City; no subway; superior transportation all hours; healthy location; rent or sale; bargain. Apply premises, third house Claremont Terrace, or John A. Rapelye, Elmhurst, L. I., will mail particulars.

Unusually fine house, 7 rooms, bath, parquet floors, steam heat; two lots, hedge fence, fruit trees; $4,600; $500 or more cash; balance easy. C. Hollberg, Hawthorne Av., Floral Park, L. I.

FREEPORT.—Near Great South Bay. Eight room, all year well built house. Fireplace and steam heat. Ground 50x100. Price $4,200. Might rent. Address N 17 Times.

WESTBURY.—Eight room house, all improvements. Fine neighborhood and beautiful location. Plot 100x101. Price, $6,200. Terms if desired. Address N 18 Times.

Babylon.—Big plot, 103x300; on highest elevation. Houses adjoining. Only $725; on easy terms. Address N 19 Times.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

STERN.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Louis Stern, Moses Stern, Bernhard Stern, Jr., Helen Stern Hess, and Betty Stern Sonder, the heirs and next of kin of PHILIP STERN, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Theresa Leffler Stern of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Philip Stern, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 3d day of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Robert L. Fowler, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 5th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.
DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
JELLENIK & STERN, Attorneys for Petitioner, 111 Broadway.
Office and Post Office address, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

BROWN, MARCUS.—The People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God free and independent, to William Brown, Harry Brown, Hortense Brown, Yetta Brown, and Harold Brown, the legatees, heirs, and next of kin of Marcus Brown, deceased, send greeting: Whereas, Max S. Meyer of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Marcus Brown, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 3d day of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 4th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen. DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. MAURICE J. McCARTHY, Attorney for petitioner, 27 William St., New York City.

JARDINE, DUDLEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DUDLEY JARDINE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, John M. Shedd, No. 43 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of November next.
Dated New York, the 12th day of May 1913. CORNELIUS B. GOLD, Executor.
JOHN M. SHEDD, Attorney for Executor, No. 43 Cedar Street, 16th Floor, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW York County.—In the matter of the application of the CORKETT-INTAGLIO COMPANY for authority to change its name to ALCO-GRAVURE, INCORPORATED.
Notice is hereby given that the Corkett-Intaglio Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 16th day of October, 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Alco-Gravure, Incorporated.
Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, September 17, 1913.
CORKETT-INTAGLIO COMPANY.
By Joseph P. Knapp, President.
OUDIN, KILBRETH & SCHACKNO, Attorneys for Petitioner, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Real Estate

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

PRIVATE HOME SACRIFICE.
Seashore Bargain, Near New York.
Business reasons force me to sell. Cozy, comfortable, all-year home, almost new, right on Great South Bay, L. I. Beautiful, large tree-covered lawn; $700; very easy terms; $5,450 mortgage. Eight rooms, bath; immense verandas, electric light, running water; 1 hour 18 minutes to Manhattan express; 10 minutes to station; real bargain; trees, wharf, bathing beach; exclusive, refined locality. Have kodak views. Owner, Hotel Albert, New York. Tel. 1250 Murray Hill.

Raise chickens on our Little Farms at Westfield, N. J.; 10,000 square feet of ground; fine six and seven-room semi-bungalows now building; chicken runs, etc.; all city improvements; very pleasant, well-built homes on a hill overlooking Westfield; near station and trolley; $20 per month will pay for one of them; let us send you particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

HILLSDALE HOUSES, $4,000 UP.
In hills Northern N. J.; charming new 6 and 8 room houses and 6 room bungalows; all improvements; 4 minutes to station, 42 minutes Hudson tubes; exceptional terms; rent to prospective buyers. Hillsdale Estate, 802 Singer Building.

$5,900, Fanwood, N. J., the best 7-room semi-bungalow ever built for this money; large shaded plot; easy walk to depot; sold on small monthly payments; all city improvements; hardwood finish; full particulars upon request. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

FORCED TO SELL at sacrifice, business reasons, $1,200 plot $625; 50x125 feet, high, in healthy Orange Mountains, near Lackawanna Station, 40 minutes to New York City; select residential neighborhood. Ferrow, Room 804, 41 Park Row, New York.

Beautiful large building plots at Fanwood, N. J.; excellent investment, from $500 up; right at station; large shade trees; easy monthly payments; write us for particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Charming bungalow; 3 rooms; rustic porch; brick fireplace; shaded plot; $645; terms; commutation, 13 cents. Owner, 59 Times Downtown.

Bungalows, 6 and 7 rooms; every improvement; five minutes station and country club; magnificent view; $4,500; easy terms; would rent to intending buyer. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

Winter home for sale, $14,000; 9 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements; large plot; right of way to pier and bathing beach; 50 minutes Grand Central; golf, tennis, and yacht clubs near; excellent neighborhood and environment. Badgley, Jones & Good, 505 5th Av. 710 Murray Hill.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Good New Jersey farm, 150 to 200 acres, for cash; Monmouth County preferred; describe buildings, water, and fruit. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Sea Gate cottage, up-to-date and well built; will exchange for Sea Gate lots. F. J. Peacocke, 142 Lawrence St., Brooklyn.

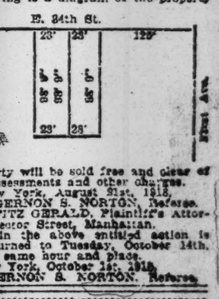
Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Abundance estates money for mortgage loans, any amounts. Trustee, R 400 Times Downtown.

Referees' Notices

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—WILLIAM C. DIEHL, plaintiff, against ANDREW DIEHL and others, defendants.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 14th day of June, 1913, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of October, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:
PARCEL "1."
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 34th Street distant 125 feet northwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection thereof with the westerly side of First Avenue; and running thence southerly on a line parallel with said avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence northwesterly on a line parallel with said street; thence northeasterly on a line parallel with said avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the premises now being described and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the southerly side of said street; and thence southeasterly, along said street, twenty-three feet to the point or place of beginning.
Said premises being known as No. 340 East 34th Street.
PARCEL "2."
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 34th Street distant one hundred and forty-eight feet northwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection thereof with the westerly side of First Avenue; and running thence southerly on a line parallel with said avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence northwesterly on a line parallel with said street, twenty-three feet; thence northeasterly, on a line parallel with said avenue and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the southerly side of said street; and thence southeasterly, along said street, twenty-three feet to the point or place of beginning.
Said premises being known as No. 338 East 34th Street.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The property will be sold free and clear of all taxes, assessments and other charges.
Dated New York, August 21st, 1913.
ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.
JAMES J. FITZ GERALD, Plaintiff's Attorney, 2 Rector Street, Manhattan.
The sale in the above entitled action is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, October 14th, 1913, at the same hour and place.
Dated New York, October 1st, 1913.
ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

Lost!

When an article of value is lost, telephone Bryant 1000 and report the loss to The New York Times. An advertisement in The Times gives extra publicity through The Bulletin, in which the advertisement is reprinted without extra charge. The New York Times Lost Bulletin is printed for posting in pawnshops, police stations, hotels, and department stores, and helps in locating many lost articles.

Real Estate

City Bodies to Let—Unfurnished.

Bx. Rent 2-story and basement dwellings; 12 rooms and bath; will decorate to suit; rent, $1,200; 80 East 90th St., Park and Madison Av.; caretaker on premises.

18 rooms, 5 baths; $3,000; 4-story, 19-foot house; B. F. extension; 127 East 55th St. Hetherington A. Sherman, 114 Liberty St.

WEST 70TH ST., near Broadway; elegant private dwelling; handsomely decorated; $1,600; immediate possession. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

Country Houses Wanted.

NEW JERSEY.—Wanted to rent 8-room house with all improvements; within 45 minutes commuting distance from New York; state full particulars. Z 307 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

FURNISHED APARTMENT OVERLOOKING MORNINGSIDE PARK; SEVEN ROOMS, ALL SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EXPOSURE; EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE; COMPLETELY FURNISHED IN GENUINE MAHOGANY, WITH LINEN, DISHES, SILVER, ETC.; WILL SUB-LET FOR NINE OR TWELVE MONTHS. HARMAN, 106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE. PHONE, 8118 MORNINGSIDE.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.

Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

A GENUINE BARGAIN.

My eight rooms and three baths apartment, comfortably and completely furnished; to lease for one year at $2,400, or if a shorter time for a slight advance; I pay $2,100 unfurnished; 86th Street, near Broadway; new house. Heney, 507 Fifth Avenue.

FOR 6 MONTHS OR LONGER a lady will sublet highly desirable 6-room apartment, southern exposure, situated at 92D, 7 WEST, APT. 62. It possesses all conveniences. 1424 Riverside.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to sublease for periods ranging from 4 months to a year or longer; $75 to $600 per month. For permits and full particulars apply to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN, Broadway, at 72d St.

6, 8, 9 rooms and two baths, newly decorated and furnished; possession immediately. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 3547.

To rent, period of 3 years, 7 room apartment, 10th floor of 362 Riverside Drive, corner of 100th St.; furnished or unfurnished. Phone 6548 River, making appointment.

Very desirable single rooms, with bath; also choice 2 and 3 room suites at most attractive rates. HOTEL WALLICK, 43d & B'way.

86th St., 204 West.—Attractive, 8 rooms, bath; elevator, electricity; beautifully furnished; excellent location. Hanford.

122D, 416 WEST.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, TWO TO EIGHT ROOMS, OVERLOOKING PARK. APT. 31.

Beautiful unfurnished corner duplex apartment to lease. THE CHELSEA, West 23d St., New York.

Four or five rooms, well furnished, quiet, light, and modern, south of 72 St. Particulars, D 97 Times.

17th St., 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartment; heat, hot water; all conveniences; references.

Artist's studio; north light; antique furniture; bath; room optional; reference. 65 West 55th.

Two-room apartment, near Columbia University; newly furnished; $65. Answer, Z 290 Times.

Three-room apartment, near Columbia University; newly furnished; $35. Z 291 Times.

58th St., 5 West.—Two and three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; $50 up.

Eight-room apartment, on Riverside Drive; elegantly furnished; $225. Z 293 Times.

Five-room apartment; nicely furnished; near Columbia University. Z 292 Times.

For Rent—Furnished 7 rooms, bath, 2 maids' rooms. 127 West 58th.

East Side.

118 East 19th St.—Large, sunny room and bath, furnished or unfurnished; north light, steam, electricity; private house; adjacent to Gramercy Park and National Arts Club.

Bachelor apartments, 115 East 34th; two rooms, bath, heat, attendance; rents $40 to $45. Folsom Brothers, 127 East 34th.

An elegantly furnished 7-8 room apartment, Park Av. corner. 75 East 81st St.

55th, 25 East.—Handsome bachelor suite to lease; suitable for two gentlemen.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished.

APARTMENTS WANTED, FURNISHED. Well furnished, for high-class tenants. Send full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

ARGYLL 1918.

Large, comfortable, 4-passenger, foredoor pony tonneau, equipped with special Von der Ville man top, 15-30 H. P. single sleeve motor, worm drive, rear axle manufactured in England. Very smart and snappy looking. PEERLESS MOTOR CAR CO., Tel., 8200 Columbus. 1,760 Broadway.

A.—NEW CARS, 50% OFF. New limousines and landaulettes, 50% off. 100 rebuilt cars, all makes, $150-$2,000. Tops, new, used, all sizes, $5 up. Delivery wagons $150 up. W'dash'ds, speedmtrs $5. 200th Chevrolet Co., 1,706 B'way, cor. 54th.

For Sale—1914 Palmer Singer Brighton six limousine, driven less than one hundred miles; owner wants larger car; sell at real sacrifice. W. S. Jewell, 1,896 Broadway, New York City.

MANUFACTURERS' REBUILT CARS. Late models of all makes and styles; fully guaranteed; at low prices; autos taken in exchange. Hayes-Diefendorfer Co., 21 West 62d St., New York City.

1911 seven-passenger Lozier, with extra Quinby Limousine body; reasonable. Z 351 Times.

Foredoors, painting, woodworking; prices right. Moore & Co., 647 West 50th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

Private seven-passenger car, touring and limousine bodies; reliable chauffeur; with me over three years; low price for Winter, or by month. H. B. Burrows, 150 Chambers St. 'Phone 7051 Barclay.

PACKARD RENTING CO. 'PHONE MURRAY HILL 181, DEPT. A. Large and small cars. Smart equipment. Experienced chauffeur. Best service. Reasonable rates.

Auto For Rent.—Hour, day, month. 911 Amsterdam Av. Phone 1603 Riverside.

Touring cars and limousines by hour, day, or month, for all occasions; shown by appointment. Powell, 'Phone 445 River. 246 West 109th St.

Business Men. — Seven-passenger limousine car by the day, week, or month; rates very reasonable. 'Phone 523 Stuyvesant.

Seven-passenger Packard by the month, $350. Oscar Johnson, 4 Manhattan Av.; phone 3480 Riverside.

For hire, Peerless 7-passenger touring car; hour, day, week; very reasonable. Christy. 7980 Columbus.

Late 7-passenger Packard; hour, day, month; reasonable; careful service. 2850 Morningside.

Latest model 7-passenger touring; hour, day, month; shown by appointment. Melrose 821.

Beautiful seven-passenger Packard touring car; $3 hour. Phone Murray Hill 3873.

Automobiles Wanted.

Will buy seven-passenger Packard or Pierce; must be bargain; prefer four-cylinder. White Way Garage, New Haven, Conn.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE ACADEMY, 233 W. 54th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced.

Schools.

CATHEDRAL SCHOOL OF SAINT MARY, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y. A school for girls; 19 miles from New York. Healthful location; spacious buildings. Excellent advantages in music and art. General and college preparatory courses. MISS MIRIAM A. BYTEL, Principal.

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT by experts will increase your chest 3 inches; upper arm 1 inch, in 25 lessons. Gymnasium, 8 East 40th St. Robert Schmitz.

Automobile Exchange

REMOVAL SACRIFICE SALE. 500 GUARANTEED USED AUTOMOBILES. For 7 Days Only. GREEN'S PURCHASING AGENCY, COR. 48TH ST. & BROADWAY. Expiration of our lease forces us to move immediately, and to facilitate the removal we have CUT PRICES LOWER than ever quoted by anybody in N. Y. C. The following are a few of the wonderful bargains offered during this sale. NOTE PRICES QUOTED APPLY FOR THIS WEEK ONLY. EASY TERMS ARRANGED.

Cost.		Sale Price.
$1,000.	Buick Roadster	$250
$2,750.	Mora, 6-cyl. Roadster	$275
$1,000.	Jackson Roadster	$175
$1,200.	E. M. F. Touring Car	$275
$600.	Ford, late model Touring	$250
$3,500.	National Roadster	$750
$3,500.	Flat Landaulet	$750
$3,250.	Stearns 15-30 Limousine	$1,100
$5,000.	Berliet Touring Car	$650
$4,200.	Stearns 30-60 toy tonneau	$550
$4,200.	Packard 7-pass. Touring	$550
$1,600.	Oakland Touring Car	$450
2	Chase Deliveries up	$150 up
2	Buick Deliveries at	$200 up
4-Cyl.	Chassis from	$100 up

LIMOUSINE & LANDAULET BODIES FROM $100 UP.

HUNDREDS OF OTHER STANDARD MAKES OF CHASSIS, CARS, BODIES, ETC., AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

MOTORCYCLES OF ALL MAKES at LESS THAN ONE-THIRD VALUE. DEMONSTRATIONS GIVEN. CARS GUARANTEED. DON'T FORGET SALE STARTS TO-DAY and lasts for 7 days only. GREEN'S PURCHASING AGENCY, cor. 48th St. & Broadway, Until October 5. After Oct. 5 at 1599 BROADWAY, BET. 48TH & 49TH STS.

BUICK REBUILT CARS.
BUICK REBUILT CARS.
BUICK REBUILT CARS.

Remember, that every car before leaving our shops is THOROUGHLY overhauled by expert mechanics, and in every instance you are assured of getting the greatest car bargain in the city and

A SQUARE DEAL.

The cars listed below command the attention of the men who practice economy and yet demand quality:

Buick	Surrey	M.10	1910	$200
Buick	Runabout	M.10	1910	$200
Buick	Truck	M.11B.	1911	$250
Knox	Delivery			$250
Buick	Runabout	M.16		$300
Ford	Runabout		1912	$325
Oakland	Runabout	30 H.P.	1911	$350
Maxwell	Touring	30 H.P.	1911	$350
Buick	Touring	M.19	1910	$350
Buick	Touring	M.35	1912	$550
Cadillac	Touring		1911	$600
Buick	Runabout	M.30	1913	$700
Buick	Touring	M.25		$700

We have several chassis suitable for light delivery purposes.

A. GLIDDEN MOTOR AND SUPPLY CO., A. GLIDDEN MOTOR AND SUPPLY CO., A. GLIDDEN MOTOR AND SUPPLY CO., Authorized Buick Exchange Agency, 239 WEST 58TH ST. 239 WEST 58TH ST. One Door East of Broadway.

1913 Limousine. A new car of a well-known make. It has not been used.

American-Marion Sales Co., B'way, at 63d Street.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

CALL AT ONCE. Corner apartment to let, 7 rooms and baths, all facing street; best apartment on drive; immediate possession. Fernecliff, 201 West 120th St., corner 7th Av.

THE SAVILLE, CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS, 420 West 110th St.—Five and six rooms and bath; all improvements; elevator; vacuum cleaner; roof chairs; free fiction library; private or public dining room; owner on premises; $45 to $55; choicest location in city.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 830 (near 152d St.)—Seven and eight large, light rooms and bath; every modern improvement except elevator; permanent view front and rear; rentals $40 to $70. BERT G. PAULHABER & CO., Broadway and 156th St.

304-6 West 111th St.—4 and 5 rooms and bath; modern, with all improvements, including telephone; only tenants with A1 references will be considered. Collins Town & Co., 80 East 42d St. Tel. 2089 Murray Hill, or Janitor.

96TH ST., 320, 324, 328 WEST. Block and a half from Subway. Modern, steam heat, gas, electricity, and 'phone service. Three to six rooms, $30 to $50. Inquire premises, 324 West 96th St.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON. 318-328 West 51st St. Attractive apartments, six, seven, eight large, light rooms, bath, elevator; all improvements. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

THE LINCOLN, 306-310 West 51st St. Attractive apartment, four and five large, light rooms, bath, elevator, all modern improvements. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

57th St., 140 West.—Apartment three light, sunny rooms; bath and kitchenette; ninth floor; southwestern exposure; maid's service and windows cleaned. Apply premises, A. B., or Superintendent.

93d St., 44 West.—Quiet, well-managed house; one apartment to each floor; eight rooms with private hall and tiled bath; beautifully decorated; perfect light; excellent rear; rent $60.

Bachelor Apartments—Two rooms, bath; up to date; for gentlemen wishing home conveniences at Harlem Library Apartments, 32 W. 123d; rents only $240. 'Phone Harlem 2820.

Apartments of 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; southeast corner 42d St. and Madison Av., and others. Apply D. R. Jamieson, Superintendent, 500 5th Av.

High-class apartments, two and three rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette 128 West 13th St., (west of 6th Av.) Telephone Chelsea 9650.

Bryn Mawr, 420 West 121st, cor. Amsterdam Av.—6-7 rooms; elegant neighborhood; rent $60-$75. Apply Louis Schiechter, 217 West 110th.

East Side.

89th, 146 East.—Apartments of the highest class, consisting of large living room with alcove bedroom, bathroom, and good closet space; exceptional meal service; $660 per annum.

Large, light, two rooms, kitchenette, and bath; a completely renovated private house with only two apartments. 64 East 68th.

Select Apartments For Particular People. The YORKE Agency will find one for you without cost or trouble. 25 West 42nd St., near Fifth Av. Bryant 6899.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 van load; also baxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-606 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant

Purchase and Exchange.

Highest prices paid furniture, pianos, bric-a-brac, works of art, silver, linens, carpets. Miller, 120 University Place. Stuyvesant 1870.

I pay the highest cash price for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2208—Stuyvesant.

Detectives.

Authorized bonded detectives; highest recommendations. H. H. Morton, 110 West 40th St. telephone.

To Let for Business Purposes.

DESIRABLE SITES. WATER FRONT LOTS ON EAST RIVER. VACANT LOTS WELL LOCATED; LARGE LOFTS—FACING EAST RIVER. APPLY BROOKMAN ESTATE, 52 EXCHANGE PLACE.

CAFE OR OTHER BUSINESS. Six-story building, corner Duane and Lafayette Sts., opposite Municipal Building, new Civic Centre, &c., to lease for a term of years. Donnelly, 99 Nassau.

TENANTS!!! SEE ME. If you want anything from desk room to entire floors on Broadway, this section. NATKINS, 131 West 39th St., (Cor. B'way.)

NEW STORE AND BASEMENT, 41 East 41st St., near Subway and in terminal zone. Herbert A. Sherman, 114 Liberty St.

27th St., between Broadway and 6th Av., adjoining corner, 20-foot dwelling to lease for a long term on a net rental. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

STORE FLOOR. Part of space to rent in high-class building; low insurance for high-class mercantile purposes. Universal Textile Co., 96-98 Grand St.

Lady to share during day a large, bright studio on 42d St. Phone Mrs. White, 258 Bryant.

Attractive suite of two offices sublet at big reduction until May; choice 5th Av. location. 'Phone 7051 Barclay.

26 Vesey St.—Exceptionally large, light lofts for rent. Apply to Superintendent Evening Post Building, 20 Vesey St.

Private office and desk space to high-class clients. Meacham & Co., 149 Broadway.

16th St., 5 West.—Skylight studios; rent $30-$45. Tel. 3106 Chelsea.

Lost

LOST—At newsstand near Cortlandt St. entrance of Hudson Terminal, New York, about 7 o'clock last evening, Oct. 1, package having on outside a copy of New York Commercial of Oct. 1 and Southern Railway folder; on inside a number of typewritten letters, with a rubber band around all. Liberal reward for return to D. F. Walsh, 51 Broadway, New York. Phone Rector 400.

LOST—Union Pacific Railroad Company Common Stock Certificate No. 280,962 for 100 shares in the name of "Charles D. Smith." Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicate should not be issued. Reward offered for return. Charles D. Smith, 83 Cedar St.

LOST—A pearl and diamond ring, smaller stones either side; large diamond loose, wrapped in tissue paper; liberal reward if returned in condition when lost, while shopping Sept. 29. Sause, 40 West 93d St.

LOST—In Gimbel's elevator, small purse containing lady's gold watch, with initials L. W. F.; money, and Gimbel's charge check. Liberal reward for return Mrs. Ralph Starrett, 103 Park Av.

LOST—About 20 pages typewritten manuscript, headed Primitive Man, 23d St. Post Office; finder will be repaid. Return Miss F. Weber, 914 Longwood Av., Bronx. Phone 5838J Melrose.

LOST—Liberal reward for information concerning bay horse and top wagon, stolen Sept. 30; owner's name on wagon. H. N. Weiss. 'Phone 176 Richmond Hill, L. I.

LOST—In Grand Central Station, Tuesday, Sept. 30, diamond crescent pin, in a black leather pocketbook. $100 reward if returned to A. Tilt, 334 4th Av., New York City.

LOST—Diamond sapphire oval brooch, between 115th and 110th Sts., on Friday, Sept. 19; reward $100. Return H. G. V., 610 West 115th, Apartment 95.

LOST.—Between Hotel Wolcott and Plaza on Friday morning, Sept. 26, 1913, a sapphire and diamond bar pin. Liberal reward. Cartier, 712 5th Av.

LOST—One 7th Regiment Veteran's gold badge; also a gold watch and monogram fob. W. M. D.; liberal reward. Optician, 412 Madison Av.

LOST.—Between Michaud's and 45th St. and Broadway, old-fashioned gold necklace; family heirloom. Reward. Bulkley, 71 East 92d St.

LOST—Mole coat, on Sept. 24 or 25; a reward of $100 will be paid on return of coat; no questions asked. Edward Martin, 10 West 38th St.

LOST—Sept. 30, between Fort Washington Av. and Broadway, marriage certificate; return; reward. Mrs. C. Brooke, 35 Fort Washington Av.

LOST—Diamond scarfpin, on 3d Av. elevated about 6 o'clock Friday; liberal reward for return or return of ticket if pawned. Richter, 23 East 14th St.

LOST.—Between Sleepy Hollow Country Club and Getty Square, Yonkers, bunch of keys. Finder please advise Room 814, 32 Broadway.

LOST—A diamond buckle, between West 81st St. and East 42d St.; reward $50. Room 740, Majestic Hotel, Central Park West and 72d St.

LOST.—Passbook No. 9,674 of the Nineteenth Ward Bank, 953 3d Av., New York City; payment stopped; kindly return book to bank.

LOST—Broadway, 81st St., or 21st., 5th Av., or on bus, amethyst pin, with three diamonds; reward. J. B. Clark, 219 West 81st.

LOST—Open-face gold watch, (Case No. 557,011,) Singer Building, Monday; reward. Beach, Russ Co., 220 Broadway.

LOST.—Diamond ear-drop, 5th Av. stage or Broadway car; liberal reward if returned. Mrs. Mallett, 540 West 165th St.

LOST—Blue mosaic ear ring on Amsterdam Av., between 114th and 122d Sts. Return to apartment 31, 621 West 122d St.

LOST—Gold fob and diamond-studded charm, Friday night; return for reward. Melville Clark Piano Co., 335 5th Av.

$10 REWARD.—Account book, lost Sept. 29, between 125th and 155th Sts. Return Schiff, 71 West 125th St.

LOST.—Gold locket, blue flowers, 4th Av., 23d; reward. Lassiter, 261 Edgecombe Av.

LOST—Ring, pearl centre, surrounded by diamonds; $25 reward. Cohen, 1,012 3d Av.

$20 REWARD. Lost—On Sept. 24, gold masonic charm, marked "J. H. Crossley." Return to Cashier, McAlpin Hotel. No questions asked.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Broadway and 44th St., Monday, female bull terrier, 5 months old; tail and ears unclipped; brown striped; name Bridget; suitable reward. Platt, Little Theatre.

LOST—At 11th St. and 5th Av., Oct. 1, female brindle bulldog. Reward for return to Connelly, 12 West 12th St.

LOST. ($25 reward.)—Female Irish terrier; answers name "Peggy." No questions asked. Clancy, 721 7th Av.

LOST—White French poodle, answers name Dick; liberal reward; no questions asked—just return dog. Lash, 512 West 179th.

LOST—Maltese terrier; License No. 24,592; reward. Foot Bay 10th, Bath Beach. Mrs. Dameron.

Business Opportunities

YOUR SON'S OPPORTUNITY. A prominent real estate company, operating in central high-class property, has an opening for a high-grade man between 21 and 30 years of age. Must have references of highest order, be energetic, capable, honest, and out for success. To such a man we can offer exceptional inducements, on a strictly commission basis. No investment required. To receive attention give experience and details. X. R. 21 Times.

DESIGNER.—WANTED, A DESIGNER OF ELECTRIC FIXTURES TO TAKE CHARGE OF THIS DEPARTMENT FOR AN ESTABLISHED CORPORATION. WRITE H. S. H., BOX R 310 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Obliged to go South, will sacrifice fine rooming house filled with permanent business men; 16 rooms, 4 baths; excellent furnace, open grates; unusual opportunity before Oct. 10. Owner, 352 West 58th.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY. An ambitious young man with an investment of $10,000 and services has an opportunity of connecting with an established wholesale lumber concern; references exchanged. Address N 15 Times.

Manufacturing company wants man who can close large contracts, make initial sales of goods, and establish selling agencies. State past record, first letter. Address Manufacturer, D 100 Times.

Splendid opportunity for experienced real estate man with small capital to engage in very profitable operations in one of the best cities in Central New York; references required. X 207 Times.

Wanted—Man with ability to organize building and loan association in one of the best cities in Central New York; must be thoroughly experienced and furnish good references. X 206 Times.

DOWNTOWN liquor store and cafe for sale; lease expires May 1, 1918; average daily receipts about $125; principals only. Apply 2 Rector St., Room 1,536, New York.

Splendid opportunity for experienced banker to organize new bank in Central New York; large territory; manufacturing centre without banking facilities. X 205 Times.

For Sale at Inventory.—Electrical contracting business in city of 32,000 in central part of New York State; established eight years. Z 329 Times.

Salesman will invest $2,000, with services, growing business; preferably manufacturing. N 31 Times.

Export house desires partner with $10,000; young man preferred. R 257 Times Downtown.

INVENTOR of quick selling device, wants buyer. 135 W. 135th St.

Business Notices.

PERFECT FAC-SIMILE Typewritten Letters —500, $1.25; 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $7.45. Addressing; best workmanship; delivered when promised. Harakon Company, 143 West 40th. 'Phone Bryant 6967.

Multigraphed letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. 'Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau, Room 1,018.

PATENT OFFICE DRAWINGS. Room 700, 501 5th Av.

Multigraph It! Lowest prices. B. Burke, 25 West 42d St. Tel. 3686 Bryant.

Pianos and Organs.

Steinway mahogany upright piano in fine condition; will sell for $115. 316 West 42d St.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

84TH ST., 117-119 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board.

63D, 23 AND 30 EAST.—Suites, small rooms; fine table; parlor dining.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Newly decorated, single or connecting; private bath; moderate; references.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Large corner second-floor room; elevator; good table.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large front room, gentleman or couple; refined; moderate; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Beautiful connecting large and small rooms, single. Telephone 1978 Gramercy.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

MADISON AV., 1,037, (at 79th.)—Attractively furnished rooms, single, en suite; private bath; parlor dining; excellent cuisine; table guests; phone.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large and small rooms; gentlemen; families; board; telephone; references.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (122d.)—Attractive rooms, hot water, steam, phone; home cooking.

16TH ST., 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Rooms, newly decorated; unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH ST., 49-53 WEST.—Furnished, 1-2 rooms; bath; elevator; excellent board.

44TH, 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites, with private baths; steam heat; elevator, and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. Phone 6068 Bryant.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath; suite; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Established 25 years; rooms, suites; baths, telephone; superior table.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; first-class table; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent cooking; table guests.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; phone; near Subway.

72D, 157 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; southern exposure; well appointed house; references.

72D, 263 WEST.—Large second floor front room, private bath; French cuisine; telephone; references.

73D, 123 WEST.—Strictly private family will rent room; select bachelors only; furnished rooms to suit; "L" Subway.

73D, 136 WEST.—Large, small well furnished rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; references.

73D ST., 118 WEST.—Large second-story front, private bath; large suite, private bath.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Rooms; southern exposure; private bath; electricity, steam, private telephone.

74TH, 131 W.—19th year; large, small rooms; excellent table; ref.

75TH ST., 155 WEST. EXCEPTIONAL TABLE BOARD. SUITES, WITH BATH. SINGLE ROOMS.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny rooms; bath; convenient; reasonable; gentlemen; private house.

78TH, 155 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; private bath; telephone; references.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Light, attractive front room for couple; also hall room.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST. Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room. Booklet on request.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board, single or double; private bath or public; high grade.

79TH, 162 WEST.—Well furnished rooms in refined boarding house; references.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, private bath; medium; conveniences; excellent cuisine; reasonable.

81ST ST., 157 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, light front room; also two smaller rooms; will rent back parlor with private bath and use of handsomely furnished drawing room; excellent home cooking; best service; all conveniences; private house; references.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with, without private bath; "L," Subway; extremely moderate; board optional. 3698 Schuyler.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large, handsome second floor front, private bath optional; reasonable.

81ST ST., 120 WEST.—Attractive double rooms; excellent home table; table guests.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, private baths; electricity; table. Schuyler 8897.

84TH ST., 53 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private baths; excellent table.

84TH ST., 55 WEST.—Second floor; private baths; now available for Winter; references.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room; one smaller room; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Elegantly appointed rooms, baths; single rooms; board; private house.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; electricity, steam heat; table specialty.

91ST, 50 WEST.—Neatly furnished large second floor rooms; private baths; all conveniences; refined family; Subway; telephone; references.

91ST, 25 WEST.—Large second floor rooms; private bath; also hall room.

92D, 56 WEST, near Park and Elevated.—Large room, near bath; handsomely furnished house; strictly home cooking; parlor dining; telephone; references.

92D, 12 WEST, (near park)—Two beautiful, exceptionally light, connecting rooms; modern building; all-night elevator; excellent table.

92D, 54 WEST, (New Management.)—Rooms, large, single; private bath; excellent table.

93D, 117 WEST.—Sunny, large, small rooms; every convenience; excellent table; reasonable.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Desirable room, suitable two; homelike surroundings; excellent board. Strauss.

94TH, 14 WEST.—Double and single rooms; parlor dining. Telephone 8371 Riverside.

96TH ST., 40 WEST.—Desirable rooms; newly decorated house; Park street; Sub., L.

102D ST., 253 WEST, 57th, 409-411 West, (The La Grange.)—Outclassing others; exceptionally attractive accommodations; cuisine unsurpassed; (board two,) $18; single, $8.

103D ST., (corner West End, 879; near Riverside Drive, Subway.)—Delightful rooms; conveniences; splendid meals and service; moderate rates.

105TH ST., 254 WEST.—Private residence; suite; connecting bath, or single; between Broadway and West End Av.; Subway. Riverside 3372.

113TH ST., 544 WEST, (Broadway.)—Good table board; home cooking; convenient to Columbia.

113TH, 625 WEST, near Columbia.—Unsurpassed table board; appointments of the best.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; beautiful view; exceptional table.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Large and medium corner rooms; handsomely furnished; Morningside Heights; great view; high-class restaurant; moderate; reference.

118TH ST., 418 WEST.—Light, airy rooms, $3-$3.50; dining room; references. Apt. 64.

122D ST., 156 WEST.—Elegant double, single rooms; refined surroundings; excellent table; reference.

123D ST., 111 WEST.—A house for particular people; exceptional accommodations for table boarders; inspection invited.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; electricity; exceptional board. Audubon 7217.

Charming Permanent Home, Away from city dust and noise, yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan; grand location, overlooking city, country, sea; cool in Summer, warm in Winter. THE EVELYN LODGE." Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables, everything sweet and clean, very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Ave., Tompkinsville, S. I.

CONVENT AV., 322, (143d St.)—Unusually handsome second-floor suite; private bath; beautiful private house; electricity; every possible comfort; also very large front room; southern exposure; a real home; Southern cuisine; references; permanent. Telephone 7177 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 867, (157th St. Subway Station.)—Attractive house; overlooking Hudson; large room; private bath; suitable two gentlemen, couple; steam; electricity; roof garden; references.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 842.—Large front, sunny room; all conveniences; excellent board; private; references exchanged.

THE WOODBURY, Riverside Drive, 855, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, (overlooking Washington Square.)—Beautiful house, excellent service; home table.

Brooklyn.

PARK SLOPE.—Table guests, 131 Prospect Place; superior home cooking; near Subway.

Country Board.

SUBURBAN BOARD.—Private family; 35 minutes Grand Central Station; delightful situation. Phone Harlem 216.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

15TH ST., 105 EAST, (near Union Square.)—Exceptional suite; two business people; open view; all-night elevator service; reasonable; references. Bishop.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Pleasant furnished room; bath; small rooms; private house; reasonable.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

24TH, 120 EAST.—Two-room suite; private bath; front room, parlor floor.

28TH ST., 109 EAST.—Subway; appreciative business men; quiet home; private baths; telephone.

55TH, 83 EAST.—Excellent rooms; running water; southern exposure; bath; phone; references.

58TH, 64 EAST.—Large, light, attractive room, with bath adjoining; closet room; electricity.

86TH, 58 EAST, Central Park.—Rooms, suitable couples; excellent table; private house.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike rooms; back parlor; breakfast; telephone; references; select.

PARK AV., 431, (55th.)—Large furnished room; conveniences. Phelan. Phone 2978 Plaza.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; single, double, charming rooms; conveniences; electricity; telephone; references.

9TH, 31 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; permanent tenants; Subway and "L"; convenient.

14TH ST., WEST.—Scrupulously clean, light, airy room in private family; gentlemen only; references; $4; permanent. Address F 420 Times.

22D ST., 264 WEST.—Parlor alcove in steam-heated apt.; nicely furnished. Schwartz.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable large room, running water; bath; refinement; gentlemen; $8.

36TH ST., 46 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; $3 to $10.

42D, 322 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; men; $2 upward weekly; bath. Hughes.

44TH, 25 WEST.—Two front rooms, steam heated apartment; use of bath.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Elegantly furnished two-room apartment; splendid shower bath; electricity; steam heat; elevator; private telephone; exclusive house.

49TH, 169 WEST.—Large, small, newly decorated; scrupulously clean; every convenience. Ellsworth.

49TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, single or suites; modern conveniences.

49TH ST., 73 WEST.—Large, sunny room with private bath; also other rooms.

52D, 252 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Rooms; immaculate house; bath on floor; 'phone.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large room, with bath; also attractive small room.

55TH ST., (near 5th Av.)—A suite of two rooms and bath in private house. Plaza 6553.

56TH, 56 WEST.—Dentist office; modern improvements; water supplying chairs, connecting bathroom and toilet; good light; excellent attendance; use of reception room; $75 monthly. Address Dr. Woodman.

58TH, 128 W.—One medium-sized room; all conveniences.

61ST ST., 31 WEST.—Elegant front room, suitalbe one, two; board optional; telephone. Deutsch.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Unexcelled appointment; single and double rooms; running water; telephone.

69TH, 112 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room in private dwelling; telephone connection.

69TH, 145 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—Neatly furnished rooms; first-class apartment; gentlemen preferred. Manning.

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; also front hall room.

70TH ST. AND BROADWAY, (Nevada.)—Private family will rent handsome room, private bath, suitable for two; board optional. Apt. 1C.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, steam heat, private house; gentleman.

70TH S., 206 WEST.—Private family will rent two large rooms; breakfast if desired.

70TH ST., 128 WEST.—A double and single room; hot, cold water; reference.

71ST STREET, 165 WEST, (OFF BROADWAY.) IMMACULATELY CLEAN ROOMS; CONTINUOUS HOT WATER; COZY HOME FOR REFINED BUSINESS PEOPLE; TELEPHONE.

71ST, 206 WEST.—A doctor's office; parlor floor of private residence in excellent neighborhood; all modern improvements; was doctor's office several years; ready Oct. 1.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large, double room; private bath; electric light.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Beautiful, large, medium rooms; gentlemen; telephone; reference.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Rooms suitable one or two; refined surroundings; reasonable; references.

75TH ST., 58 WEST.—Boston lady's residence; attractive room; private bath; moderate; references.

75TH ST., 116 WEST.—Choice rooms; private house; electricity, hot water heating; references.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Connecting rooms, together or single; elevator apartment. Apt.25.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Handsomely furnished connecting rooms; also single rooms; select neighborhood.

76TH ST., 110 WEST.—Second floor private house; furnished, unfurnished; unexcelled service; electricity; gentlemen; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 64 WEST, (Opposite Museum.)—Exceptionally attractive, sunny rooms; modern; references. Dutton.

77TH, 102 WEST. — Medium room, also smaller, bath; southern exposure; private house.

78TH ST., 115 WEST.—A private family will take one or two gentlemen as only roomers; beautiful rooms, private bath.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Deightful front room; running water; Subway; small room; references.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Gentl

TENTATIVE TAX LIST HIGHER THAN 1913'S

Wm. Ziegler, Jr., Assessed on $1,000,000 Personalty and A. G. Vanderbilt on $50,000.

C. VANDERBILT ON $500,000

Real Estate in Five Boroughs Valued at $7,735,912,715—Many Buildings in Million Dollar Class.

The tax books showing the tentative assessed value of real estate as well as the assessment on personal property for 1914, were opened to the public in the Tax Commisioner's office in the Hall of Records yesterday. A large number of taxpayers were on hand looking up their assessments so as to be able to enter a protest if, in their opinion, their assessment was too high.

The tentative assessment on real estate for 1914 in the five boroughs is $7,735,912,715, while the final assessment of last year amounted to $7,567,786,280.

The tentative assessment on personal property this year followed closely the actual figures of last year.

Some of the highest personal assessments for 1914 are:

John D. Rockefeller, 4 W. 54th St..	$5,000,000
J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., 18 W. 54th St.	504,600
William Rockefeller, 689 5th Av....	300,000
W. G. Rockefeller, 292 Madison Av.	10,000
Jacob Ruppert, Jr., 1,110 5th Av....	150,000
Thomas F. Ryan, 858 5th Av.....	200,000
Margaret O. Sage, 604 5th Av.....	404,000
Herbert L. Satterlee, 37 E. 36th St.	500,000
Louis F. Satterlee, 37 E. 36th St..	30,000
Jacob H. Schiff, 965 5th Av.....	400,000
Gustav Schwab, 1 Lexington Av....	200,000
Gustav H. Schwab, 31 W. 47th St..	100,000
Isaac N. Seligman, 36 W. 54th St..	150,000
Herman Sielcken, Waldorf-Astoria..	500,000
James Speyer, 257 Madison Av.....	200,000
John W. Aitken, 28 W. 54th St....	200,000
Marie L. A. Amend, 33 W. 81st St..	200,000
Annie M. Archbold, 20 E. 37th St..	100,000
Mrs. Madeleine T. Force Astor....	250,000
William Vincent Astor.....	200,000
Frederick F. Ayer, 5 W. 57th St....	300,000
Henry D. Babcock, 20 E. 52d St....	200,000
Robert Bacon, 1 Park Av.....	100,000
James Stillman, 9 East 72d St.....	100,000
Jay Gould, 1,082 Fifth Av.....	100,000
Ellen Gray Bass, 9 East 72d St.....	200,000
Gertrude F. Whitney, 2 W. 57th St.	500,000
Harry Payne Whitney, 871 5th Av.	100,000
Frank M. Woolworth, 990 5th Av..	100,000
William Zeigler, Jr., 527 5th Av..	1,000,000
Daniel M. Bodell, 6 West 107th St..	400,000
August Belmont, 44 East 34th St..	400,000
James Gordon Bennett, 31 W. 47th.	298,000
W. Gould Brokaw, N. Y. Yacht Club	50,000
John L. Cadwalader, 3 E. 56th St.	100,000
Louise W. Carnegie, 2 East 91st St.	200,000
W. R. Hearst, 137 Riverside Drive.	35,000
William P. Clyde, 1 West 50th St..	500,000
Elbert H. Gary, Waldorf-Astoria..	100,000
Edward R. Thomas, 17 W. 57th St.	100,000
Grace W. Thomas, 14 W. 17th St..	100,000
Charles L. Tiffany, 128 E. 36th St.	200,000
Belmont Tiffany, 9 E. 10th St.....	100,000
William Tousey, 14 E. 46th St.....	100,000
Robert S. Towne, 20 W. 40th St....	100,000
Florence A. V. Twombly, 685 Fifth Av.	200,000
Joseph M. Ullman, 22 E. 82d St....	100,000
Joe S. Ullman, 22 E. 82d St.....	100,000
Samuel Untermyer, 375 Fifth Av..	50,000
Elizabeth B. Valentine, 250 W. 34th St.	200,000
Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Vanderbilt Hotel	50,000
Alice G. Vanderbilt, 1 W. 57th St..	350,000
Cornelius Vanderbilt, 677 5th Av...	500,000
Fred W. Vanderbilt, 459 5th Av....	100,000
Grace G. Vanderbilt, 677 5th Av...	250,000
Elsa L. Von Arkery, Hotel Plaza..	400,000
Felix M. Warburg, 1,109 5th Av....	100,000
Paul M. Warburg, 17 East 80th St.	200,000
Emily A. Watson, Hotel Dakota..	200,000
Henry Phipps, 1,061 5th Av.....	100,000
Annie C. Phipps, 1,063 5th Av....	100,000
John B. Dennis, 9 West 50th St..	100,000
Berth Dibbiee, Hotel St. Regis....	400,000
Thomas J. Eckery, 38 W. 50th St.	400,000
George Ehret, 1,197 Park Av.....	100,000
Otto M. Eidlitz, 55 Central Park W	200,000
H. C. Fahnestock, 457 Madison Av.	100,000
Marie T. Hadden, 570 5th Av.....	100,000
Mary J. Hamlin, Sherman Sq. Hotel	100,000
Anna M. Harkness, 661 Fifth Av..	200,000
Charles W. Harkness, 683 Fifth Av.	200,000
Edward S. Harkness, 1 E. 75th St..	100,000
Mary S. Harkness, 1 E. 75th St....	100,000
William L. Harkness, 12 E. 75th St.	100,000
Julia P. Rliser Harmon, 771 Madison Av.....	100,000
Irene W. Harris, 50 Cent. Park W.	200,000
Harriet A. Hartman, 254 E. 113th.	100,000
Fanny A. Haven, 24 E. 39th St....	100,000
Mary L. Hayden, 5 E. 47th St....	100,000
George A. Hearn, 46 East 60th St..	200,000
Blanche L. Heinsheimer, 21 E. 82d.	200,000
Emily S. Herrick, 31 West 47th St	200,000
E. Herrick, M. D., 33 E. 51st St..	200,000
Mary A. Hoffman, 107 E. 50th St..	100,000
George A. Holden, 180 Riv. Drive.	100,000
Mildred P. S. Hookes, 175 E. 71st.	100,000
George B. Hopper, 3,131 Broadway.	100,000
T. T. Hopper, 254 W. 98th St....	100,000
W. F. Hopper, 590 West 174th St..	100,000
T. H. Hubbard, 16 West 58th St..	400,000
Arabella D. Huntington, 2 E. 57th.	240,000
A. M. Huntington, 2 East 57th St..	100,000
Helen G. Huntington, 1,083 5th Av.	100,000
James Imbrie, 301 West 75th St..	100,000
Adrian Iselin, Jr., 711 5th Av....	100,000
Columbus Iselin, 2 West 52d St..	100,000
Edith C. Iselin, 3 West 52d St....	100,000
Ernest Iselin, 29 East 56th St.....	100,000
Louis Iselin, 16 West 52d St.....	100,000
Oliver Iselin, 829 Park Av.....	100,000
William E. Iselin, 745 5th Av.....	100,000
Bradley C. Isham, 30 East 63d St..	100,000
Jane C. Jackson, 20 East 58th St..	100,000
Louise H. Jackson, 61 East 72d St.	100,000
Emilie L. Jeremiah, 117 W. 58th St.	400,000
Maria De W. Jesup, 195 Madison Av.	375,000
Alfred J. Johnson, Plaza Hotel..	100,000
Bradish Johnson, 10 East 86d St...	100,000
Walter R. Jones, 65 Park Av.....	100,000
Hannah H. Jukes, 42 Riverside Dr.	100,000
Alphonse Kahn, 60 East 92d St....	100,000
Charles Kahn, 60 East 92d St.....	100,000
Charles M. Kahn, 15 East 79th St.	100,000
Gottschalk Kahn, 63 East 87th St.	100,000
Helen R. Kahn, 2 West 72d St.....	100,000
Oscar G. Kalish, 817 West End Av.	100,000
Rosa Kaufmann, 25 East 76th St..	100,000
Julia T. Kayser, 6 East 72d St....	100,000
George A. Kessler, 2 East 78th St.	200,000
James T. Kilbreth, 1 West 81st St.	100,000
Mary P. King, 30 East 57th St....	100,000
Mary J. Kingsland, 1,020 Fifth Av.	200,000
E. Vonder Horst Koch, Graham Court	100,000
Anna T. Koch, 224 Lenox Av.....	100,000
Eda K. Loeb, 273 Madison Av....	225,000
William A. Read, 4 E. 62d St....	200,000
Augusta B. Reese, 387 Fifth Av..	101,000
Sadie L. Steiner, 52 W. 70th St....	150,000
Helen L. Stokes, 229 Madison Av..	200,000
John W. Aitken, 28 W. 54th St....	200,000
Marie L. A. Amend, 33 W. 81st St.	200,000
Harriet A. Arnold, 7 E. 83d St....	400,000
Mildred E. Bliss, 3 E. 65th St....	150,000
Temple Bowdoin, 104 E. 37th St.	200,000
Elmina D. Brewster, 605 Fifth Av..	150,000
Sarah E. Bruce, 23 W. 57th St..	150,000
Theresa R. Carroll, 777 Madison Av.	200,000
Edward D. Faulkner, 30 E. 17th St.	150,000
James H. Goodwin, 11 W. 54th St..	200,000
Julie M. Grout, 20 E. 72d St.....	150,000
Ellen Gray, 23 E. 37th St.....	200,000
Louis M. Greer, B'way and 80th St.	200,000
Henry R. Taylor, 3 E. 71st St....	200,000
Charles H. Tenney, Plaza Hotel....	150,000
Herman C. Van Post, 32 W. 57th St.	200,000
F. K. Waldrige, Bretton Hall.....	120,000
J. Beavor Webb, 31 Park Av.....	200,000
C. B. Webster, Hotel Netherlands..	200,000
Catherine L. Whittemore, 305 W. 84th St	150,000
Richard Williamson, Union Club...	150,000
Caroline A. Wilson, 3 E. 64th St...	150,000
Anna Woerischoffer, 11 E. 45th St..	330,000
Emily A. McIntyre, 303 W. 74th St..	150,000
Frances L. T. Morgan, 219 Mad. Av.	200,000
Theodore W. Myers, Plaza Hotel...	200,000
Lesley J. Pearson, 3 W. 57th St....	200,000
Helen T. Poore, 43 W. 53d St.....	150,000

Others who are assessed on their personal property for $100,000 are:

George W. Quintard, Sixty-third Street and Madison Avenue; Alice L. Ripley, Hotel Savoy; Olga Schaefer, 801 West End Avenue; Ruth H. Sterling, 57 East Seventy-sixth Street; Helen P. Stokes, 290 Madison Avenue; Harold M. P. Stokes, 118 East Twenty-second Street; Benjamin Altman, 626 Fifth Avenue; William T. Koch, 224 Lenox Avenue; Walter G. Ladd, 2 East Fifty-fifth Street; Emillo F Leisher, 7 East Seventy-sixth Street; Emil S. Levi, 29 West Seventy-first Street; Annie M. Archbald, 20 East Thirty-seventh Street; Emma B. Auchincloss, 33 East Sixty-seventh Street; Ancell Ball, 139 West Seventy-fourth Street; Mary C. Ball, 48 West Seventy-second Street; Thomas A. Ball, 312 West End Avenue; William J. Bamberger, 215 West Ninety-eighth Street; Louis G. Benziger, 301 West Seventy-first Street; Cornelius K. G. Billings, Fort Washington Avenue and 196th Street; Edward W. Bill, Hotel St. Andrew; James A. Blair, 9 West Fiftieth Street.

George B. Blumenthal, 23 W. 53d St.; Helen C. Bostwick, 801 5th Av.; Louise R. Bristow, 149 W. 57th St.; Henry K. Browning, 768 Madison Av.; John S. Browning, 22 E. 75th St.; Ruth A. Bruce-Brown, 13 E. 70th St.; Caroline M. Burfield, 19 E. 48th St.; Laura Carter, 150 W. 58th St.; Simeon B. Chapin, 930 5th Av.; David C. Clark, 991 5th Av.; Louis C. Clark, 21 W. 47th St.; Anna M. Clark, 15 Madison Av.; Marshall H. Clyde, 124 E. 47th St.; Robert N. Clyde, 15 W. 88th St.; Margaret Crerand, 330 W. 45th St.; John Doscher, Hotel Seville; John Gellathly, 34 W. 57th St.; Minna B. Goddard, 57 E. 50th St.; Josephine S. Goodwin, 11 W. 54th St.

Nellie H. Griesel, 205 W. 70th St.; Walter S. Gurnee, 28 E. 39th St.; Archibald B. Gwaltney, 49 W. 72d St.; Frank Taylor, attorney, 193 W. 79th St.; William Taylor, broker, 149 W. 71st St.; Justine V. Thompson, 57 E. 78th St.; Mary C. Thompson, 283 Madison Av.; Robert M. Thompson, 3 E. 69th St.; Hugo A. Thomsen, 2,174 Broadway; Sarah C. Thorn, 70 E. 66th St.; William V. S. Thorn, 3 E. 72d St.; Fred B. Tillotman, 929 Madison Av.; Rudolph Tombo, Jr., 619 W. 113th St.; Minnie H. Trowbridge, 72 Park Av.; Juliet A. Tyng, 615 5th Av.; George I. Tyson, 33 E. 72d St.; Joseph Ullmann, 410 W. 129th St.; Francis J. Underhill, 213 Broadway.

Jacob B. Underhill, 120 E. 40th St.; Fred. A. Valentine, Gramercy Park; Elizabeth H. Van Antwerp, 75 E. 54th St.; Richard C. Velt, 171 W. 71st St.; Carl Vietor, 56 W. 56th St.; Alfred Vondermuhl, 25 W. 71st St.; James T. Wale, 6 Connecticut; Hicks A. Weatherbee, 240 Madison Av.; Benjamin J. Weil, 21 East 82d St.; Belle Werthelmer, 1,340 Madison Av.; Henri P. Werthelm, 2 E. 67th St.; Edward G. Whitney, 27 Park Av.; Horace Wilkes, 16 Washington Square North; Edna M. Wilson, 4 W. 101st St.; Stanley L. Wolf, 1 Lexington Av.; Frank W. Woolworth, 990 5th Av.; Elizabeth B. T. Martin, 114 E. 36th St.; Joseph B. Martindale, Plaza Hotel; Emma C. Martin, 111 W. 70th St.; Walter H. Merrall, 129 W. 72d St.; Albert E. Merrall, 129 W. 72d St.; Evelina A. Meserole, 539 Madison Av.

Louise Minturn, 13 E. 60th St.; Ellen P. Moffat, 12 E. 66th St.; Ada W. S. Moore, 4 E 54th St.; Sallie Learned Morgan, Hotel Belmont; George F. Morgan, Hotel St. Denis; John E. Morron, 22 E. 47th St.; Acosta Nichols, 10 E. 65th St.; Charles D. Norton, 56 E. 30th St.; Cornelius J. Oppenheim, Hotel Ansonia; Henry J. Oothman, 321 W. 55th St.; Frederick D. Pierrepont, 121 E. 79th St.; Thomas J. Plant, Hotel Belmont; Agnes S. Post, 151 W. 57th St.

Some of the real estate assessments of $1,000,000 or more are:

Broadway, 264; Louisa M. Gerry....	$1,500,000
North End Av., 34-62, The H. B. Claflin Company	1,415,000
Broadway, 273-277, Mrs. S. H. Andrews	1,005,000
Broadway, 203, Barclay Realty Co..	2,100,000
Broadway, 291-295, East River Savings Bank	1,275,000
Broadway, 29, Spencer Aldrich....	1,100,000
Broadway, 41-45, Atlas Line.....	1,375,000
Broadway, 57-61, Adams Express Co.	5,000,000
Broadway, 63-65; American Express Company	2,300,000
Broadway, 69-73, O. B. Potter estate.	4,100,000
Broadway, 14-20; Walles Building..	1,320,000
Broadway, 30, Standard Oil Co.....	3,250,000
Broadway, 32-34; Hudson Building Corporation	1,175,000
Broadway, 36-42, N. Y. Real Estate Security Co.	4,300,000
Broadway, 56, J. M. Astor.....	3,100,000
Broadway, 109th St., 11-19, Alliance Realty Company	1,035,000
5th Av., 158, Presbyterian Mission Building	1,452,000
5th Av., 160, E. Van Ingen & Co....	1,139,000
5th Av., 114-116; American Real Estate Co.	1,405,000
5th Av., 122-124; E. O. Hoffman....	1,085,000
Broadway, 1,317-1,320; R. H. Macy & Co.	6,800,000
Broadway, (Herald Building).....	2,250,000
Broadway, 1,333-1,341; (Herald Square Theatre)	1,300,000
7th Av., 481-489; D. O. Mills.....	1,375,000
Broadway, 1,355-1,363; Crosstown Realty Co.	1,615,000
Broadway, 1,352-1,360; E. H. Van Ingen	1,450,000
Broadway, 1,373-1,383; Mrs. Mary Fitzgerald	1,225,000
Broadway, 1,372-1,382; Times Square Improvement Co.	1,342,000
Broadway, 1,392-1,400; Knickerbocker Theatre	1,232,000
Broadway, 1,413-1,425; Metropolitan Opera House	3,120,000
13th Av., w. s., 27th to 28th St, Terminal Warehouse Co.....	1,713,000
18th St., 112 to 145, B. Altman...	1,440,000
6th Av., 337, Hugh O'Neil estate..	1,433,000
6th Av., 345 to 355, Adams Dry Goods Co.	1,550,000
31st St., 123 W., Cuyler Realty Co.	1,030,000
Broadway, 1,293 to 1,311, Herald Square Realty Co.	3,000,000
Broadway, 1,273 to 1,291; Greeley Square Realty Co.	7,600,000
Broadway, 305 to 309, Mary B. Brandager	1,250,000
Broadway, 276 to 286, 280 Broadway Co.	4,225,000
Chambers St., 43 to 51, Immigrant Industrial Savings Co.	3,100,000
Broadway, 290 to 294, Robert G. Dun	1,200,000
Duane St., 53 to 59, Edison Electric Illuminating Co.	1,600,000
6th Av., 308 to 374; James McCreery Store Corporation	1,672,000
W. 22d St., 9 to 19; Stern Bros....	1,115,000
W. 23d St., 32 to 46; Stern Bros...	2,252,000
Broadway, 1,109 and 1,111; Albemarle Hotel	1,100,000
Broadway, 111 and 113; Hoffman House	1,000,000
Broadway, 115 and 117; L. R. Gerry.	1,910,000
Broadway, 1,095 to 1,099; Fifth Avenue Building Co.	7,500,000
Broadway, 1,121 to 1,127; I. Townsend estate	1,550,000
Broadway, 1,131 to 1,137; St. James Building Corporation	1,900,000
5th Av., 212 to 216; Echo Inv. Corp.	1,553,000
Broadway, 169 and 171; Mary B. Pell	1,575,000
Broadway, 165 and 167; Broadway-Cortlandt Co	6,625,000
B'way, 149 to 163; Singer Mfg. Co..	7,000,000
Cortlandt St., 14 to 22; N. Y. Tel. Co.	2,400,000
Church St., east side, Cortlandt to Dey St.; Havemeyer R. E. Co....	1,915,000
Dey St., 9 to 17; N. Y. Tel. Co.....	1,675,000
Broadway, 189 and 191; Oceanus Investing Co	1,250,000
Broadway, 160-164; Lawyers Title Insurance Co.	1,725,000
Broadway, 166-172; Broadway Building Co.	2,825,000
Liberty St., 59-65; Chamber of Commerce	1,175,000
Broadway, 176-178; Title Guarantee and Trust Co.	1,600,000
Maiden Lane, 15-19; Maiden Lane Realty Co.	1,335,000
Wall St., 9-11; R. Mortimer.....	1,150,000
Wall St., 15-21; Wilkes Building..	2,375,000
Broad St., 8-16; N. Y. Stock Exch..	5,200,000
Broad St., 20; Commercial Cable Building Co.	3,000,000
Broad St., 24; Sussex Realty Co....	1,850,000
Broad St., 32-36; J. S. & J. Johnston and others.....	2,625,000
Broad St., 46-52; 50 Broad St. Co..	2,400,000
Broad St., 25-33; Broad Exch. Co..	5,200,000
William St., 27; Lords Court Bldg.	2,300,000
William St., 11-19; Commercial Exchange Building	1,675,000
Broad St., 11-23; D. O. Mills.....	4,175,000
Broad St., 1-9; Drexel Build. Corp..	4,100,000
Wall St., 37-43; Trust Co. of Amer..	2,325,000
Wall St., 45-47; U. S. Trust Co....	1,272,000
Wall St., 49-51; Atl. Mutual Ins. Co.	2,900,000
Exchange Place, 43-49 Wall Street Exchange Realty Association.....	1,900,000
Walker St., 18-26; N. Y. Teleph. Co.	1,500,000
Broadway, 758-78; W. D. Havemeyer	1,300,000
State St, 21-26; Battery Park Bldg.	1,200,000
Broadway, 5-11; Broadway Bldg. Co.	3,500,000
Broadway, 1; Washington Bldg....	2,000,000
Hudson River, between Battery Park and Liberty St.; H. & C. E. Carroll	1,100,000
B'dway, 58-60; Downtown Bldg. Co.	3,000,000
Broadway, 66-70; Manhattan Life Insurance Co.	4,050,000
Broadway, 72-74; Century Bldg. Co.	1,480,000
Broadway, 80; Union Trust Co.....	2,000,000
Broadway, 84; Willard N. Baylis..	2,050,000

SENATOR LODGE IMPROVES.

Rests Comfortably and His Pulse and Temperature Are Normal.

NAHANT, Mass., Oct. 1.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge's physician said today that he was resting comfortably, that his pulse and temperature were normal, and that he was on the way to recovery.

"Senator Lodge is improving," said Dr. Francis B. Harrington, "and there is every indication that he will make a splendid recovery."

Tammany Men Go to Mitchel.

A committee from the Tammany Club of the Eleventh Assembly District called yesterday at the Custom House to inform John Purroy Mitchel that the club had decided to support him for Mayor and to work for the entire Fusion ticket. The club has a membership of 800 and is in revolt against the present management of Tammany Hall. Those who promised Mr. Mitchel their support were Frank Joyce, Daniel McCoy, P. J. Blute, Frederick Reyher, John W. Kelly, Peter P. Kelly, JosephMcGlein, Frank Stadelberger, Jr., Frank Kunkel, and Frank Ward.

NO BLOCK WHERE L. I. TRAINS CRASHED

Dispatcher Had No Control Over Six Miles of Track from Whitestone Landing.

SIGNAL SYSTEM SINCE PUT IN

He Puts All Responsibility on Towerman in J C Tower, Who Let Eastbound Train Through.

James Magee, chief train dispatcher of the Long Island Railroad, in testifying yesterday before Coroners Ambler and Schaefer in Jamaica on the accident at College Point, L. I., on Sept. 22, that cost the lives of three trainmen and a passenger, admitted that there was no way of controlling or stopping from the train dispatcher's office trains on a six-mile stretch of single track between Whitestone and Flushing, L. I.

Magee, who said he had been with the railroad for twenty-six years, said that, as chief train dispatcher, he was unable to tell when a train left the Pennsylvania Terminal in Manhattan except by presuming that it left there according to schedule. The first place he hears of it is when it passes Harold Avenue in Long Island City, three and a half miles away. Regarding the Whitestone division, where the wreck occurred, he said that previous to the accident trains were not heard of by the dispatcher's office from Whitestone Landing until they reached a signal tower known as J. C. Tower on the Flushing Meadows, six miles away, except from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M., when there was a signal operator at Bridge Street Station, Flushing, five miles from Whitestone Landing.

From the landing to the J. C. tower is the entire length of the single track system on the North Shore Division, and Magee said there had been no way to record the movements of trains over that stretch until after the accident, when a block signal system was installed.

"How long had this block signal system been in use on other sections of the railroad system?" demanded Assistant District Attorney Adell.

"Ten years," replied Magee.

"And yet it had never been installed on this six-mile stretch of single track, where you admit the movements of trains were often unknown to your office?" asked the prosecutor.

"That's true," responded Magee.

On the day of the smash, Magee said, one of the two trains in the collision left Whitestone Landing at 6:39 A. M., which was twenty-three minutes late. At 6:35 A. M. an eastbound train for Whitestone was due at J. C. tower. This train, said Magee, should not have been allowed to pass the tower, where the double-tracking ends and the single-tracking commences, until the westbound train had passed, but, he said, it was permitted to do so by the towerman, William R. Maize, who is under arrest in connection with the accident.

"Was there any way in which these two trains could be warned that a head-on collision was imminent?" asked the Assistant District Attorney.

"There was not," responded Magee.

Magee said that if orders were sent out over the line by telegraph, all the towermen would know of the movements of trains. But, he said, telephones were most frequently used in transmitting orders. Magee said the entire responsibility for seeing that the track ahead was clear devolved upon the man on duty in J. C. tower.

Magee said that operators at stations always notified him after the departure of trains, but sometimes delayed as much as fifteen minutes in doing so. He asserted that if he had known the signalman at the J. C. tower had let the east-bound train on the single track before the passage of the west-bound train, he might have been able to catch and hold one of the trains at College Point or Bridge Street Station, Flushing, providing the operators at those places had been on duty at the time and had responded to his telephone call.

Walter Tyler, supervisor of signals for the railroad, testified that there were no signals at the sharp curve where the accident happened.

Maize, the towerman accused of being responsible for the wreck, was present at the inquest, but was not called to the stand. The case was adjourned until Monday.

HELD FOR GIVING DRINK CURE

Wood Charged with Practicing Medicine Without a License.

Charged with practicing medicine without a license, Edward J. Wood of 142 East Thirty-second Street was held for trial in the Yorkville Court yesterday by Magistrate Corrigan, who fixed bail at $1,000. The charge was preferred by the New York County Medical Society, whose investigator testified that Wood said he was able to cure the drink habit or the smoking habit in three days.

The investigator reported that Wood had spoken of three remedies—one to be taken without the knowledge of the patint, one to be taken with his knowledge, and one to be used as a tonic.

HAWTHORNE VS. LOMBROSO.

Author-Prisoner Says There Is No "Criminal Type."

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Oct. 1.—Denying the theory of Lombroso, Julian Hawthorne has written a study of criminals as he has seen them in the Federal Prison, the gist of which is that there is no such thing as the "criminal type."

The article appears in the October number of the prison paper, Good Words, and is probably the last which Hawthorne will write for this publication, as his release will come this month.

"Lombroso's theory was hailed as a triumph of science," says Hawthorne, "and this 'triumph' has been in progress for twenty-five years and has colored every phase of human activity. And all the while crime," he writes, "has increased by leaps and bounds, until at length we are arresting almost everybody."

Hawthorne says that no one can pick out a criminal by external indices "without immediate risk of action for trespass from a Bishop or professional philanthropist. If you attired the members of Congress in striped suits, no one would entertain any misgiving that a dark cell was the only proper place for them.

"Men are terribly alike—the best and worst of them. Heredity and circumstances seem more than a match for the individual. Yet when crime is committed, it is the individual and not the heredity and circumstances that we punish, but it is heredity and circumstances are guilty, how can the punishment of the individual benefit anybody or anything?"

The article closes with the following lines:

THE WALL.

The long high wall that shuts out life,
That death-in-life holds in its coil,
The height and length cannot prevent
The sky nor check the immortal strife
We wage with sullen ate, nor spoil
Our desperate hope nor circumvent
Dreams that deny our aimless toil.
What fear and ignorance have built
Shall pass with ignorance and fear
Before the breath of Love; and men,
Casting aside the mask of guilt
That baffled, cursed and mocked them here,
Shall know each other once again—
And must we die, release so near?

The prison magazine contains also a poem entitled "Parole," by Dr. William J. Morton, who was arrested with Hawthorne, and will be released at the same time. It is a protest against present methods of dealing with criminals, developing the idea that it is the family of the imprisoned men "who pay the price of sin," and a plea for increased flexibility of the parole law.

COLUMBIA DROPS COMMONS.

Students' Dining Rooms Turned Over to Restaurant Company.

After experimenting for five years, Columbia University has decided that it cannot run a student dining-room with any degree of satisfaction, and yesterday turned the management of the University Commons over to a downtown restaurant company.

Until the Fall of 1908 the Columbia Commons was a private enterprise, the management paying the university a rental. Toward the end of the contract the students began to complain about the food and service, and the university decided to take over the management of the dining-rooms and place them in charge of a student manager.

This system worked fairly well for three years, when the manager resigned. Then a former steward at the University Club received the appointment. For the first year things did not go very well and he had few regular student diners. Last year, however, the lunch-room became more popular but there was still a little dissatisfaction, and the university decided to place the Commons in charge of one of the larger companies and exercise supervision over the quality of food and the service. This is the plan that went into effect yesterday.

Princess Opening Again Postponed.

The opening of the Princess Theatre, at first announced for last Saturday night and then postponed until next Saturday night because at an invitation performance on the night before the scheduled opening two of the five plays presented were found to be unsuited for New York audiences, has again been put off, this time until Thursday night, Oct. 9. The reason for the postponement is that more time is required for rehearsals of two new plays. The pieces will be a "thriller" from the Grand Guignol, Paris, which is now running at that theatre, and a drama with its locale in France. The American names of the two plays have not yet been decided upon.

Court Signs 'All Aboard' Injunction

In the Federal District Court yesterday Judge Hough signed the injunction asked for by Chappel & Co. and Charles Frohman, owners of a musical play, "The Girl on the Film," restraining Lew Fields, who is now in Chicago, from continuing the production of his musical comedy, "All Aboard," pending the action which is being brought, charging infringement of copyright. The scene in the play most objected to by Chappell and Frohman showed a moving picture operator taking pictures of actors and actresses in uniform. Judge Hough held that if this scene was struck out "All Aboard" would probably not infringe upon "The Girl on the Film."

Give "Romeo and Juliet" To-night.

E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe will appear in "Romeo and Juliet" at the Manhattan Opera House to-night and will put on the same play to-morrow night and at the Saturday matinée. Saturday night "Hamlet" will be the bill. Two changes are announced in the cast of "Romeo and Juliet" by Mr. Sothern. Milano Tilden will act Esculas, Prince of Verona, and Lark Taylor will be seen as Benvolio.

RARE ALMANAC BRINGS $160.

One of the Best Copies of Franklin's Work at Americana Auction.

A sale of rare Americana was begun last evening by Charles F. Heartman, 36 Lexington Avenue. For a "Poor Richard Almanac," printed and sold by Benjamin Franklin and D. Hall in Philadelphia in 1757, Dodd & Livingston paid $100. According to Stevens, it is the rarest and best of the "Poor Richard Almanacs." The same bidders obtained for $62.50 a "Poor Richard" of 1752, one of 1753 for $65, and one of 1756 for $57.50. The Proud copies of the three last named almanacs sold at auction in 1903 for, respectively, $50, $52.50, and $60.

"An Almanack for the Year of Christian Account 1753," said to be the only known copy of the first book printed by Hugh Gaine in this city, was bought on order for $150. Mr. Sauer paid $18 for "Thoughts on Government," Philadelphia, 1776, containing an autograph presentation to Col. Diggs from R. H. Lee, the Virginia signer of the Declaration of Independence.

A collection of letters and documents relating to the establishment of Robert Fulton's steamboats, written during the war of 1812 period, brought $140.

"An act for raising, paying and cloathing two thousand six hundred and eighty effective men, officers included, for forming an army of twenty thousand men, with the forces of the neighboring colonies, to invade the French possessions in Canada, in conjunction with a body of His Majesty's regular troops, and other purposes herein mentioned," New York, 1758, a rare French and Indian War item, sold for $49. R. E. Sherwood was the auctioneer. The sale will be continued this evening and will be concluded on Friday evening.

PARCEL POST BOOMS.

Postmaster Morgan Reports Great Increase of Business Here.

The parcel post has increased greatly the receipts of the New York Post Office. According to a report made public yesterday by Postmaster Morgan, in the nine months ended Sept. 30 the gross receipts were $21,569,420.05, an increase of $2,030,703.23 over those for the same period last year. The increase for the third quarter was $968,381.97 and for the last month, $504,847.49.

Postmaster Morgan expects the receipts for the year will be $30,000,000. The last quarter is the heaviest, as it includes the Christmas and New Year season.

ADVERTISEMENT.

You Won't Be Disappointed Now.

The Truly Warner Stores have caught up with the big demand for Lord Chumley Soft Hats in the different shades of greens, blues and browns.

Because of the wonderful style of this soft hat, and because of the beautiful colorings in which it is made, the Goodresses of New York and vicinity bought them up as fast as they came from the Factory.

However—now we have a-plenty for all. Come and choose yours.

COLONIAL DAILY MAT. 25c. | Clifton Crawford, Maurice & Walton, Frank Sheridan & Co.
ALHAMBRA Daily Mats. 25c. | FRITZI SCHEFF, Melville & Higgins, Courtney Sisters, Julius Tannen, & others.

JARDIN DE DANSE DANCING & HIGH CLASS CABARET 8:30 to 1. Best of Shows
Miss Sawyer & Mr. Sebastian, Betty Martin, Marvelous Millers, Elsa Ward, 20 others.

PALACE B'way and 47th St. Evg. 25, 50, 75, $1.00 Daily Mat. 25,50&75c
Marie Dressler, Paul Armstrong's Satire "Woman Proposes," Hoey E. Dixey, Neptune's Garden, the 4 Perez, & a Big Show.

Autographs of famous men and rare old books may be discovered in the Book Exchange of THE NEW YORK TIMES Review of Books. Every Sunday.—Adv.

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Less Space Here

You get *more* filing space per drawer from ALLSTEEL equipment—a gain of 15 per cent with the same floor area. The rigid ALLSTEEL follower block alone gives each drawer 1¾ inches added filing capacity.

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Allsteel Filing Equipment

gives efficient service year in and year out. Drawers are unaffected by climatic changes. Steel doesn't split, swell nor shrink. Drawers run on machine-tooled steel rollers *all the way* and do not sag even when pulled open their entire distance.

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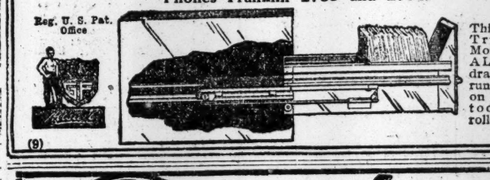
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